This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

5. e. 4

THE

FRENCH LIBRARIAN

OR

LITERARY GUIDE,

POINTING OUT

THE BEST WORKS OF THE PRINCIPAL WRITERS OF FRANCE, IN EVERY BRANCH OF LITERATURE; WITH CRITICISMS, PERSONAL ANECDOTES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES;

PRECEDED BY A SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF

French Literature,

BY

L. T. VENTOUILLAC.

LONDON:

TREUTTEL, WURTZ, TREUTTEL, JUN. AND RICHTER,
SOHO SQUARE.

1829.

LIBRARY OF THE
INSTITUTION
- 9 JUL. 1945

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	ii
Sketch of the progress of French Literature	ix
Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Sermons, &c.	3
Jurisprudence and political Economy	53
History, Historical Memoirs, &c.	89
Biography	179
Belles-Lettres, &c.	199
Poetry, Novels, the Drama, &c.	247
Fine Arts, Antiquities, &c.	297
Arts and Sciences, Mathematics, Metaphysics	313
Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy, &c.	345
Journals and Periodical Works	371
Voyages and Travels	393
Complete Works	423
Supplement	476
Index of Authors	479
Index of Works	504

PREFACE.

IT is now five or six years since a friend who was collecting a Library for his own use, requested me to furnish him with a list of the best works written in French, in every branch of literature; a request with which I readily complied. The repeated expressions of the advantage and facility thus afforded him by guiding his choice, on a subject where it was natural to suppose I possessed the greater share of information, led me to suppose that what had been advantageous to him, might prove so to others; that in this country, where French is so much studied, many persons might, like him, wish to form a French Library, and like him be at a loss for information, and desirous of assistance on the subject. It was not assuming too much, perhaps, to suppose that I was able to afford

this information, and it was equally natural that I should thus seize the opportunity offered me of extending, in England, the knowledge of the Literature of my own country. With this view, I began to make a list of all the works in our language which I thought most likely to instruct and interest the generality of English readers. But I soon perceived, that to give a mere enumeration of titles, without adding a character of the works, especially when several occurred on one subject, was to furnish the reader with little more than he could find in every bookseller's catalogue. To give, as far as my own judgment would allow, a proper character of each work, was therefore my next undertaking, but after having made considerable progress, another difficulty presented itself. The work contemplated was intended to make the English reader acquainted with French Literature, a Literature against which more prejudices exist (how far they may be just becomes not me to say), than perhaps against any other, and in favour of which I was as likely to be bi-

assed, as most of my readers were likely to be prejudiced against it. What right had I then to suppose that any attention would be paid to the dictum of one who had no claims to public confidence, and whose mind might be influenced by national vanity, influenced by national prejudices, or incapacitated by want of judgment and information? To have looked for materials among French writers alone, would have proved a comparatively easy task, but to do this would have been to remove but half the difficulty. I therefore sought for critical remarks among English authors, and as their judgment was likely to be more esteemed by my readers, I determined never to give the opinion of a French Critic, when that of an English one, of equal value, could be obtained.

The progress of the work now offered to the public, has been thus particularly stated, not from any vanity which might lead me to suppose a very great degree of interest attached to it, but because I have always thought that if every author who composes a work of any mag-

nitude, were thus to state the circumstances under which he first conceived, and the manner in which he afterwards performed, his undertaking, we should have a better insight into the human mind, and a more perfect knowledge of its nature and progress than may be obtained by any other means.

As I only give an account of the books which appeared good, both to myself and to the authors quoted as authorities it cannot be a matter of surprise that all the quotations should be laudatory. But having drawn materials from every source, I cannot be held responsible for all the opinions advanced by the writers I quote, since to have only brought forward those whose judgment I entirely approved, would have been little more than giving my own opinion, on which, as I have already observed, I well knew little or no reliance could be placed. My duty therefore was, not to speak, but to introduce the speakers. For this forbearance, however, I have found myself some compensation; for while the *great folks* are speaking

within, I, like other menials, indulge in the entrance-hall, and the Sketch of French Literature, given at the commencement of the volume, is little more than a repetition of what I have been able to collect when it has been my good fortune to overhear the opinion of *my Betters*, of the La Harpes, and the Chéniers, the Barantes and the Villemains, who, as critics, form the *beau-monde* of French society. But, to drop the metaphor, it appeared adviseable to add to the heterogeneous mass of criticisms collected in the present work, a sketch which might give the reader a general view of the progress of French Literature, and this I have endeavoured to do in the introductory Essay, as far as the limits of space, and the much more circumscribed limits of my humble abilities, would allow. That this View should be perfect, or even satisfactory to the enquiring reader, is impossible, since, from the small space allowed me, I have sometimes been obliged to express in a few words, the character of a writer whose works it would require volumes fully

to appreciate. All I could do therefore, was to offer a few leading ideas which might make the reader acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of our Literature in every century, and at the same time point out where, if more were desired, fuller information could be obtained. This, therefore, is all I have attempted, and if in this I have succeeded, my purpose is accomplished and the reader will be satisfied.

With respect to the work itself, it requires but little experience in literary matters, to be aware of the extreme labour requisite in order to accomplish such a task, and of the impossibility of rendering it perfect and satisfactory to every class of readers. Some works mentioned, to many persons will appear undeserving of notice, while a few may wish that, for their particular advantage, more of the same class had been introduced. Many also may have been omitted which it will seem ought to have found a place in this volume; nor has this omission always been wilful; for it has frequently arisen from the difficulty of obtaining, in a foreign country,

access to books and information which could easily have been procured had this work been compiled in Paris. While alluding to this difficulty, it is however but just to say, that it was greatly lessened by the kindness of the London Booksellers, to whom (even when a perfect stranger) I never applied for assistance which was not immediately granted, and who often proffered it unasked. I am indeed the more anxious to acknowledge this, as I know a strong prejudice exists, especially among literary men, against the liberality of Booksellers, and I feel desirous, as far as my own experience warrants, to bear witness to the liberality of a class of men who—

"Sate like a Cormorant *once*
Fast by the tree of knowledge."

To avoid omissions, however, every possible precaution has been taken, and an Appendix has been added, containing a few books, of which no mention had been made. If nevertheless, any should still be found, the indulgence of the reader is intreated, for a defect unavoidable in

works of this nature, and which can only be removed as they proceed through future editions. Should a second one of this work be called for, no means will be left untried to render it as perfect as possible, and I shall feel obliged by any suggestion from the periodical press which may enable me to accomplish so desirable a purpose.

Having thus stated the motives which led to the composition of this work, the manner in which the task has been accomplished, and its claims to the indulgence of the "*Kind Reader*," I have only, in concluding this lengthy Preface, to express my hope that it may answer the end for which it was intended, and by making the English more fully acquainted with the Literature of France, add to their stock of knowledge as well as of enjoyment, and obtain at the same time for the Writers of my own country, a higher degree of estimation than they have hitherto enjoyed in England.

SKETCH

OF THE

PROGRESS OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

LITERATURE was first introduced into France, by the Normans, who inspired the Gauls with that love of the wonderful which is so peculiarly the characteristic of a warlike people, and will always be found most fully displayed in the compositions of a half-civilized nation. The rude spirit which these northern warriors infused into our early Literature soon gave place, however, to the gentler aspirations of the Troubadours; and the praise of beauty, as well as of valour, was the theme which occupied the early poets of France, from the thirteenth, to the end of the fifteenth, century. To the English reader the Language used by the writers of that period will appear almost unintelligible, but French had then already become so universal, that Brunetto Latini, a countryman and cotemporary of Dante, wrote in it, and gave as his rea-

son for doing so, that the French language was "delectable and more known than any other."*

Two powerful causes contributed to the composition of Romances during the Middle Ages; the love of chivalry on the one hand, and the imitation of Oriental Tales, on the other. To these two causes, the effect of which was still increased by the Crusades, we owe the numerous works of that description which then appeared, and as the most distinguished of which may be

* The following few lines will give the reader an idea of the state of the French language at that early period. They form the commencement of a poem, entitled, "*Le Combat de Trente Bretons contre Trente Anglais*," which was written about the year 1350. A beautiful reprint of this interesting work was published by *Crapelet*, Paris, 1827.

"Seigneurs, or faites paix, Chlrs (*a*) et barons,
Bannerois, bachelers et trestoux (*b*) nobles hons, (*c*)
Euesques et abbes, gens de religions,
Heraulx, menestreelx (*d*) et tous bons compaignons,
Gentilz hons et bourgois de toutes nacions,
Escoutez cest roumant que dire vous voulons,
Listoire en est vraie, et les dix (*e*) en sont bons,
Coment xxx Engloiz hardix come lions
Combatirent un jour contre xxx Bretons,
Et pour ce jen vueil dire le vray et les raisons,
Sy sesbatront souuent gentilz hons et clarions (*f*)
De cy jusqua cent ans pour vray en leurs maisons.

(*a*) Chevaliers, (*b*) vous tous, (*c*) hommes, (*d*) baladins, joueurs d'instrumens, (*e*) discours, sentences, (*f*) clercs, savans.

mentioned the "Roman de la Rose" commenced by Lerris and continued by Jean de Meun. At this period lived also Froissart, whose fame as an historian has deprived him of that which he enjoyed as a poet; for while every body reads his excellent "Chronicles," few are aware, in this country at least, that he was one of the best among the early poets of France. Next to Froissart should be mentioned Joinville, who accompanied St. Louis into Palestine, and wrote an account of the reign and actions of his master. His "Mémoires" are a perfect representation of the time at which he lived, and nothing that can be compared to them appeared in France till those of Philippe de Commines, the most profound and most elegant of the historians of that period. Naiveté was the characteristic of Joinville; to please seems to have been the aim of Froissart, while a correct and sound judgment is the quality most prominent in the Memoirs of Philippe de Commines.

During the period of which we have been speaking, a mighty change had taken place in the affairs of Europe, and had, as might naturally be expected, a great influence over its Literature. The fall of the Eastern Empire which had taken place, hastened the revival of

learning in Europe, where learned men came from all parts of the East to seek an asylum, for which they paid by works, at once extensive and useful, on the literary treasures they had brought with them in exile. Their presence in Europe excited a fresh spirit of emulation, and this concurrence of talents was productive of many happy results. This age was however that of learning, rather than of taste. To examine, and comment upon the works of antiquity, then brought to light, was the first occupation of European Scholars, but the enthusiasm which their possession excited, caused the cultivation of modern languages to be neglected.

Such was the state of Literature at the commencement of the Sixteenth Century, which appeared, enriched by the spoils of the past, young in hopes, and in some measure, freed from the shackles of the Schools, which till then had fettered and impeded the progress of the human mind. Europe then presented a spectacle well deserving our serious attention. Spain, lately relieved from the yoke of the Saracens, owed to the courage and enterprising spirit of Columbus, the discovery of a new world. A love of chivalry, the Eastern traditions, a delightful climate and a sonorous and majestic language

combined to impart to her literature a spirit and an energy which unfortunately were not a little repressed by the despotism of her rulers. But the names of Calderon, of Lopez de Vega and of Cervantes, are more than sufficient to give it a high rank in Literature; while the Lusiad of Camoens, entitles Portugal to a place among the Literary nations of the sixteenth century. In Italy, Literature flourishing under the munificent auspices of Leo X. and of the Medicis, owes no small share of its glory to the compositions of Tasso, Aristotle, and Guarini, who lived at that period; as well as to the writings of Bembo, of Guiciardini, and of Fra. Paolo. To the English reader, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Spenser, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Ben Jonson, but especially of the all-excellent Shakespeare, to bring to his mind one of the most brilliant epochs of the literary history of his country.

At this period, France, notwithstanding her political disasters, began to assume a rank among the literary nations of Europe. Her language was as yet far from being pure or correct; but its infantine state (if we may so express ourselves), well suited the playful Muse of Marot, who, in his compositions, appeared

more desirous of contributing to the amusement of his countrymen, than to the improvement of their language. The chief merit of his poetry is its grace, and the charm of his style, that quality which the French express by the untranslatable word naiveté; both these qualities will be found happily blended in the following *Rondeau*, which will serve at the same time to shew the state of the French language in the time of Marot—

Au bon vieux temps, un train d'amour régnoit,
Qui sans grand art et dons se démenoit,
Si qu'un bouquet donné d'amour profonde
C'étoit donner toute la terre ronde;
Car seulement au cœur on se prenoit,
Et si par cas à jouyr on venoit,
Sçavez-vous bien comme on s'entretenoit,
Vingt ans, trente ans; cela duroit un monde
Au bon vieux temps.

Or est perdu ce qu'amour ordonnoit,
Rien que pleurs feincts, rien que changes on voit
Qui voudra donc qu'à aimer je me fonde,
Il faut premier que l'amour on refonde,
Et qu'on la mène ainsi qu'on la menoit
Au bon vieux temps.

Contemporary with Marot, lived Ronsard, whose endeavours to enrich and improve his native tongue, by infusing into it the richness and spirit of the Greek and Latin languages,

were as fruitless as his efforts, in his Epic poem, his Odes and his Sonnets, to rival Homer, Horace, and Petrarch. Ronsard enjoyed in his time, a surprisingly great reputation, which has since gradually declined; and while few are now willing to bestow on his compositions the labour necessary in order to understand the obsolete and affected language in which he expresses himself, most remember with pleasure the natural and graceful compositions of Marot.

To Marot and Ronsard succeeded Malherbe, the contemporary of Henri IV, and who is considered as having given to the French language the strength and the flexibility it wanted. Marot was only successful in the lighter kind of poetry; Malherbe was the first French poet who attempted a nobler flight, and to him is due the introduction into France of lyrical poetry.

Of the progress which the French language made under Malherbe, and of his superiority over Marot as a poet, in the higher sense of the word, some idea may be formed by the two following stanzas, where, in imitatation of the Psalmist, he speaks of the littleness of the kings of the earth.—

En vain pour satisfaire à nos lâches envies,
Nous passons près des rois, tout le temps de nos vies,

A souffrir des mépris et ployer les genoux,
Ce qu'ils peuvent n'est rien; ils sont, comme nous sommes,
Véritablement hommes,
Et meurent comme nous.

Ont-ils rendu l'esprit? ce n'est plus que poussière
Que cette majesté si pompeuse et si fière,
Dont l'éclat orgueilleux étonnait l'univers;
Et dans ces grand tombeaux où leurs âmes hautaines
Font encores les vaines,
Ils sont rongés des vers.

We have hitherto noticed only the French poets of the sixteenth century, but we have now to speak of two authors whose prose has obtained them as great a degree of celebrity as ever was enjoyed by the greatest poets, an assertion, the truth of which, the reader will readily allow, when we mention the names of Rabelais and Montaigne. The former writer is one whom it is perhaps as easy to praise as to censure. His work, which has no compeer, offers, under the most grotesque appearance, the newest and the boldest thoughts; but the obsolete language in which Rabelais wrote, has now caused his book to be more celebrated than read. Montaigne was a man infinitely superior to Rabelais as to the extent and variety of his powers. Rabelais was a wit, and little more than a wit: Montaigne was a man of genius as well as wit, and of learning as

well as genius. Montaigne certainly had faults, but they were the faults of his time, rather than his own; while Rabelais added to the immorality and infidelity of his age a spirit of ribaldry peculiar to himself. The work of Rabelais exposing but one species of folly, and being written in one particular style, suits but one particular class of readers; Montaigne, who had in view a nobler end, takes in his Essays a wider range, and his style varies with his subject,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe,"

finally, the purpose of Rabelais was confessedly to excite laughter, that of Montaigne to obtain and impart knowledge, and no writers ever more surely obtained the end they had in view.

Having thus seen during the sixteenth century, the language of France enriched and improved by the Muse of Marot and Malherbe, while the writings of Rabelais and Montaigne gave the first example of a bolder and a deeper spirit of enquiry than had hitherto been known in Europe, we will now glance at the state of Literature during the seventeeth century.

It has been justly remarked that nations are generally in a state of successive decline and amelioration, so that the rise of one is generally attended with the downfall of another. Of the

truth of this assertion, in a literary, as well as in a political point of view, we find a proof at the period of which we are now speaking, for while England and France were rapidly rising to literary eminence, Italy and Spain as rapidly declined. In Italy, however, the progress made in the sciences by Gallileo, Toricelli, and Cassini made some amends for the want of eminent writers; for with the exception of Davila, the distinguished author of the Civil Wars of France, and Bentivoglio, who wrote an esteemed work on those of Flanders, we do not find in the country of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccacio, a name worthy of being mentioned. Spain which had never risen to the same height, fell much lower, and the absence (with one or two trifling exceptions) of any thing like a great literary name in that country, during the seventeenth century, proves how dreadfully mistaken was that policy which by banishing from Spain both the Moors and the Jews, unpeopled, as it were, whole provinces, and almost reduced that beautiful country to a state of moral as well as physical inanity. To be completely convinced of the fact that while Literature declined in the South of Europe, it made a rapid progress in England, during the seventeenth century, we need only remember that at that period lived

Waller, Cowley, Dryden, Butler, the illustrious Bacon, and above all the sublime Milton, who had in himself genius enough to immortalize the country and the age in which he lived, and who, having had the good fortune of finding a subject worthy of his Muse, proved by the composition of his Paradise Lost, that his genius was not unworthy of his subject.

At this period, France, like England, was fast approaching the zenith of her literary glory. Her Literature continued, during the minority of Louis XIII, to resemble that of Italy, until Richelieu, who was desirous to establish literary as well as political despotism, founded the celebrated French Academy. Much has been said for and against such institutions, and we cannot now stop to consider the arguments advanced on each side; but it may be sufficient to observe that the establishment of a society whose especial business it is to watch over the nature and character of the literary productions of a country, while it is calculated to improve the language and keep it free from corruptions and innovations, is likely also, by setting up a fancied standard of perfection, to cramp the genius of a people whose progressive minds ill brook the shackles laid on them by the standing orders of an Academy. That this was the case in

France seems now to be generally admitted.

One of the first writers who was subjected, and who, unhappily for French Literature, submitted to this literary yoke, was Corneille, a man of truly original genius, who, had he not stood in awe of Richelieu and the Academy, might have created in France a new school of dramatic poetry, a task to which, however gigantic, he was fully equal. This fear however, deprived Corneille of but a part of his glory, for to him is due that of being the founder of the French Drama, which before his time was scarcely deserving of the name; and whatever may be the merit of succeeding writers, the *Cid*, the *Horaces* and the *Cinna* of Corneille, will ever hold a distinguished place among the finest productions of the tragic muse.

What Corneille had done for the dramatic poetry, was done for the language of France by Pascal, one of the most surprising men that perhaps any country ever produced. To him is due the merit of having given the French language a fixed and decided character; for the style in which he wrote his admirable "Lettres provinciales" was the model on which all the best writers of the age of Louis XIV formed their own. But this was the least of his claims to the admiration of posterity; at once eminent

in piety, and distinguished for learning, sound as a philosopher, and acute as a reasoner, his style offers the double charm of thoughts well conceived and happily expressed, of a diction at once pure and animated; and hence it is that while his "Provinciales" delight the man of wit, his "Pensées," at once profound in thought, and sublime in expression, are calculated to afford equal pleasure to the christian and the scholar, to the man of taste and of piety. Few men indeed, have done more honour than Pascal, both to his country, and to the Society of Port-Royal, of which he was a zealous and distinguished member.*

With Corneille and Pascal commenced that series of great writers, whose works shed so much glory upon the reign of Louis XIV, and procured it the distinguishing and not undeserved appellation of the Augustan age of

* It may appear strange that no mention should have been made, in this volume, of the productions of the Port-Royalists. It was the intention of the Editor to have given them a place in it, but finding that he could not, without increasing too much the size of the book, do justice to their extensive and valuable labours, he has reserved them for a future work, should this meet with such a reception as to warrant the supposition that French Literature is sufficiently interesting to render the work acceptable to the English public.

French Literature.

To enter upon an examination of the works of all the writers who lived at this period, would be a delightful, but a useless task; for to add praise where it has already been so frequently and so justly bestowed, were indeed—

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish."

In support of this assertion, it will be sufficient to remind the reader, that France could then boast among her living writers, of such men as the tender and polished Racine, the witty and inimitable Molière, the artless and delightful La Fontaine; of Boileau, the Juvenal of France, whose poems are not more admired for the wit they contain, than for the perfection of their style; Jean Baptiste Rousseau, one of the most distinguished poets of France; La Rochefoucauld and La Bruyère, both of whom (but particularly the latter) "held up, as it were, the mirror to nature," and finally, Bossuet, that literary giant, who as a profound scholar, a theologian, an historian, and an orator, has seldom been equalled and never been surpassed.

Confined to the limits of a short Essay, it is

impossible to inquire here, into the causes that produced at one particular period, such an assemblage of great writers as never had at once appeared in any other country, but we ought not to overlook the singular fact that in a country like France, in the midst of a voluptuous court, and under the reign of a monarch who, although he put on the semblance of religion, was "at heart a rake," appeared, perhaps, the three most eloquent advocates of religion and morality, that have been known since the establishment of Christianity; for although there may be a greater display of theological learning in the writings of the ancient Fathers, although nothing ever equalled the depth of thought and closeness of reasoning found in the works of Taylor and of Barrow, of Butler and of Clarke, yet it must be allowed that of that species of eloquence which is particularly calculated—

"By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear,"

of that resistless appeal to the heart, which is the very spirit of eloquence, more perfect specimens were never given than may be found in the eloquent sermons of Bourdaloue, the sublime pages of Bossuet, and the delightful volumes of the tender and irresistible Massillon.

On speaking of the Literature of the eighteenth century, it is the less necessary to notice the writers of other countries, as being nearer to our time they will the more readily present themselves to the reader's mind, but we cannot allow the singular fact to pass unnoticed, that Germany, which till then had scarcely been known among the literary countries of Europe, took at once such a stride as to render her literature an object of universal attention. So rapid has been the growth of this young plant in the garden of literature, that one would almost suppose it to have been reared within the quickening atmosphere of the hot-house; but so powerful has the trunk become, so strong are its branches, so green the leaves that grow, and so bright the flowers that bloom on it, that it gives good earnest of a stout and healthy tree that may live to see the decay of some of its elder brethren.

The first French writer that presents himself to our notice, at the opening of the eighteenth century, is Lesage, the celebrated author of Gilblas. He will always be admired for the great skill with which in that, and other works, he depicted human life, and the manners of his age; but let it be remembered to his eternal honour, that while he described, Lesage took

no part in the corruption of his age, and that he is one of the few men of that time, who could pourtray vice and dissipation, without fear that the painter should be recognised in the portrait he drew.

After Lesage, we come to another celebrated name, to that of a man, who, gigantic as was the fame he obtained, had talents which fully bore out his reputation; but for the welfare of whose time, for that of his country, and, perhaps, of posterity, it had been better if he had never lived, or if Providence, while bestowing on him such vast talents, had added to them a small share of that prudence, wisdom, and virtue, without which talent, in the civilized man, is like a sword in the hands of the unskilful savage, which becomes dangerous in proportion to the keenness of its blade; after this, it is unnecessary to add the name of Voltaire, of whom the French are proud, as well they may be, with regard to the extent of his literary abilities, but who has, perhaps, done them more harm than any other writer, and who, with his boasted philosophy, and professed love of truth, has contributed more than any other writer, to keep them from the paths leading to useful knowledge and to happiness, while his wit and fertile imagination enticed them to a fancied and

deceptive goal; like those delusive fires which lead astray the trusting villager, who, when he thinks he has reached his home, and listens for the voice of welcome, deserted by the deceitful meteor, finds himself alone, amid darkness, disappointment and misery. That Voltaire possessed talents more varied than any writer that ever lived in any country, no man will ever attempt to deny, but while allowing this, every one who has at heart the dignity as well as the happiness of human nature, must feel the utmost contempt for that spirit of vanity, which induced him to seek the praise of his contemporaries, at the expence of his fair fame and dignity, and the greatest indignation at the fiendish spirit of sensuality and blasphemy, by evincing which he abused the power granted him; and of that prostitution of intellect, by which he corrupted the people that admired, and insultedthe God that created him. *

* The following remarks, from a distinguished living writer, are here given, not only on account of their excellence, but in support of the above observations;—

"Plus Voltaire avançait dans la carrière, plus il s'y voyait entouré de renommée et d'hommages. Bientôt les souverains devinrent ses amis, et presque ses flatteurs. La haine et l'envie, en se révoltant contre ses triomphes, excitèrent en lui des sentimens de colère. Cette opposition continuelle donna plus

Next to Voltaire, appears among the writers of this period, the name of one perhaps as celebrated, and by many as much admired and blamed, the fickle, the elegant Rousseau. While acknowledging with regret the evil tendency of some, and indeed most of the writings of Rousseau, it would perhaps be unjust to attach to him the same degree of reproach and guilt as to Voltaire, and for this simple reason that Rousseau seems to have been *honest*, which appears not to have been the case with Voltaire. Both indeed were blind, but one was wilfully so. Vol-

---

de vivacité encore à son caractère, et lui fit perdre souvent la modération, la pudeur et le goût. Telle fut sa vie, telle fut la marche qui le conduisit à cette longue vieillesse qu'il aurait pu rendre si honorable; lorsqu'entouré d'une gloire immense, il régnait despotiquement sur les lettres, qui elles-mêmes avaient pris le premier rang entre tous les objets où se portent la curiosité et l'attention des hommes. Il est triste que Voltaire n'ait pas senti combien il pouvait ennoblir et illustrer une pareille position, en profitant des avantages qu'elle lui offrait, et en suivant la conduite qu'elle semblait lui prescrire.. On s'afflige que, se laissant entraîner au torrent d'un siècle dégradé, il se soit plongé dans un cynicisme qui peut encore s'excuser dans la licence de la jeunesse, mais qui forme un contraste révoltant avec des cheveux blancs, symbole de sagesse et de pureté. Quel spectacle plus triste qu'un vieillard insultant la Divinité, au moment où elle va le rappeler, et repoussant le respect de la jeunesse, en partageant ses égaremens!"—*Littérature de* BARANTE, p. 64.

taire shut his eyes to the truth, lest its blessed rays should intercept the dancing phantom (human praise) that occupied and dazzled his sight; poor Rousseau was physically blind, his optic nerves were too weak, too delicate, to bear the full rays of truth, and in his hours of blindness and of agony, he turned his eyes within, and described what he saw, or imagined he saw, as though it had been, what he believed it to be, *true*. If Rousseau erred, it was but error; Voltaire often did what he knew to be wrong, and asserted what he must have known to be false; Rousseau was the creature of impulse, Voltaire that of vanity; Rousseau wrote to relieve his overburdened heart, Voltaire to obtain empty praise, which to him was the dearest thing on earth, and thus, to sum up their character in one word, while a want of consistency was the fault of Rousseau, a want of honesty was that of Voltaire. Both were great men, but both greatly erred though from different causes, and the names of both will go down to posterity, and shine to the eyes of future generations, rather as beacons to warn, than as luminaries to attract.

It is pleasing to turn from the writings of these two great, but dangerous writers, to one

who almost equalled them in power, without greatly participating in their guilt; for although Montesquieu, in his "Lettres persanes" a work written in his youth, displayed some share of the spirit of licentiousness and infidelity which was then in vogue, he redeemed his character by the publication of his "Esprit des Lois," a book which proved him to be a profound as well as an eloquent writer; and by his admirable work on "La Grandeur et la Décadence des Romains," which deserves a place by the side of the book of Tacitus, the clearness of whose style Montesquieu frequently equals, while he often gives information which is not to be found in the excellent work of the Roman writer.

But one of the most remarkable productions of the eighteenth century, was doubtless the "Encyclopédie." Voltaire, D'Alembert, Diderot, Helvetius, Raynal and Condillac, first conceived the idea of this stupendous work, the purpose of which was to bring under consideration all the leading points in law, theology and political economy, as well as in literature; and to remodel the form and character of each, according to the views of those regenerators of society and founders of a new philosophy. As may be supposed, from the names of those who took a part in it, the overthrow of religion, and of all existing institutions, was to prove the re-

sult of this mighty undertaking, and if the success had been proportionate to the talent and the zeal of most of those who were engaged in the cause, the total destruction of all social and religious principles would have been the consequence of their efforts; but fortunately for society, those efforts proved unavailing; the fallacy of the opinions broached in the work, on religion, morals, and politics became evident, when an attempt was made to reduce them into practice; the immense progress which the sciences have since made, have greatly diminished, if not totally annihilated the value of its scientific treatises, and the "Encyclopédie" (now far surpassed in point of merit and of interest by the "Encyclopédie méthodique") is only referred to on account of the value of some of its literary articles, and particularly of its excellent preface, written by D'Alembert, and remarkable both for the ideas it contains, and the happy manner in which they are expressed.

Although this work had not all the success that its projectors expected, its appearance had a great influence upon society at large, an influence which may be considered to have lasted until, as has already been observed, experience fully proved the absurdity of the doctrines, and the danger of the principles it advocated.

As we approach nearer our own time, we find

two writers well deserving of our attention. The first of these, Buffon, claims a place by the side of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. Endowed with a vivid imagination, and possessing to a high degree the power of expressing his thoughts in language at once correct and animated, he has described the beauties and wonders of nature in language worthy of his subject, and combines in his descriptions, which appear as so many pictures, the minute delineations of the naturalist with the bold and spirited expositions of the poet. Never, indeed, was nature painted on so grand a scale, or with so much charm; and Buffon is alike successful when representing her in her wildest, or in her most cultivated state, when calling our attention to the minute and exquisite beauties of the humming bird, or to the sublime terrors of the stupendous volcano. Great however, as Buffon appears as a writer, he is not altogether free from reproach. On perusing his elegant and glowing pages, it is sometimes impossible not to perceive that when calling to his aid all the charms of art, he appears to forget the precept laid down by the poet, *Artis est celare artem*; while on the other hand, when closing the volume, we cannot help regretting that Buffon has not given to his great work the additional

charm which it would have possessed, if he had not remained satisfied with describing what he saw, but had also spoken of what he felt; if while so powerfully describing the wonders of the creation, he had spoken of the wonderful creator, if on tracing the chain of human existence, he had placed one connecting link between earth and heaven, and raising, for one moment, his eyes from the scene he so vividly described, he had led us to look with him from

"Nature's wonders up to Nature's God."

Neither of the charges here brought against Buffon, can be justly laid to Bernardin de St. Pierre, the other writer alluded to above. Possessing a sensibility inferior to that of no writer except Rousseau, of whom he was the friend, and may be considered the disciple, St. Pierre, keenly alive to all the beauties of nature, describes her with all the warmth of a lover, and in his glowing pages we frequently find descriptions equal in beauty to those of Buffon, but giving evidence of one who has *felt* as well as seen what he describes. His language indeed, has not always the extreme correctness of Buffon's, but the very freedom with which he writes, giving to his compositions, a more natural appearance, imparts an additional charm to his pages, while the love

of man as well as of nature, and the firm and fond belief in a wise and kind providence, which are evident throughout his works, render them calculated to please the man of sense and piety as well as the man of taste. With St. Pierre the love of man seems to have been not only an innate feeling but a ruling passion, while for the depth of his religious feelings he was indebted to a life of trials and tribulation; to the former we owe the efforts he made both in his life and works to render men happier, and from the latter arises that gentle spirit of resignation apparent in all he wrote, and which makes him speak of suffering, as accessory to the welfare of man, tell us that men are good only in proportion as they are unhappy, and lead him to compare human misery to the black mountain of Bember, at the extremity of the burning kingdom of Lahor; the ascent to which presents nothing to the eye but barren rocks, but when the summit is attained, the heavens are above your head, and the kingdom of Cachemire at your feet. It is not, however, on these accounts alone, that St. Pierre merits our attention, but as being also the founder of a new species of literature in France, and as having prepared that great change which has taken, and is still taking place, in French Literature,

Rousseau excepted, most of the writers who had preceded St. Pierre, had given expression to their thoughts rather than to their feelings; with them literature seems to have belonged to the head and not to the heart, while it is from the heart that the compositions of St. Pierre, like those of Rousseau, derive their greatest charm, with this difference, however, that the feelings which Rousseau expresses and excites, all centre in himself, while those produced by the writings of St. Pierre, are not only of a gentler kind, but of a more expansive nature.

While this delightful writer was thus calling the attention of his countrymen away from the heartless compositions and pernicious doctrines of the *Philosophes*, and setting before their eyes enchanting pictures of happiness and purity, political agitation was at its height, the clouds that had so long hung over France, were rapidly lowering, the storm which for centuries had been collecting, was about to burst, and that great and awful change was at hand which will ever be remembered by future generations as the FRENCH REVOLUTION. It has been frequently asserted that the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, and their associates or disciples, were instrumental in producing that memorable event. The hypothesis, though it may have

been carried too far, is doubtless founded on truth, and it is not too much to say that although these writings did not cause, they at least qualified the French Revolution. A long series of years of oppression, the ambition of some of the French monarchs, the vices of others, in which the nobility, and even the clergy, too frequently participated, were doubtless the primary causes of the downfall of French Monarchy; but there is no doubt also that the taste for a spirit of enquiry into the nature and form of government, rendered so pleasing to the French by the writings of Montesquieu, the strong appeals made to the feelings of men by Rousseau, and the fearless attacks of Voltaire and his disciples against all established institutions, contributed to rouse the people to a sense of their situation, of the injuries they had suffered, and the rights they might regain. Happy had it been for the nation, if those who thus showed the evils, had also pointed out their remedy! but unfortunately an appeal was made, not to the reason, but to the feelings of the people; the desire of these reformers was, not to improve, but to destroy kings; they could not rest satisfied with a partial and gradual alteration, but desired a sudden and universal change, not only in the political institutions, but in the religious opinions

and feelings of men, and hence that dreadful subversion of every thing good and holy, which attended the overthrow of the French Monarchy, and which threatened the annihilation of France itself from among the nations of Europe.

To speak of the literature of France during the French Revolution, were to speak of what never could exist, for it was impossible that engrossed as the public mind was by the great and dreadful events which had then become of daily occurrence, the attention of the people could have been called to literary productions, even if there had been in France a man capable of turning aside from the troubles that agitated his country, to devote his time to literary pursuits; hence the only compositions worthy of being recorded, (such as the speeches of Mirabeau, and the celebrated "Marseilloise," one of the finest lyrical compositions ever penned,) are interesting rather in an historical, than in a literary point of view.

France, after the Revolution, like a vessel after an engagement, in which she has not only been deprived of her commander, but has lost her sails and rudder, was tossed upon the tempestuous waters of political dissensions, at the mercy, not only of every storm, but of the first

spirited man who chose to take possession of the helm, and by steering his own course, to make the prize his own. This was done by Napoleon Buonaparte, who having assumed the government over France, gave but little encouragement to literature, and appeared more desirous his subjects should wield the sword than the pen. It is, however, a fact well deserving of remark, that of the few writers who flourished under the reign of Buonaparte, by far the greatest was a woman, and having said this, it is almost unnecessary to add to the observation the name of Madame de Stael. No country, indeed, ever produced a woman endowed with such gigantic powers of intellect as this surprising writer. As an historian, as a critic, and as a novellist, she was equally distinguished. Gifted with great powers of imagination and endowed with excessive feelings, no writer ever so displayed the characteristics considered as peculiarly belonging to her sex and ours; and so profound is her reasoning, and so deep and powerful are her sentiments, that she may be said to have written with the head of a man, and the heart of a woman. Of the power that most particularly indicates genius, that of describing in terms equally forcible and vivid the thoughts of the mind, and the workings of the

heart, no finer specimens exist, perhaps, in any writer, ancient or modern, than can be found in some of the pages of Madame de Staël.

While, however, we give her all the praise she merits as a writer, let us remember that she has done more substantial service still to the literature of France, by being one of the first to call the attention of her countrymen to the literature of other countries; her excellent work on Germany, does not less merit our admiration for the valuable criticisms it contains, and the admirable style in which it is written, than for having been the first work professedly written to make her countrymen acquainted with the rich and valuable stores of German Literature, a task which few but Madame de Staël would have undertaken, and in which none could have proved so successful.

While this highly-gifted woman was at the same time enriching the literature of her own country by her works, and enlarging the views of her countrymen by her counsels and example, another writer, wandering over every part of the globe, carried every where with him the heart and feelings of a Frenchman; his spirit unbent by the severest misfortunes, his mind occupied, but not shackled, by the great political changes he had beheld and felt, he wan-

dered from shore to shore, crossed every sea, visited every land, and at length returned to his native land to describe to his countrymen, in language not always pure, but always vivid and powerful, the beauties that nature had displayed to his eyes in his many travels. Chateaubriand, and his name must ere this have occurred to the reader, is by no means possessed of the taste, nor indeed of the feelings which pervade Madame de Stael's compositions; his style, generally animated and poetical, is sometimes affected and turgid; but amidst all his faults, we can always perceive the man of genius, and freed as he was by his protracted absence from the literary shackles that bound most of his countrymen, there is no doubt that his writings have had, and will continue to have a great influence over those of future writers.

Here we find again our attention called away from the consideration of literature to that of politics. France, relieved for a moment from the yoke that had so heavily weighed upon her for centuries, abused her liberty. The victory obtained by the French Revolution can indeed be hardly called the mastery of freedom over power, but that of madness over oppression; they who instead of the long-established monarchy erected a republic, did so upon stun-

rent than in history. With the exception of Bossuet's great work, and Montesquieu's admirable Sketch, there scarcely was a work, in French, deserving the name of a history, at least in the higher sense of the word. That want is now fully supplied; and the names of Guizot, of Sismondi, of Thierry, and of Mignet fully warrant the assertion that France may ere long compete with any country, as regards the number and the value of her historical works.

In poetry also, a great and decided change has taken place. The French poets by attend-

---

clamer contre les conspirateurs, chacun à leur tour, comme s'ils s'étaient dit bucoliquement.—

Alternis cantemus; amant alterna Camenæ.

Où a-t-on vu vestibule ou péristyle de cette sorte? Quoi de plus contraire, nous ne dirons pas à la vérité, les scolastiques en font bon marché, mais à la vraisemblance? Il résulte de-là que tout ce qui est trop caractéristique, trop intime, trop local, pour se passer dans l'antichambre ou dans le carrefour, c'est-à-dire tout le drame, se passe dans la coulisse. Nous ne voyons en quelque sorte sur le théâtre que les coudes de l'action; ses mains sont ailleurs. Au lieu de scènes, nous avons des récits; au lieu de tableaux, des descriptions. De graves personnages placés, comme le chœur antique, entre le drame et nous, viennent nous raconter ce qui se fait dans le temple, dans le palais, dans la place publique, de façon que souventesfois, nous sommes tentés de leur crier: 'Vraiment! mais conduisez-nous donc là bas. On s'y doit bien amuser, cela doit être beau à voir!' A quoi ils répondraient sans doute; 'Il serait possible que cela vous amusât ou vous intéressât, mais ce n'est point là la question;

ing hitherto too closely to rule, have frequently substituted the form for the spirit of poetry, and hence that coldness which, notwithstanding the beautiful finish of some of their compositions, pervades the works of many of the best French writers. The greatest poets of the present day, finding this defect of French poetry, rendered still more striking by a comparison with the bolder conceptions of foreign writers, seem determined to remedy the evil, and if we may judge from the beautiful and spirited productions of Lamartine, Delavigne, and Béranger, French poets will hereafter be

nous sommes les gardiens de la dignité de la Melpomène française.' Voilà !

"L'unité de temps n'est pas plus solide que l'unité de lieu. L'action, encadrée de force dans les vingt-quatre heures, est aussi ridicule qu'encadrée dans le vestibule. Toute action a sa durée propre comme son lieu particulier. Verser la même dose de temps à tous les événemens ! appliquer la même mésure sur tout ! On rirait d'un cordonnier qui voudrait mettre le même soulier à tous les pieds. Croiser l'unité de temps et l'unité de lieu comme les barreaux d'une cage et y faire pédantesquement entrer, de par Aristote, tous ces faits, tous ces peuples, toutes ces figures que la Providence déroule à si grandes masses dans la réalité ! C'est mutiler hommes et choses ; c'est faire grimacer l'histoire. Disons mieux ; tout cela mourra dans l'opération ; et c'est ainsi que les mutilateurs dogmatiques arrivent à leur résultat ordinaire ; ce qui était vivant dans la chronique, est mort dans la tragédie. Voilà pourquoi, bien souvent, la cage des unités ne renferme qu'un squelette."—*Cromwell, drame, par* V. Hugo ; *préface*, p. xxviii.

admired, not more for the polish than for the originality of their compositions. Unfortunately, as is frequently the case in great reforms, the zeal of the reformers has sometimes exceeded their prudence, and in endeavouring to establish the claims of the new school, the *Romantique*, full justice has not always been done to the old school, the *Classique*. Let us hope, however, that this literary warfare, while it extends the views, will add to the success of future writers, and that France may at some period produce a literature which shall combine the elements of the two schools; the originality and power of the modern, as exemplified in the bold but unequal compositions of Victor Hugo and of Chateaubriand; and the correctness and polish of the old school as carried to their highest degree of perfection in the "Athalie" of Racine, and the "Télémaque" of Fénélon.

THEOLOGY,

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

SERMONS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Theological department of the work will be found the titles of the best books written in French on Theology; but should the reader be desirous to procure only some of them, a few observations are necessary to point out those which ought to form a part of every Library. With respect to the versions of the BIBLE, enough is perhaps said in the article on that subject, and it may, therefore, suffice here to state, that the edition most used by French Protestants, is that of MARTIN. The best commentary extant, in the French language, on the Scriptures, is CALMET'S "Dictionnaire Historique et Critique." Respecting the New Testament, it may be a sufficient recommendation of BEAUSOBRE'S translation, that the work is constantly used at the English Universities.

On the evidences of the Christian Religion, one of the most esteemed French works is ABBADIE'S "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne," and on Ecclesiastical History, FLEURY'S work is one of the most valuable existing, not only in French, but in any language.

BERGIER'S "Dictionnaire de Théologie," though the author be a more zealous than impartial defender of Catholicism, is a work which may always be consulted with advantage on all subjects connected with Theology. The great reputation which PASCAL and NICOLE have so long enjoyed, renders it necessary only to mention their names, in order to suggest the propriety of their forming a part of every Library. Sermons form a very rich branch of French Literature, and among those which may be considered as *indispensable*, are the compositions of BOSSUET, BOURDALOUE, MASSILLON and SAURIN. Of living Theologians, those which enjoy at present the greatest reputation amongst the French, are the Abbé GREGOIRE, M. de la MENNAIS and FRAYSSINOUS. Finally, to the reader who wishes to become acquainted with the Theological writers of every age and country, no better work can be recommended than DUPIN'S "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques."

THEOLOGY, &c.

ABBADIE (Jean.)

Traité de la Verité de la Religion Chrétienne, &c. La Haye, 1743, 4 vols. 12mo.

"The Treatise on the truth of the Christian Religion, by Abbadie, for powerful reasoning, and forcible writing, is the best work we have on the subject."—*Barbier's Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 5, p. 390.

"At the head of the defenders of the christian religion, I should place Abbadie, whose admirable treatise is indisputably a master-piece of the kind."—*Formey's Conseils pour former une Bibliothèque*, p. 8.

AGIER (Le Président.)

Les Psaumes, nouvellement traduits sur l'hébreu, et mis en leur ordre naturel, avec des explications et notes critiques. Paris, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Commentaire sur l'Apocalypse, par l'auteur des explications des Psaumes et des Prophéties. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Prophéties, concernant Jésus Christ, et l'Eglise, éparses dans les Livres Saints, avec des explications et notes. Paris, 1819, 8vo.

"A valuable little manual of Scripture Prophecies, relative to Jesus Christ."—*Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures*, sixth edition, vol. 2, (Appendix.) p. 185.

—Les Prophètes, nouvellement traduits sur l'hébreu, avec des explications et des notes critiques, viz.:

— Esaïe. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

— Jérémie, avec un appendice, Paris, 1821, two 8vo. parts.

The appendix to this version of the prediction of Jeremiah, contains the Lamentations, and the Apocryphal book of Baruch.

— Ezéchiel. Paris 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

— Daniel. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

— Petits Prophètes. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This (Jérémie) is a continuation of the great work of the President Agier, and merits the same degree of praise we have already bestowed on his translations of the Psalms, the Prophecies of Isaiah, and other scriptural prophecies. The author is ever distinguished as an enlightened christian, a skilful hebraist, a profound critic, a candid theologian, a faithful translator, and a fine writer."—*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 10, p. 179.

ALLETZ. (Pons. Aug.)

Dictionnaire des Conciles, contenant une somme de tous les conciles généraux, nationaux, &c. Paris 1773, 1 vol. 8vo.

We only mention this book that no lapsis should appear in our account of Theological Works. This edition is preferable to that of 1758. To this should be added the *Traité de l'Etude des Conciles*, par Salmon, Paris, 1724, 4to. It is a very good book.

Barruel (Abbé.)

Histoire du Clergé de France, pendant la Révolution Française. Paris, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

"With the horrors of the revolution before his eyes, the Abbé would have been more or less than man, if he had not felt them strongly: it was natural that he should write as he felt. This work has been universally read, passed through many editions, and much criticised; yet not a single fact mentioned in it, has been disproved."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 5, p. 251.

Bayle (Pierre.)

Critique Générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme de Maimbourg. Villa Franca, 1684, 4 vols. 12mo.

"The fashion of the age made the philosopher Bayle enter the lists of controversy, into which he brought with him a measure of knowledge, precision and candour, as well as entertainment, seldom exhibited there. In his reasonings concerning infallibility and the rights of an erroneous conscience, you see the accurate and enlightened dialectician; but he is rather diffuse. No man was ever better qualified than Bayle for assuming the character of his adversary, shewing his system in a new garb, and for availing himself of all the places open to assault, which is one of the greatest advantages of the sceptical philosophy. His chapters on the marriage of the clergy are full of pleasantry, learning, and knowledge of human nature; and his two letters on the love of parents towards their children, and on jealousy, contain a profound philosophy, in which he unfolds a chain of prejudices connected with our existence, necessary for our happiness, and intended by the supreme being to supply the place of a reason too exalted for the bulk of mankind, and too weak to be a principle of action."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 300.

Beausobre (Isaac de)

Histoire de Manichée et du Manichéisme. Amsterdam, 1734-39, 2 vols. 4to.

"This work of Beausobre, of which I have made great use, contains not only a laboured history of Manichees, but likewise several entertaining and useful digressions concerning the opinions of the heathen philosophers, and the most early christian sects. I wish some learned man might have sufficient leisure and encouragement to give us a handsome edition of it in English."—*Lardner's Works.*

Beauvais (Marie de)

Sermons. Paris, 1807, 4 vols. 12mo.

Barbier in his *Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, considers these sermons as worthy a place amongst the most celebrated productions of the same kind. It is to be regretted that the discourse pronounced on Holy Thursday, 1774, the year in which Louis XV. died, does not appear in the collection. It will be recollected that the preacher, in alluding to the scriptural passage "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown."—(Jonah III. 4.) seemed to predict a death, of which, at that time, there was no indication.

"There is no christian sect to whom these sermons would not be applicable. They might with as much propriety be delivered at Naples, Petersburgh or London, as at Paris: and this we consider to be no faint eulogium."—*Chénier's Tableau de la Littérature Française*, p. 146.

Bergier (Abbé Nic. Syl.)

Dictionnaire de Théologie, extrait de l'Encyclopédie Méthodique, &c. Paris, 1826, 8 vols. 8vo.

" This work, a very useful one to consult, has had many editions: two of which were published at Toulouse, one in 1817, and the other in 1819."—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 143.

" This is one of the best books of the kind. It is divided into three parts, viz: Dogmatical Theology, Criticism on the Sacred Writings, and Ecclesiastical History; so that it is a sort of Theological Encyclopædia."—*Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 5, p. 386.

—Apologie de la Religion Chrétienne. Avignon, 1823, 2 vols. 12mo.

" Bergier's *Apologie*, written in answer to Boulanger, is a very excellent work"—*Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût.*

—Traité Historique et Dogmatique de la Vraie Religion. Paris, 1820, 10 vols. 8vo.

" This treatise is the best production of its author. It contains a refutation of the arguments comprised in those *philosophical* works which have had the greatest circulation."—*Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 5, p. 390.

BIBLE. La Sainte Bible, en Françoys, translatée selon la pure et entière traduction de Sainct Hiérome, par Jacques le Fèvre d'Estaples. En Anvers, par Martin l'Empereur, 1530, in fol. goth.

" This (says Brunet) for a long time, has been considered the first edition of the French Bible, but it is the second edition of the version of Le Fèvre, for (according to Prosper Marchand, Dictionnaire Historique, 1st part, page 252) this theologian first gave an edition in 8vo. in six parts, published separately,

It commenced with the New Testament, *impr. en la maison, Simon de Colines*, à Paris, l'an mil cinq cens. xxiij, 2 volumes. Then followed the Psalms of David, by the same Sim. de Colines, 1525; then the five books of Moses, à Anvers, chez Martin L'Empereur, le 28 Septembre, 1528, and probably at the same time, the whole of the Old Testament. His version of part of the Bible, printed at Paris, having incurred the censure of Parliament, on the 28th of Aug. 1525, a decree was issued condemning his translations. He was consequently obliged to get the remainder printed at Antwerp. It appears that this first edition was vigorously suppressed, as copies of it are very rare. I do not think that the *Livres Hystoriaulx*, by Guyard des Moulins, should be considered entitled to a rank among the translations of the Bible. Its title is 'Les Livres Hystoriaulx de la Bible, translatés de Latin en François de Pierre le Mangeur, par Guyart des Moulins. Paris, pour Ant. Verard (vers. 1495) 2 vols. in fol. goth. fig.'"

"Guiars de Moulins, canon of St. Pierre d'Aire, in the diocese of Touraine, is commonly but erroneously considered as the first French translator of the Bible. Between the years 1291 and 1294 he translated the Historia Scholastica of Peter Comestor, a popular abstract of sacred history, which has been confounded with the Scriptures. Several copies of this translation are in the Royal Library at Paris; and an edition of it was printed by order of Charles VIII. to whom it was dedicated at Paris, in 1487.

" * * * The translation of Le Fèvre is said to be the basis of all the subsequent French Bibles, whether executed by Roman Catholics or Protestants."—*Horne's Introduction, &c.* vol. 2, (Appendix,) p. 85-6,

—La Sainte Bible, en Latin et en François, avec des explications du sens littéral, et du

sens spirituel, par Louis J. le Maistre de Sacy, du Fossé, et Beaubrun. Paris, 1682, et ann. suiv. 32 vols. 8vo.

This version, more elegant than exact, is even at the present day, the most in favor. It first appeared in 1672; but the edition of 1682 is the one generally preferred, as being more correct.

—La Sainte Bible, en Latin et en François, de De Sacy, avec un commentaire littéral et critique, par D. Augustin Calmet. Paris, 1724, 8 tom. en 9 vols. fol.

'"It contains the Latin text of the Vulgate, and a French version, in collateral columns, with the notes at the bottom of each page. It has a vast apparatus of preface and dissertations, in which immense learning, good sense, sound judgment, and deep piety are invariably displayed. This is, without exception, the best comment on the sacred writings ever published, either by catholics or protestants."' (Dr. A. Clarke.) "Walchius (*Walchii Bibl. Theol.* vol. 4. p. 433.) has pronounced an equally strong but well merited eulogium on this valuable work, to which we have been largely indebted in the course of these volumes."—*Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures,* vol. 2, (Appendix) p. 202.

—La Sainte Bible, en Latin, et en Français, avec un commentaire littéral, par de Carrières. Paris, 1750, 6 vols, 4to.

Barbier, in his *Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût,* vol. 6, p. 377, will be found to have given the preference to this translation, beyond that of de Sacy.

—La Sainte Bible, en Latin, et en Français, avec des notes, des préfaces, &c. tirées du commentaire de D. Calmet, de l'Abbé de Vence, &c. Seconde édition, augmentée par L. E. Rondet. Avignon et Paris, 1767-73, 17 vols. 4to. plates.

This edition, known as the *Bible de Vence*, but which ought rather to bear the name of Rondet, its editor, is highly esteemed.

"In this collection may be found, all that the ablest commentators, and the most judicious critics have written on the Scriptures."—*Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 6, p. 378.

"The critical and historical dissertations, which are 170 in number, treat on various passages of Scripture and biblical subjects. There are seven large indexes relative to Scripture-chronology and geography, to the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek names, and in general to the contents of the text, prefaces, dissertations, notes, &c. * * The Bible and Commentary are much esteemed in France, but little known in this country."—*Horne's Introduction, &c.* vol. 2, (Appendix,) p. 202. A later edition of this Bible, by M. Drach, to make 25 vols. commenced publishing in Paris, in 1827.

—La Sainte Bible, translatée en Français, (ou plutot revue sur la traduction de J. Lefèvre, d'Estaples) par P. Robert Olivetan, aidé de J. Calvin. Neufchâtel, P. de Wingle, 1535, in fol. goth.

This Bible is the first French protestant version.

—La Sainte Bible de M. Martin, Ministre d'Utrecht. Amsterdam, 1707, 2 vols. fol.

"An esteemed protestant version, the notes of which superseded those of Desmarets. There is a quarto edition, without the notes. The octavo Hanover edition has an excellent preface, by M. L'Enfant."—*Formey's Conseils pour former une Bibliothèque.*

"Mr. Martin revised the Geneva edition of the French Bible, and corrected it so materially, that it is frequently considered as a new translation. The short notes contain much good sense, learning, and piety."—*Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures*, vol 2, *(Appendix,)* p. 201. London, 1828.

Of this esteemed translation an excellent edition was published at Paris, in 1 vol. 8vo. 1820.

—Les Livres de l'ancien Testament, historiés en françois, par Frêre Julian Macho et Pierre Ferget. Pet. in fol. goth.

First edition of the Old Testament, in French. It is printed in double columns, with the type used by Buyer, in his edition of the New Testament, printed in the same manner, at Lyons.

—La Sainte Bible, par Ostervald, avec argumens et réflexions, &c. Neufchâtel, 1744, 2 vols. fol.

This edition, says Barbier, in his *Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 5, p. 379, was printed under the immediate inspection of M. Ostervald, who compared the common version with the original text, the vulgate, &c. and the greater part of modern translations, without any mixture of controversial subjects.

"M. Ostervald was an eminent divine of the French protestant church; his arguments and reflections are very valuable, and have been liberally consulted by later commentators. A de-

tached translation of them, in 3 vols. 8vo. was published by Mr. Chamberlayne in the early part of the eighteenth century, at the request and under the patronage of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge."—*Horne's Introduction*, &c. vol. 2, (Appendix,) p. 202.

—LE NOUVEAU TESTAMENT, traduit en françois, sur le Grec, avec des notes, par N. de Beausobre and D. L'Enfant. Amsterdam, 1718, 2 vols. 4to.

"To complete this excellent work, there should be added, *Remarques historiques, critiques, et philologiques, sur le Nouveau Testament, par* M. Beausobre, 4to. A la Haye, 1742. This, though a posthumous work, is very valuable, and contains many excellent and judicious observations, briefly expressed, but which nevertheless comprise the substance of remarks, offered by the best interpreters."—*Horne's Introduction*, &c. vol. 2, *(Appendix,)* p. 242.

BOSSUET (Jacques B.)

Sermons et Oraisons Funèbres. Paris 1772—1808, 19 vols. 12mo.

"The sermons of Bossuet place him incontestably in the first line of preachers; and even leave it open to argument, whether he be not the first in that line. Bourdaloue and Masillon alone can dispute his pre-eminence. Nothing in the sermons of either equals in splendour or sublimity, a multitude of passages, which may be produced from the sermons of Bossuet; and he has little of Masillon's too frequent monotony, or of the cold dialectic, which occasionally retards the beautiful march of

Bourdaloue. On the other hand, Bossuet has not the continued elegance and grace of Masillon; and an advocate of Bourdaloue might contend, that if Bourdaloue appear to yield to Bossuet in sublimity, it is only because the sublimity of Bourdaloue is more familiar, and therefore less imposing. * * Those who read sermons merely for their literary merit, will prefer the sermons of Masillon to those of Bourdaloue and Bossuet; on the other hand, the profound theology of the sermons of Bossuet, and the countless passages in them of true sublimity and exquisite pathos, will lead many to give him a decided preference over both his rivals. But those who read sermons for instruction, and whose chief object, in the perusal of them, is to be excited to virtue, or confirmed in her paths, will generally consider Bourdaloue as the first of preachers, and every time they peruse him, it will be with new delight. No sermons possess, in so great a degree, the indescribable charm of simplicity; and no composition, sacred or profane, contains any thing, which, in grace or effect, exceeds that insensible rise from mere instruction into eloquence, of which Bourdaloue scarcely has a sermon that does not furnish more than one example * * *.

"To Bourdaloue other merits must be added, particularly the perfection of his style. Always plain, always unambitious, he appears to strike by what he says, and not by the manner of his saying it. * * * *

"Few sermons of Bossuet were published before the benedictine edition of his works made its appearance. They fill three volumes of that edition."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 3, pp. 282-3.

"Bossuet's sermon on the Unity of the Church (says Cardinal Maury) which he preached at the opening of the Assembly of French Clergy in 1681, appears to me the finest ever pro-

nounced from a pulpit, and consequently the grandest composition which has ever appeared in any language. It is an oratorical creation, and stands alone; a prodigy of erudition, of eloquence, of wisdom and of genius. The exordium is eminently fine; it has all the fire, the inspiration, and the splendid imagery of prophecy!"—*See* BOSSUET, *Œuvres Complètes.*

BOURDALOUE (le P.)

Sermons, publiés par le Père Bretonneau. Paris, 1707, 16 vols. 8vo.

"Bourdaloue, with a collected air, had little action; with eyes generally half closed, he penetrated the hearts of the people by the sound of a voice uniform and solemn. The tone with which a sacred orator pronounced the words—*Tu es ille vir*, 'Thou art the man,' in suddenly addressing them to one of the Kings of France, struck more forcibly than their application. Madame de Sévigné describes our preacher by saying, 'Father Bourdaloue thunders at Notre Dame.'"—*D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1. p. 473.

"The style and imagery of Bourdaloue seem to rush upon us with the force of a mountain-torrent; he is the Demosthenes of French divines; but it cannot be denied that his *art* is too apparent; and that all the subordinate parts of his composition seem to be purposely *kept down*, in order to sharpen the force of his logic, and to aggravate the tenor of his invective. In the higher departments of sermon composition, he is, doubtless, without a rival; and our Horsley seems to have had much in common with that eminent divine, as, in the deeper scenes of Christ's sufferings, and in the delineations of the day of judgment, there was much about both these preachers, which exhibited all the sublimity of which such subjects are capable."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 93.

BROWN.

La Religion du Médecin, traduit du Latin, 1668, 18mo.

"This translation is more esteemed than the original Latin work, on account of some interesting notes which are not to be found in the original edition."—*Debure, Bibliographie Instructive.*

CALMET (Dom A.)

Dictionnaire Historique et Critique de la Bible, Paris 1730, 4 vols. fol. plates.

"This is a book as curious as instructive," says Barbier, in his *Bibl.*, vol. 5, p. 382.

"A translation of this truly valuable work, with occasional remarks, was published in 1732, in three folio volumes, which having become extremely scarce, an edition was published in 1801, in two thick quarto volumes, by Mr. Taylor, with a volume of additions from books of voyages and travels, &c. under the title of *Fragments.* A new edition, enlarged and greatly improved, was published in 1823, in 5 volumes, 4to. The work is pleasingly illustrated with numerous engravings, which convey an accurate idea of oriental manners and customs. Calmet's Dictionary is the basis of all similar works."—*Horne's Introduction, &c.* vol. 2, (Appendix,) p. 292.

—Dissertations qui peuvent servir de Prolégomènes de l'Ecriture Sainte. Paris, 1720, 3 vols. 4to.

"This publication contains the various Dissertations, prefixed by the learned father Calmet to the different books of Scripture, and published in his commentary, with numerous corrections

and additions. *Eighteen* new Dissertations have been added; and the whole has been arranged in a new and commodious order. In order to render these disquisitions what the author designed they should be,—Prolegomena to the Bible. Many important topics are here treated at considerable length. Vol. I. contains the Dissertations relating to the scriptures generally, and to the History, Discipline, Customs and Opinions of the Jews. Vol. II. comprises Prefaces to the several books of the Old Testament, both canonical and apocryphal. Vol. III. contains similar prefaces to the different books of the New Testament, and thirty-one Dissertations on various subjects."—*Horne's Introduction, &c. (Appendix,)* vol. 2, p. 131.

CAMBACÉRES (Abbé.)

Sermons. Paris, 1823, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Considerable order, clearness, and method; ideas just, solid, and profound; great force of reasoning; and purity of style, characterise the sermons of Cambacéres."—*Barbier's Bibl. &c.* vol. 2, p. 466.

CHAPELAIN (Le Père.)

Sermons. Paris, 1768, 6 vols. 12mo.

"This Jesuit obtained the highest reputation in all the great towns of France, and was for more than 20 years the object of universal admiration. His discourses are distinguished for elevation of thought, force of reasoning, and refinement of language."—*Barbier's Bibl. &c.* vol. 2, p. 469.

CHATEAUBRIAND (F. A. de.)

Le Génie du Christianisme, ou Beautés de la Religion Chrétienne. Paris, 1823, 5 vols. 8vo.

"Never was a work attended with more splendid success. It appeared in 1802, at a time when religious proscription had ceased, when worship had recommenced in the churches, and when the faithful had seen with inexpressible joy their ancient rites restored. The *Génie* has been translated into the languages of Italy, Germany, England, Spain, Russia, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Holland and Modern Greece."—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 151.

Barbier (in his *Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 397) says that many religious persons condemn this far-famed production of M. Chateaubriand as being of too light a nature for its subject; and that the style, plan, and spirit of the work have also met with much (perhaps deserved) disapprobation.

Chais (Charles.)

Sermons. A la Haye, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His Sermons are exceedingly judicious; the subjects are all treated in a practical manner. Divines may find these sermons useful, but they are not adapted to readers who are partial to works on experimental religion."—*Cobbin's French Preacher*, p. 527.

Chatelain (Henri.)

Sermons. Lausanne, 1775, 6 vols. 12mo.

"The subjects of these sermons are general; the mode of treatment more practical than devotional; the sentiments scriptural; the style neat; the plans judicious and methodical."—*Cobbin's French Preacher*, p. 527.

Chemnais (le Père.)

Sermons. Paris, 1764, 5 vols. 12mo.

Barbier (in his *Bibl.* vol. 2, p. 453,) speaks in high terms of these sermons. Cheminais had a fine genius, and was a deserved favourite of the Court, and of the inhabitants of Paris.

Clémence (L'Abbé J. G.)

Les Caractères du Messie, vérifiés en Jésus de Nazareth. Rouen, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The author determines the characteristical marks of the Messiah with precision and accuracy; points out in consequence of these characters (which are drawn from the clearest predictions) the prophecies that, taken in a literal sense, regard the Messiah; and by a comparison of these prophecies with the events, sets the divine mission of Christ in the most striking light. There is a great deal of good erudition and sound judgment in this work."---*Monthly Review*, O. S. vol. lvi. p. 218.

Claude (Jean.)

Sermons. Montauban, 1821, 8vo.

Bayle speaks of these sermons in very high terms. He says "they contained all that the Hugonots desired; a great order, a profound divinity, and a great deal of eloquence and solidity."---See Claude, *Belles Lettres*.

Clément (L'abbé D.)

Sermons. Paris, 1770, 9 vols. 12mo.

"The eloquence of the Abbé Clément is of a peculiar nature; it has not the thunder of Bossuet, the rapidity of Bourdaloue, the delicacy of Cheminais, the happy facility of Masillon, the richness of Père de Neuville; but the measured tone and majesty of the Prophets; the manly vigour and energetic precision of St. Paul; and the pathos and solemn march of St. Chrysostom."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 2, p. 460.

COLONIA (Le Père D.)

La Religion Chrétienne, autorisée par le Témoignage des anciens auteurs païens. Lyons, 1718, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1826, 8vo.

"This treatise, though published nine years before Dr. Lardner commenced his admirable work on the Credibility of the Gospel History, does not appear to have been known to him. The subjects discussed by Colonia are comprised in the third volume of Dr. Lardner's works, from page 594 to the end, and in the fourth volume, from page 3 to page 430 of the 4to. edition published at London in 1815. Father Colonia has collected together numerous important facts, which he has illustrated with many valuable remarks; though he has not followed strict chronological order in the arrangement of his materials. His chapter on Mohammed is full of errors and ridiculous declamation. Notwithstanding all its defects, his work may be read with pleasure, even after a perusal of Dr. Lardner's volumes on the Credibility of the Gospel History; the whole of which the Abbé Labouderie has announced his intention of translating into French."—*Horne's Introduction, &c. (Appendix,)* vol. 2, page 129.

COQUEREL (Charles.)

Tableaux de l'Histoire Philosophique du Christianisme, ou Etudes de Philosophie Religieuse. Paris, 1828, 1 vol. 18mo.

"This work of M. Coquerel (a warm protestant,) contains the most elevated views of civilization, inculcating a love of country, and a hatred of all dissension, and embracing many subjects interesting to liberal and cultivated minds."—*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 20, p. 64.

Croix (De la.)

Dictionnaire Historique des Cultes Religieux, &c. nouvelle édition, augmentée. Versailles, 1820-21, 4 vols. 8vo.

The able dictionary, by De la Croix, was published anonymously, in 1775, in 3 vols. 8vo. It was reprinted, with the author's name, in 1777.

Dupin (Louis E.)

Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, depuis les premiers siècles jusqu'au XVIIème. Tables, &c. Paris, 1690, 45 vols. 8vo.

"Those who quarrel most with the boldness of Dupin, must still allow the greatness of his literary endowments."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 5, p. 17.

"A useful book of reference, to which has been added a supplement, by L'Abbé Goujet."—*Formey's Conseils, &c.*

Dupin (Avocat, &c.)

Libertés de l'Eglise, suivies de la Déclaration de 1682, (de la loi du 8 Avril 1802, et du décret du 28 Février, 1810) avec une Introduction et des Notes, &c. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 12mo.

"We hope this work of the celebrated M. Dupin will be followed up by a more extended collection of works of this class, to comprise several ancient texts, such as the regulations of the Church, deduced from the Evangelists, according to Fromageot; the *Antiquus Codex Canonum*, approved by Chri-

lemagne; the pragmatic sanction of St. Louis, in 1268; that of Charles VII. in 1437; and that of Louis XII. with appropriate observations; the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, in 1791; and the laws relative to religion, contained in the *Chartre*, the national councils, the ancient ordinances, the five codes, and the *bulletin des lois*. As to the declaration of 1682, by Bossuet, unanimously adopted by our church, it is an inestimable work, which cannot be too often referred to. The decree of the 8th April, 1802, is still in force; and that of 1810 (a despotic act of Napoleon,) is tacitly observed to this day."—*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 24, pp. 438-9.

Duvoisin (J. B.)

Démonstration Evangélique, avec un Traité sur la Tolérance. Paris, 1805, 8vo.

"This work has the great merit of uniting in one volume, arranged with order, clearness, and precision, a vast deal of matter, scattered through a number of books, not generally known."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 396.

Elisée (Le Père.)

Sermons. Paris, 1785, 4 vols. 12mo.

"The sermons of Père Elisée are distinguished for a pure and elegant style; a delicacy of tone; an amiable candour; and a zeal for the progress of salvation. Père Elisée was particularly distinguished for his urbanity and simplicity of character."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 2, p. 462.

Fléchier (Esprit.)

Oraisons Funèbres. Paris, 1740, 1 vol. 12mo.

"The finest and best written funeral oration of this celebrated preacher was pronounced over Turenne, on the 10th Jan. 1676, at the church of St. Eustache, at Paris. It is infinitely superior to any of his other orations."—*Peignot's Manuel, &c.* vol. 2, p. 46.

FÉNÉLON (F. S. L. de)

Directions pour la Conscience d'un Roi. Paris, 1774, 12mo.

"Every line of the *Directions, &c.* breathes moderation and virtue; every line censures ostentation, inordinate love of glory, thirst of conquest, injustice, luxury, yielding to flattery, and the wish of absolute power. It was not printed till several years after Fenelon's decease, when a superb impression of it was printed by the Marquis of Fenelon, then ambassador at the Hague. The court of Versailles took the alarm, and peremptorily ordered the Marquis to suppress all the copies; he obeyed the order, preserving two copies of it only. A surreptitious edition of it was published at the Hague, in 1747; but in 1774, it was published, at Paris, with the express permission of Lewis the Sixteenth."—*Butler's Works*, vol. 3, p. 151.

—Explication des Maximes des Saints, sur la vie Intérieure. Bruxelles, 1698, 12mo.

"In performance of his engagements with the Cardinal and the Bishop of Chartres, and with Madame de Maintenon, Fenelon, soon after his consecration, published his celebrated *Explication, &c.* the immediate cause of all his woe. It is certain, that, before it was printed, it was examined, with the most severe and scrupulous attention, by the Cardinal de Noailles, and M. Tronson, and by M. Pirot, a theologian of great emi-

nence in his day, attached to Bossuet. It is, however, certain, that immediately on its appearance, it was distinctly and loudly condemned by the public voice. * * *

"After the Cardinal de Noailles, the Bishop of Chartres, and Bossuet had published their condemnation of the Maxims of the Saints, the two former almost quitted the war, and left the field to Bossuet and Fenelon. 'Then,' to use the words of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, 'were seen to enter the lists, two combatants, rather equal than alike. One of them, of consummate skill, covered with the laurels which he had gained in his combats for the church, an indefatigable warrior; his age and repeated victories might have dispensed him from further service, but his mind still vigorous, and superior to the weight of years, preserved in his old age, a great portion of his early fire. The other, in the full strength of youth, not yet much known by his writings, but enjoying the highest reputation for his eloquence, and the loftiness of his genius; long exercised in the subject of discussion, a perfect master of its language; nothing in it was above his comprehension, nothing in it which he could not explain, and every thing explained appearing plausible.

"In composing his relation of Quietism (Paris, 8vo. 1822) Bossuet availed himself of some secret and confidential writings which he had received from Madame de Guyon, of private letters written to him by Fenelon, during their early intimacy, and of a letter which, under the seal of friendship, Fenelon had written to Madame de Maintenon, and which she unfeelingly communicated to Bossuet. The substance of these different pieces Bossuet connected with so much art, interwove in them the mention of so many curious facts, so entertaining an account of Madame de Guyon's visions and pretentions to inspiration, and so many interesting anecdotes of the conduct of Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon during the controversy; he occasionally inserted in it so much dignified and truly episcopal eloquence, and set it off by such brilliancy of thought and expression, as

excited universal admiration, and attracted universal envy to its author. A letter of Madame de Maintenon shows the eagerness with which the extraordinary performance of Bossuet was read; 'They talk here of nothing else; they lend it, they snatch it from one another, they devour it.' Nothing could exceed the consternation which this raised among the friends of Fenelon, at Rome and at Paris. His first intention was not to answer it; but the Abbé de Chanterac informed him that the impression which it made against him at Rome was so strong, that a full refutation of it was necessary; he, therefore, determined to reply. Bossuet's Relation appeared in the middle of June; Fenelon's reply was published on the 3rd of August. A nobler effusion of the indignation of insulted virtue and genius, eloquence has never produced. In the first lines of it, Fenelon placed himself above his antagonist, and to the last preserved his elevation." *Butler's Works*, vol. 3, pp. 59-79.

The reader will find full particulars of this interesting affair in Cardinal Bausset's *Vie de Fénélon.*—*See* FENELON, *Œuvres Complètes, &c.*

—L'Existence de Dieu démontrée, par les Merveilles de la Nature. Nouvelle Edition, donnée par Aimé Martin. Paris, 1811, two vols. 8vo.

This is a good edition of this excellent work. The editor has added the principal modern discoveries in Natural History, and many new observations on the harmonies of nature.

FLEURY (Claude)

Histoire Ecclésiastique (jusqu'en 1414) avec la continuation (jusqu'en 1595) par le P. Jean Cl. Fabre et Goujet. Paris, 1691 ou 1722-1737,

38 vols. 4to. Table générale des matières, par Rondet. Paris, 1758, 4to.

—La Même. Paris, 1724-50, 40 vols. 12mo. including 4 vols. of Index.

The edition published at *Bruxelles*, in 1716 and the following year, is equally good with the Paris edition.

"As to Ecclesiastical History, the best that can be chosen is that of the Abbé Fleury, which leaves us nothing to desire, either as to the correctness of the style or the impartiality with which facts are stated and commented upon." —*Formey's Conseils*, &c. p. 9.

"What Buffon was in Natural History, and Bossuet in Polemics and Dogmatical Divinity, the Abbé Fleury was in Ecclesiastical History. He is the just and enviable boast of the French nation. Fleury lived to execute only 20 out of 36 vols. of which this history is composed; the Father Fabre having written the remaining sixteen; and he would have published more, but was forbidden on account of the inelegance of his style and the want of judgment in the selection of his materials. The first volume of Fleury's own labours appeared in 1690, and the last in 1719, but it is usually dated 1722-1737. It is the discourses of Fleury which throw such a charm about his work, and which are prefixed to most of his volumes; especially those which accompany the 8th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th vols. In some of these are disquisitions upon the fall of literature from the eruption of the Vandals, the establishment of Universities, the progress of the Crusades, the history of Indulgencies, and of several religious orders in the 14th century."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 99.

Barante says in his "*Littérature*," "all parties, with one common accord, have agreed in allowing to Fleury, the title

of *Le Judicieux*. The Ecclesiastical History is a stupendous work, in which something more than erudition may be found. It is written with great circumspection, but is full of sound criticism, and is strictly impartial."

— Catéchisme Historique. Bruxelles, 1804, 12mo.

"In wisdom and impartiality few have equalled Fleury; his *Mœurs des anciens Juifs* and *Mœurs des anciens Chrétiens*, and his *Choix des Etudes* are excellent. Far from depreciating the biblical exertions of our own times, the present writer thinks they have rendered, and continue to render incalculable service to learning and religion; yet he is convinced that a repeated perusal of the Bible, or of any portion of it, will not give either childhood or youth so good a notion of the history, the religion, or the morality of the sacred volumes, as Fleury's Historical Catechism."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 5, p. 17.

— Mœurs des Israélites. Paris, 1681, 12mo.

— Mœurs des premiers Chrétiens.

The latter of these works contains a very pleasing account of the simplicity of the primitive Christians, especially as contrasted with the manners of the modern professors of Christianity.

FRAYSSINOUS (Denis.)

Défense du Christianisme, ou Conférences sur la Religion. Paris, 3 vols. 8vo.

"These Conferences are written with sufficient force, and even elegance, and exhibit a sinewy logic; but they are crowded with obvious faults, which counterbalance the qualities we have just mentioned."—*London Magazine*, April, 1828. To the above should be added, by the same author:

Vrais Principes de l'Eglise Gallicane, troisième édition. Paris 1826, 8vo.

GÉRY (L'Abbé de.)

Sermons. Paris, 1789, 6 vols. 12mo.

"The eloquence of this preacher is of the temperate kind; he is simple, clear, and occasionally pathetic."—*Barbier's Bibliothèque*, &c. vol. 2, p. 462.

GRÉGOIRE (L'Abbé.)

Essai Historique sur les libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane, et des autres Eglises de la Catholicité, pendant les deux derniers siècles. Paris, 1818, 8vo.

"In this very interesting work we find, combined with the author's usual erudition, that christian spirit of toleration by which he has obtained so many friends to the cause of religion." *Revue Ency.* vol 1, p. 313.

Histoire des Sectes Religieuses, qui depuis le commencement du siècle dernier, jusqu'à l'époque actuelle, sont nées, se sont modifiées, se sont éteintes dans les quatre parties du monde. Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work is characteristic of its author. It bears ample proofs of his frankness and benevolence, as well as of his inconsistency, and enormous prejudices, political and religious, of his weak judgment and warm heart. The different sects are arranged, neither with any relation to each other, nor chronologically, nor geographically, nor even in alphabetical order, but

with as little method or connection as a paragraph in a newspaper."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 28, pp. 1-2. A new and augmented edition of this work, is now in course of publication.

— Histoire de la Théophilantropie, depuis sa naissance jusqu'à son extinction.

"This work which now forms part of M. Gregoire's *Histoire des Sectes Religieuses*, was first published in a German translation, at Hanover, by Professor Standlen, of Gottingen. It contains materials for an interesting chapter in the history of the French Revolution. According to M. Gregoire, infidelity was imported into France from England, by the author of the poem upon Natural Religion, before which time, very few French works could be found in which the fundamental truths of Christianity were attacked. * * * * M. Gregoire is certainly mistaken in affirming that the French derived their infidelity from hence. Our early infidel writers are only known because their writings were confuted as well as condemned. These writers soon passed into deserved oblivion. Hobbes and Mandeville alone excepted; the latter being preserved by his political views; the former being always to be remembered when any interest is taken in the history of opinions. The French had no occasion to come to us for infidelity; they were supplied with it, in their own language from the Dutch press. More unbelievers were made by Bayle than by all the English infidel writers till the time of Gibbon."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 28, pp. 493-516.

— De l'Influence du Christianisme, sur la condition des Femmes. Paris, 1821, 8vo.

"This slight production is worthy the pen of its celebrated author; it is curious and instructive; the subject is ably treated, and the arguments are conclusive."—*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 10, p. 180.

Helyot (Le Père.)

Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux, et Militaires, et des Congrégations Séculières, &c. Paris, 1714-19, 8 vols. 4to.

"This interesting portion of Ecclesiastical History, has been given with more correctness and method by Père Helyot, than by any other writer of this class."—*Barbier's Bibliothèque, &c.* vol. 3, p. 247.

Jésuites.

Précis de l'Histoire Générale des Jésuites, depuis la fondation de leur Ordre, le 7 Septembre, 1549, jusq'en 1826. Paris, 1826, two vols. 18mo.

This History is divided into four parts, viz. First, the foundation of the Society, by Ignatius de Loyala; his government and fundamental laws; the first establishments, and the continued successes of the Order, in various parts of Europe; their delays and final triumph in India, Japan, and China, and the introduction of the Inquisition at Goa. Secondly; The author describes the many efforts made by the Order to obtain a footing in France. Meantime Ignatius dies, and is canonized. Lainez, the Jesuit General, then urges the matter, and at last obtains leave from the conference of Poissy, to establish the Order, on certain conditions, which, however, were not long observed. Thirdly; the Jesuits commence their interference in public affairs; the dreadful part they played at the time of the League; the regicides of which they were said to be the promotors, the various accusations brought against them; and the disgrace which some of their body incurred, occasioned the

expulsion of the Society of Jesus. They were, however, soon re-admitted, and spread rapidly over France. The disputes with Parliament and the University recommenced; the Jesuits generally came off conquerors, and they began a work of persecution against the Jansenists, Protestants, &c. The 4th volume contains the history of their fall; their usurpations, and acts of violence, until the final dissolution and extinction of the Order in France. In conclusion, some notice is taken of their proceedings in the present day. The *Précis* is very cleverly written; facts are ably set forth; there is abundance of matter; the style is animated, and partakes in some measure, of that fine irony, for which Voltaire is so much distinguished."---*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 29, p. 815.

La Mennais (L'Abbé de.)

Essai sur l'Indifférence en matière de Religion. Paris, 1817-20, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The first volume of this work of M. de la Mennais (one of the leaders of the Jesuits,) one of the ablest, most eloquent, and best written, upon the subject of religion, in the present century, met with such success, as to have reached its fifth edition in 1819, though the second volume had not been published. The second volume appeared in 1820, and went through two editions in three months."---*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 150.

"We find in this book proofs both of great talent, and of that deplorable spirit of intolerance, and of declamation, which the catholic clergy ought to consider as its greatest enemy".---*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 1, p. 314.

— Réfléxions sur l'Etat de l'Eglise, en France, pendant le dix-huitième siècle, et sur sa situ-

ation actuelle, suivies de Mélanges religieux et philosophiques. Paris, 1821; 1 vol. 8vo.

"The *Réflexions* (says Peignot) first appeared in 1808, but were immediately suppressed by the police. They occupy the first 129 pages of the present volume. Throughout this work may be recognised the able author of the '*Indifference.*'"

La Rue (Le Père de).

Sermons. Paris, 1719, 4 vols. 8vo.

—Panégyriques, 2 vols. 12mo.

"La Rue appeared to be a prophet. His manner was irresistible, full of fire, intelligence and force. He had strokes perfectly original. The writer tells us that several old men still shuddered at the recollection of the expression which he employed in an apostrophe to the God of vengeance---E vaginâ gladium tuum---'Draw forth thy sword!'"—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1. p. 473.

L'Enfant (Le Père).

Sermons. Paris, 1818, 8 vols. 12mo.

Barbier in his *Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 2, p. 463, says, that these sermons contain portions worthy of Bossuet.—He adds that the style of Père L'Enfant is florid, rich, and harmonious.

L'Homond (L'Abbé)

Histoire Abrégée de l'Eglise, où l'on expose ses Combats et ses Victoires, &c. pour servir

de suite á l'Histoire de la Religion avant Jésus Christ, par l'auteur de la "Doctrine Chrétienne." Paris, 1787. Seconde édition, Paris, 1782. Troisième édition, Paris, 1801, 12mo.

"The three works mentioned in this title have each obtained deserved reputation; but the *Histoire de l'Eglise* has gone through the greatest number of editions. L'Abbé L'homond died in 1795, so that he could only revise the two first editions. In that which is called the third, are given twenty new chapters; these are entirely opposed to the pacific spirit of the author; whilst the chapter on *Investitures* is entirely omitted." —*Barbier's Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes*, vol. 2. p. 56.

LLORENTE (J. A.)

Histoire Critique de l'Inquisition d'Espagne, depuis son établissement jusq'au règne de Ferdinand VII, traduite de l'Espagnol, sur le manuscrit de l'auteur, par Alexis Pellier. Paris, 1817-18, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The fact that Dom Llorente had been for some time secretary to the Inquisition at Madrid, gave his book a character of authenticity which procured it a popularity proved by its being translated into several languages. The spirit of candour which pervades the whole work, and the precision with which the author details the horrible mysteries of the 'Holy Office,' have procured him the name of the *Suetonius of the Inquisition*."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 314.

—Portraits Politiques des papes, considérés comme Princes temporels et comme Chefs de l'Eglise, depuis l'Etablissement du Saint-Siége à Rome jusqu'en 1822. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

" Immediately upon the appearance of this work, last December (1822) its author received an order from the French Minister, to leave France in 24 hours. Of course the natural supposition was, that his exile was occasioned by these *Portraits*. Llorente died soon after his arrival at Madrid. His death was supposed to be occasioned by the fatigue he had undergone. Of the work itself, it must be admitted that it is not sufficiently correct, and that it is written without sufficient reflection or caution."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 18, p. 58.

Longueval (Le Père Jacques).

Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, depuis l'an de J. C. 150, jusqu'en 1559, continuée par les P. P. Fontenay, Brumoy, et Berthier. Paris, 1730-49, 18 vols. 4to.

" Longueval published his *Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane*, in conjunction with De Fontenay, Brumoy, and Berthier, (all four being learned Jesuits) in 1730, in 18 vols. 4to., and such was the labour attending the work, that they each in succession fell victims to it. Longueval lived to see the first 8 volumes complete, and Fontenay the ninth and tenth, with a great part of the eleventh volume. The end of the eleventh and the whole of the twelfth were the achievement of Brumoy ; the rest are the production of Father Berthier, the worthy successor of Longueval, of whom he possessed the spirit, the erudition, and the good taste."---*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 98.

Massillon (J. B.)

Œuvres. Paris, Ant. Aug. Renouard, 1810, 13 vols. 8vo. with plates.

Renouard in his *Catalogue* gives the following account of this edition:—"It has been publicly asserted that this edition was mutilated and imperfect; that the Censorship under the Imperial Dynasty had made many alterations in the text. I have as publicly contradicted the assertion in all the Journals of the day, and in advertisements affixed to upwards of 70,000 volumes sold by me since 1814. This, one would suppose, was enough to set the public right on the subject; but nevertheless one of the editors of the Journal de Paris, having repeated the same story, viz. that under Bonaparte's control, an edition of Massillon had been published, abridged, adapted to the use of slaves and of tyrants, I, two days after the appearance of this paragraph, inserted a letter in the same journal, offering the sum of ten *louis*, not only for every passage, but for every word either suppressed, altered or softened down from the edition of 1745. None, however, applied for the fulfilment of my offer. This public avowal went not only to prove the correctness of my edition of Massillon, but also to certify that however vexatious or tyrannous the Imperial Censorship might be, it never exacted the least alteration or suppression in the text of any old French works. It confined its operations to the works of living authors. In a pamphlet called *Buonaparte et les Bourbons*, it is asserted 'That in the new editions of French Classics, the Imperial Censorship struck out the passages that went against conquerors, slaves, or tyrants.' Nothing could be more unjust than this assertion. In another pamphlet is transcribed a long passage from Massillon, which is said to have been suppressed, by command, in an edition of the *Petit Carême*. I have made those enquiries on the subject

which put the matter beyond all doubt, that no such mutilated edition ever existed. It is of the highest importance that such erroneous impressions should be removed, as they would operate against a vast number of classics, printed under the Imperial Regime."

Mr. Dibdin in his *Library Companion*, (p. 92.) speaks thus of the style of Massillon:—

"Massillon stirs up all the gentle charities of our nature, which he treats with the skill of a consummate spiritual physician. He makes our heart reprove, admonish and comfort us. This is indeed one of the peculiar charms of his writings; his style being the most eloquent and mellifluous imaginable. In his Petit Carême, in which he seems to have outdone himself, there is such a tone of tenderness, united with such sublimity of sentiment, clearness of reasoning, and eloquence of expression, that one hardly knows what to compare with it exactly, in the whole compass of hortatory divinity."

"The person of Massillon is still present to many. It seems, say his admirers, that he is yet in the pulpit with that air of simplicity, that modest demeanour, those eyes humbly declining, those careless gestures, that passionate tone, that mild countenance of a man penetrated with his subject, and conveying to the mind the most brilliant light, and to the heart the most tender emotions."—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1, p. 473.

"Voltaire had usually on his table the *Athalie* of Racine, and the *Petit Carême* of Massillon; the tragedies of the one were the finest model of French verse, the sermons of the other of French prose."—*Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 3, p. 123.

MATTER (Jacques).

Histoire Critique du Gnosticisme et de son Influence sur les Sectes Religieuses, &c. Paris, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

" One of the most curious works published in Paris within the last month, and distinguished for its learned research, is the 'Critical History of Gnosticism, &c.' by M. Matter. His work, which forms two volumes, 8vo. and which has been rewarded by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, is divided into three sections. In the first, after taking a rapid survey of the writers, ancient and modern, who have treated of the Gnostic Philosophers, the author shews the origin of their brilliant speculations, by bringing to view some of the most celebrated doctrines of antiquity. The second section is devoted to the comparative examination of the divers systems established by the three grand schools of Gnosticism—those of Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor. In the third section he inquires into the influence which the Gnostic doctrines, in their conciliatory position, between the other schools of Christianity and Paganism, have exercised over both parties. The work is accompanied by plates, and terminates with a general estimate of the labours of Gnosticism."—*London Magazine*, June, 1828.

Montargon (Le Père Hyacinthe de).

Dictionnaire Apostolique à l'usage de ceux qui se destinent à la Chaire. Paris, 1752, 13 vols.

" The plan of Richard (Dictionnaire Moral, &c.) was completed by the author of this Dictionnary. It is a learned and well-written work."—*Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 2, p. 483. This book, Barbier recommends in preference to the *Bibliothèque des Prédicateurs*, by Père Houdry.

Neuville (Le Père).

Sermons. Paris, 1776, 8 vols. 12mo.

" To a delicately refined mind, this Jesuit added all the re-

sources of a fruitful imagination: to a knowledge of men and manners, the talent of depicting them in their various aspects; to the gift of just thinking, the art of writing with taste, and of fixing the attention of his hearers, even in the driest details." *Barbier's Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 2, p. 458.

NICOLE (Pierre).

Essais de Morale et autres Ouvrages, 25 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1741.

" Nicole, in his *Essais de Morale*, has no pretensions to the formation of a system of ethics. He has founded the basis of his precepts upon divine Revelation, and not upon the frailty of human reason. Religion finds, in his precepts, a reflection of its own purity."—*Rapports de l'Institut de France, sur les ouvrages admis aux Concours pour les Prix décenneaux*, p. 35, *(Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature Françaises.)*

Madame de Sévigné was a great admirer of Nicole, and when under the influence of chagrin, she had him constantly at her elbow; on one of these occasions she writes in her peculiar style, " I must then continue with this *Morale* in my hands, and hold it, like a vinaigrette to the nose, for fear of fainting."

NOÉ (M. de).

Œuvres de Marc-Antoine de Noé, ancien Evêque de Lescar, contenant des discours, mandemens et traductions, précédés d'une Notice historique, &c. Paris, 1818, 1 vol. 8vo.

This volume is deserving of attention from its containing the sublime discourse which this prelate composed for the Assembly of the Clergy, in 1785, remarkable for the energetic, striking, and prophetic picture it contained of the French Revolution.

PASCAL (Blaise).

Les Provinciales, ou Lettres écrites par Louis Montalte (Blaise Pascal) à un Provincial de ses amis, au sujet du relâchement de la morale des RR. PP. Jésuites. Cologne, De La Vallée (Elzevir) 1657, 12mo. First edit.

The justly celebrated *Lettres Provinciales* were originally published in separate *feuilles* in 4to. The Dutch printers being in the habit of re-printing French works of merit in a superior manner, soon put this work to press, and produced, in 1657, a very neat edition of the *Provinciales*, bearing the imprint of Cologne, (Elzevir.) This edition was soon sold, and another succeeded from the same press; but in this edition, the printer has had the good taste to take for his copy a later impression, corrected by the author. It might doubtless be supposed that this corrected edition would eclipse the one immediately preceding, but two or three words altered in the second edition, to wit, *Religieux* in the place of *Moines*, page 3; — *moins considérable* instead of *méprisable*, led the public to believe that the new edition was mutilated; no one, perhaps, cared about ascertaining the truth; and the Booksellers have always recommended, and amateurs have always enquired for the edition, which they ought, in truth, to have rejected. The jest may be well applied here: "Thank Heaven, I have the best edition, I mean that which contains the error!"

The edition of the *Provinciales*, published in 1815, by Renouard, is among the best modern editions. To it is added, the Decree of the *Conseil d'Etat*, condemning the Provincial Letters to be burnt.

In the year 1655, Pascal had repaired to Port Royal des

Champs, a convent, near Paris, where Antoine Arnauld and Pierre Nicole were then living. These, as well as many other sensible persons of those times, were highly exasperated against the Jesuits. Pascal, who imbibed the sentiments of his friends, wrote these eighteen letters, which appeared in 1656-7, and gave almost the death-blow to the Jesuits. The dissoluteness of this Order was the principal object of his attacks. The manly eloquence of these letters delighted every one, and called forth admiration, even from his adversaries. The Order called Parliament and the Pope to its aid; but this only increased the evil, for the proscriptions caused the Letters to be more generally read, and there is no doubt that they contributed towards the abolition of the Order of Jesuits, in France, in the year 1762. These letters are remarkable in another point of view; with them begins a new era in the history of the French language, and Voltaire dates from their appearance, the installation of the modern French tongue.

The Chancellor d'Aguesseau asserted that—"the Fourteenth Letter was a *chef d'œuvre* of eloquence, which might dispute the palm with the finest compositions of the ancients."

Bossuet was asked of which of the French works he would have preferred being the writer; he replied—*Les Lettres Provinciales.*

"The Provincial Letters, (says the Abbé Goujet,) were revised by Arnauld and Nicole. The latter corrected the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 8th, in 1656, at the Hotel des Ursins; he also sketched the 9th, 11th, and 12th, at the house of one Amelin, in the faubourg St. Jacques; he revised the 13th, and supplied some portion of matter for the 16th, 17th, and 18th, the last being similar to the third disquisition, which Nicole printed in Latin, in 1656, under the cognomen of Paul Irénée."—See PASCAL, *Œuvres Complètes.*

— **Les Pensées de Blaise Pascal. Paris, 1812, 2 vols. 12mo.**

This Edition, arranged according to the order so judiciously established by Bossut, in the collection of Pascal's works, 1779, is more complete than any which has preceded it. Renouard adds, "This edition has been corrected with the greatest care. I had the good fortune to decypher, in the almost illegible manuscript, what had escaped my first examination, (and that of many others besides me,) viz. that Article 3, of the second part, *De l'Existence de Dieu*, which Voltaire and Condorcet seized upon, to endeavour to prove that Pascal, on his death-bed, was tormented by religious scruples, is nothing more than a series of objections, to which are affixed their replies. In order to prove this, I had only to print this chapter exactly as Pascal has written it; and by the simple addition of the letters A. and B. I have satisfactorily shewn the existence of the dialogue."

The *Pensées* of Pascal contain the germ of all that can be said for or against the Christian Religion. "This small collection," says the Abbé Trublet, "is a great volume in the hands of an intelligent reader."

"To have the best edition of the *Pensées*, it is necessary to procure the complete works of Pascal, edited with so much zeal and accuracy by the Abbé Bossut. There are one or two rather important deviations from the Text, in the edition of the *Pensées*, by Condorcet, published in 1776."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 389.

"There are few passages more valuable to the student of Philosophy, than the second and third articles of the first part of Pascal's Thoughts, especially the eight rules for definitions, axioms, and definitions formed from the example of geometricians, but in some degree applicable to all reasoning, which

seem to us admirable, for their simplicity and perspicuity, and for a sort of homely usefulness, which is one of the rarest merits of a metaphysician."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 36, p. 262.

PHÉLIPEAUX (L'Abbé).

Relation de l'origine, du progrès, et de la condamnation du Quiétisme, répandu en France. Paris, 1732, 2 parts, 12mo.

We abridge the following curious particulars relative to this book, and in reference to the History of Quietism, from a note in the *Histoire Générale de l'Eglise pendant le dix-huitième siècle*, par l'Abbé Guillon :—

The Abbé Phélipeaux, Bossuet's grand vicar, and his agent at Rome, wrote a relation of Quietism, which was communicated to, and approved of by Bossuet. This relation was published 20 years after the death of the Abbé (according to his injunction) and was very offensive to the friends and relatives of Fenelon, who had interest enough to procure a rigorous sentence against the work. This, along with the *Lettres Provinciales*, and the first volume of the *Anecdotes sur l'état de la religion dans la Chine*, became the subject of the most singular condemnation upon record. The Lieutenant of Police (Hérault) was authorised in the process by a simple *Lettre de Cachet*. On the 24th April, 1733, Gabriel Deliège, a bookseller, with his son and three journeymen, were seized by the Police of the town of Sainte Menehould. Copies of the three works were also taken possession of at the same time. Deliège and those arrested with him were brought to Paris and confined in the Bastille. Seven months after, a commission was formed in that prison to try the parties. Sentence was pronounced on the 29th of December. The wife of Deliège, whom the Lieutenant of Police had implicated in the affair, was discharged, and Deliège and his companions were sentenced to be exposed in the pillory, in the public square of

Sainte Ménehould, besides being fined and banished for three years. The *Lettres Provinciales*, and the other works seized, were ordered to be burnt, and Deliège's type was confiscated and brought to Paris to be sold. The inhabitants of the place shut up their shops when the sentence was carried into execution, and no one attended except the officers of Police.

PICOT (l'Abbé).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique, pendant le dix-huitième siècle. Paris, 1815, 4 vols. 8vo.

This work will be found a useful appendage to Tillemont's *Mémoires, &c.*

PLUQUET (L'Abbé),

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Egaremens de l'Esprit humain, ou Dictionnaire des hérésies, des erreurs et des schismes, &c. Nouvelle édition, Besançon, 1817, 2 vols.

The first edition of this excellent work appeared in 1762.

POTTER (M. de).

L'Esprit de l'Eglise, ou Considérations Philosophiques et Politiques, sur l'histoire des Conciles et des Papes, depuis les Apôtres, jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1821, 8 vols. 8vo.

"The author, M. Potter, has favoured us with the most interesting and curious portions of Ecclesiastical History. He is not a controversialist or an ultramontane casuist: but an historian, seeking truth amidst a chaos of contradictions; a philosopher who contemplates phenomena, with judicious regard to their

principles and effects. The first and second volumes of this work contain the History of the Councils, which in the first age of Christianity formed the principal occupation of the Church. The six succeeding volumes contain a general Ecclesiastical History, which is divided into two sections. The first, which the author terms *Political*, comprehends the commencement, the progress, and the overthrow of the sacerdotal powers; the second, which may be called *Religious*, embraces all which is not not found in the former, viz: the dogmas, whether orthodox or heterodox, of the various sects; the history of schism, the most remarkable doctrinal points, and accounts of the manners of the popes and priesthood."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21, pp. 521-526.

POULLE (L'Abbé).

Sermons. Paris, 1768, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The two best discourses of the Abbé Poulle are *L'Exhortation sur l'Aumône*, and *l'Exhortation faite à l'occasion d'une assemblée de charité en faveur des enfans trouvés*. These two sermons created a powerful sensation. His sermons pronounced about the year 1738, were not then printed, but 40 years after, the Abbé dictated them anew, and they were published by his nephew in 1778, a prodigious effort of memory! The Abbé Poulle may be placed foremost in the second rank of Christian orators.—*Peignot's Manuel, &c.* vol. 2, p. 91-2.

PRADT (M. de.)

Du Jésuitisme Ancien et Moderne. Paris, 1825, 8vo.

"Jesuitism is understood here not only as an elucidation of the doctrine of the Jesuits, but also in explanation of their present state, of their institutions, and of their civil, religious,

political and moral conduct, from the first establishment of the Society. The author is too well known to require any recommendation from us."—*Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 29, p. 74.

Quesnel (Pasquier).

Le Nouveau Testament, en Latin et en François, avec des Réflexions morales. Amsterdam, 1736, 8 vols. 12mo.

"Upon the decease of Arnaud, the general direction of jansenism descended to Father Quesnel. * * * Soon after he received the Order of Priesthood, he composed his Moral Reflections on the New Testament. In its original form, it contained the four Gospels, with short Reflections; and was printed in a single duodecimo volume. It came into the world, with the approbation of M. de Vialart, then Bishop of Châlons. The encouragement which it received, induced the author to enlarge his plan. The third edition appeared in 1693, in four 8vo. volumes, with the formal approbation of M. de Noailles, who had succeeded to M. de Vialart, in the see of Châlons. The annotations were considerable; and when attentively examined, were found to contain the essence of Jansenism, blended in an elegant and artful manner, and presented to the reader under the most pleasing aspect. * * * On the 8th Sept. 1713, the Pope published the celebrated Bull, called from the first word in it, *Unigenitus*. He condemned in it 101 propositions, extracted from the Moral Reflections of M. Quesnel." *Works of C. Butler*, vol. 5, p. 119-20.

Saurin (Jacques).

Discours Historiques, Critiques, Théologiques, et Moraux, sur les Evénemens les plus mé-

morables, du Vieux et du Nouveau Testament. Amsterdam, 1728-39, 6 vols. fol.

"This work, (says Brunet,) is illustrated with fine engravings, from designs by Hoet, Houbraken, and B. Picart. They are 212 in number. Saurin only wrote the Discourses, contained in the first two volumes; the continuation of the Discourses on the Old Testament, is by Roques, pastor of Basle; and C. S. de Beausobre, fils, is author of those on the New Testament."

"M. Vander Marck formed a design of representing on copper plates, the most memorable events in sacred history, and he engaged M. Saurin to write an explanation of the Plates; this gave rise to the Discourses here published. There is an edition of them in 11 vols. 8vo. They are deservedly held in the highest esteem."—*Horne's Introduction*, &c. vol. 2, *(Appendix,)* p. 115.

— Sermons. Rotterdam, 1749, 12 vols. 8vo.

"Saurin was a Protestant preacher, and is said to have been gifted with one of the finest voices and persons, that were ever heard and seen in the pulpit. His prayer before his sermon kept his congregation in breathless admiration: it could never be forgotten. Nor was it weakened by the discourse which followed; for there was a solidity, justness, moderation, and earnestness throughout the whole, that equally charmed and convinced the auditory. But it is his noble-mindedness—his christian charity—his goodness of heart—his thoroughly social feelings—which form the magic of his life and of his compositions."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 94.

"The *chefs d'œuvre* of Saurin are *La Sagesse de Salomon*, and the *Discours de Saint Paul à Felix et à Drusille.* Also should be noticed his Sermon on *Le Jeûne*, in which may be found the hardiest oratorical attempt ever conceived; a dialogue held

between the Deity and the preacher's hearers. The Sermon on *Le Mépris de la Vie* also contains some sublime passages."—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 101.

SIMON (Le Père).

Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament. Paris, 1678, 4to.

Original edition, not finished, being suppressed by order of the Chancellor.

— Idem. Rotterdam, 1685, 4to.

This is considered to be the best edition.

— Histoire Critique du Texte du Nouveau Testament. Rotterdam, 1689, 4to.

— Histoire Critique des Versions du Nouveau Testament, &c. Rotterdam, 1690.

— Histoire Critique des Principaux Commentateurs du Nouveau Testament, depuis le commencement du Christianisme, jusqu'à notre temps. Rotterdam, 1693, 4to.

— Nouvelles Dissertations sur le Texte, et les Versions du Nouveau Testament. Rotterdam, 1695, 4to.

"All the works of Father Simon are characterised by great learning and research. 'The criticism of the Bible being at that time less understood than at present, the researches which were instituted by Simon, soon involved him in controversy, as

well with Protestant as with Catholic writers, particularly with the latter; to whom he gave great offence by the preference which he shewed to the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible, above that which is regarded as the oracle of the Church of Rome, the Latin vulgate. Though I would not be answerable for every opinion (says Bishop Marsh) advanced by Simon, I may venture to assert that it contains very valuable information in regard to the criticism both of the Hebrew Bible, and of the Greek Testament."—(Lectures, part 1, p. 52) *Horne's Introduction*, (Appendix) vol. 2, p. 28.

"The author (Mr. C. Butler,—*Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 183,) must also mention his obligations to the writings of Father Simon, whose Biblical erudition was far beyond that of his age. In some respects he was the first adventurer in that career of learning; his progress in it was surprising; but in certain instances, his bold opinions and want of exactness subjected him to reproach. There scarcely is a description of schoolmen or sectaries, whom by attacking their favorite opinions, he did not make his enemy. The Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Thomists, the Jansenists, the Calvinists, the Lutherans, the Oratorians, to whom he once belonged, and whom he quitted, saying—

'*Alterius ne sit qui suus esse potest!*'

Even Bossuet and Le Clerc, who agreed in nothing else, united against Simon.

"Arnauld had obtained a knowledge of the preface and table of contents of the *Histoire critique du vieux Testament*, before publication, and denounced them to Bossuet. This prelate, alarmed at the words given at the head of one of the chapters, viz. *Moyse ne peut être l'auteur de tout ce qui est dans les livres, qui lui sont attribués*, advised the Chancellor Le Tellier to suppress the work, which was done accordingly; and this so effectually that it is said only six copies escaped." *Barbier's Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes*, vol. 2, p. 65.

ST. CROIX (M. le Baron de).

Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur les Mystères du paganisme, 2de édition, revue et corrigée. Paris, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

The first edition of this learned work is extremely rare; it was published by M. de Villoison, with the title of "*Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la religion secrète des anciens peuples.*" Paris, 1784, 1 vol. 8vo.

SUPERVILLE (Daniel de).

Sermons, sur divers Textes de l'Ecriture Sainte. Rotterdam, 1726, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Of all the Sermons in French, he had seen," says Kippis, in speaking of Doddridge's early life, "he gave the preference to those of Superville. He especially excels in the beauty of his imagery, descriptions, and similies, and some of the most pathetic expostulations I ever saw."

TABARAUD (M. de).

Histoire Critique de l'Assemblée générale du Clergé de France en 1682, et de la déclaration des quatre articles qui y furent adoptés; suivie du discours de M. L'Abbé Fleury, sur les libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane; avec des notes, &c. Paris, 1826, 8vo.

"This new work, by M. Tabaraud, is eminently serviceable to the cause of religion and society. We had no complete history of the Assembly of the Clergy, in 1682; a deficiency ably

made up by this interesting work. This critical History is rendered doubly valuable by the manner in which it is executed." *Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 727.

TILLEMONT (L. S. le Nain de).

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles. Paris, 1693-1712, 16 vols. 4to.

" Tillemont's two great labours are thus called: *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles;* and *Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont régné durant les six premiers siècles de l'Eglise*, Paris, 1700-38, 6 volumes, quarto * * * * * * Both works, and more especially the former, are full of prodigious learning; but after the labour of forty years, Tillemont has given us only the history of the first six centuries of the Church. Gibbon's obligations to him are constantly and gratefully expressed, and Jortin seems to have consulted him yet more than Fleury."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 101. —*See* PICOT.

TRICALET (L'Abbé).

Bibliothèque Portative des Pères de l'Eglise, qui renferme l'histoire abrégée de leurs vies, l'analyse de leurs principaux écrits, &c. Nouvelle édition, revue par Rondet. Paris, 1787, 8 vols. 8vo.

The first edition of this excellent book appeared in 1758-1762. in nine volumes, 8vo. There is a much more extensive

work on the same subject, now in the course of publication, under the title of—

Bibliothèque Choisie des Pères de l'Eglise, par Guillon. Paris, 1821, *and following years, to consist of about* 25 *vols.* 8vo.

VILLERS (Charles).

Essai sur l'Esprit et l'Influence de la Réformation de Luther. Paris, 1804, 8vo.

"M. de Villers, in his *Essai*, &c. (a work crowned by the 3d class of the Institute,) throws some new light on one of the most memorable revolutions of modern times, the consequences of which he analyses with great skill and judgment. Whether politically or philosophically considered, this Memoir will be found to contain much that is new and useful."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 33 *(Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature Françaises.)*

VIRET (Pierre).

Des Clefs de l'Eglise, et de l'administration de la parole de Dieu, et des Sacremens, selon l'usage de l'Eglise Romaine, &c. Genève, 1564, 12mo.

"Viret, who was the colleague of Calvin, had the happy talent of turning the superstitions he opposed into ridicule, and this he did with such effect, that Dupin and other Catholic biographers of later date cannot forgive him."—*Chalmers.*

JURISPRUDENCE

AND

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

INTRODUCTION.

DOMAT is one of the most celebrated writers of France on the subject of Jurisprudence. He may be practically consulted, while he affords ample food for the philosophic mind. The works of the Chancellors L'HOPITAL and D'AGUESSEAU hold a high and deserved rank among the first productions of this class. To these works should be added, those of POTHIER, which, in conjunction with the foregoing, will convey a general idea of French Legislature, as practised under the old dynasties. Among the modern writers of France who have distinguished themselves in this branch, may be named the well-known DUPIN *(Avocat,)* PASTORET, and HENRION de PANSEY.

No work of the kind is better known, more highly appreciated, or has been more the subject of criticism, and upon the whole more eulogised than the *Esprit des Lois* of MONTESQUIEU.

It is only necessary to indicate the Five Codes,

to which should be added the excellent Commentary of the Baron Locré.

Political Economy is among the sciences now most in vogue with the French. The works of Ganilh, Say, Benjamin Constant, Lanjuinais, Pradt, and Sismondi form, we will venture to say, as complete, as valuable, and as learned a collection as any which can be produced among the modern political writers of any nation.

JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

Aguesseau (Chancelier d').

Œuvres. Paris, 1759 and 1790, 13 vols. 4to.

"The works of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau are of the most useful class. All subjects connected with Jurisprudence are treated by him with that superiority of genius, which ever distinguishes the works of that celebrated Magistrate. He is at the same time a deep thinker, and a most eloquent writer."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 2, p. 491.

Bentham (Jérémie).

Traité de Législation Civile et Pénale, publié par E. Dumont. Paris, 1801, 3 vols. 8vo.

Théoire des Peines et des Récompenses, rédigée par E. Dumont. Paris, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

Tactique des Assemblées Législatives, suivi d'un Traité des Sophismes politiques, ouvrage extrait des manuscrits de J. Bentham, par E. Dumont. Genève, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

Traité des Preuves judiciaires, ouvrage extrait des manuscrits de J. Bentham, par E. Dumont. Paris, 1823. 2 vols. 8vo.

Speaking of the last work, the *Revue Ency.* (vol. 19, p. 170,) designates it as another production, arising out of the joint labours of an English and Genevese philosopher; the former supplying the ground-work, and the latter amplifying and putting a finishing hand to the performance. The style, with its clear, energetic and brilliant attributes, belongs to M. Dumont, as well as the notes, which are barely outlined by Mr. Bentham. It will be seen, from this Notice of the *Revue*, that the works of Jeremy Bentham are considered as strictly appertaining to French Literature. We have therefore given them a place in the FRENCH LIBRARIAN. The whole of the works enjoy a high reputation on the Continent.

BERRIAT-SAINT-PRIX (JACQUES).

Histoire du Droit Romain, suivie de l'Histoire de Cujas. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This History fills up a chasm in our Literature; for the learned alone make use of the thick folio volume of Terasson, and the *Précis Historique du Droit Romain*, by M. Dupin, is intended only for law students. We have, therefore, been anxious that some one should favour us with a popular history of so celebrated a theory; and none were better calculated for the theme, than M. Berriat-Saint-Prix."—*Revue Ency.* vol 13, p. 588.

— Cours de Procédure Civile et de Droit Criminel, fait à la Faculté de Droit de Paris. Cinquième édition. Paris, 1825, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The numerous editions this work has run through sufficiently attest its merit. It is not only consulted by law students, but also by men well versed in jurisprudence."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 222.

M. Berriat Saint-Prix is now employed on a work, *(L'Histoire du Droit Français,)* which will prove highly interesting.

Blanqui (Adolphe).

Précis Elémentaire d'Economie politique, précédé d'une Introduction historique, et suivi d'une Biographie des Economistes, d'un catalogue, et d'un vocabulaire analytique. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 18mo.

"At a time when political economy excites the attention of all parties, and when every one may not be able to procure the works of Adam Smith, and of M. J. B. Say, which contain the fundamental truths of this science, the public will see with pleasure, a brief analysis of the doctrines of these great masters, written in a pleasant and familiar style."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 741.

us (Armand Gaston).

Lettres sur la Profession d'Avocat, et Bibliothèque choisie des livres de droit, par feu M. Camus. Quatrième édition, revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée, par M. Dupin, Docteur en Droit, &c. Paris, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"When we consider the difficulty which must have attended

the correction of this work; the minute attention required in fixing so many various authorities, we cannot withhold our admiration of the exertions of M. Dupin, evinced in this new edition of a very valuable work."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 265.

Clair & Clapier.

Barreau Français. Collection des Chefs d'Œuvre de l'Eloquence judiciaire en France, recueillis par MM. Clair et Clapier, Avocats. Paris, 1822 et 1823, 16 vols. 8vo.

"This is a noble monument raised to the glory of the French bar. Still we are of opinion that the *chefs d'œuvre* herein inserted, are much too numerous."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p 551.

Code Napoléon, &c.

See—*Corps Complet,* &c. and *Ordonnances des Rois de France.*

Comte (Charles).

Traité de Législation, ou Exposition des Lois générales, suivant lesquelles les peuples prospèrent, dépérissent, ou restent stationnaires. Paris, 1827, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Our space is necessarily too limited to enable us to give a complete analysis of this admirable work. The number of facts which it contains, and the variety of information which it displays would require too lengthy an examination. One of its chapters, on the slave question, ought to be read by every christian; it is one of the best Essays on this interesting subject we have ever met with."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 65.

CONSTANT (Benjamin).

Cours de Politique Constitutionnelle. Paris, 1818-19, 8 vols. 8vo.

"This work, in which the author has collected all that he had published on the present government, and constitution of France, should have a place in the library of all who feel any interest in the study of French legislation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 320.

— De la Responsabilité des Ministres. Paris, 1815, 1 vol. 8vo.

"With the comprehensive views, and the brilliant poignancy of Montesquieu, he (M. Constant) unites some of the defects of that great writer. Like him his mind is too systematical for the irregular variety of human affairs; and he sacrifices too many of those exceptions and limitations, which political reasonings require, to the pointed sentences which compose his nervous and brilliant style. His answer to the Abbé Montesquieu's foolish plan of restricting the press, is a model of polemical politics, uniting English solidity and strength with French urbanity. His tract on Ministerial responsibility, with some errors (though surprisingly few,) on English details, is an admirable discussion of one of the most important institutions of a free Government; and though founded on English practice, would convey instruction to most of those, who have best studied the English constitution."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 24, p. 530.

Corps complet des Codes Français, par un Magistrat, qui a concouru à la confection des Codes. Il se compose; Des cinq codes,

texte, motifs et discours, conférences du code civil, avec la discussion particulière du Conseil d'Etat et du Tribunal, du supplément au Code civil, et du supplément aux cinq codes. Paris, 34 vols. 12mo.

This interesting collection, the only one of the kind in existence offers the most perfect *ensemble* of French legislation. The *Motifs* and the *Discours*, which accompany each Code, may be considered as its best commentary, for what can be so well calculated to shew the purpose of a law, as supplying the motives for its adoption? The subdivisions of this great work are sold separately, under the following titles:—

Code Civil, 12 vols, 12mo.
Conférences du Code Civil, 8 vols. 12mo.
——————————— 8 vols. 8vo.
Code de Procédure Civile, 2 vols. 12mo.
—— *de Commerce*, 12mo.
—— *d'Instruction Criminelle*, 12mo.
—— *Pénal*, 2 vols. 12mo.
Supplément aux Cinq Codes, 5 vols. 12mo.

Cottu (M.)

De l'Administration de la Justice Criminelle, en Angleterre, et de l'esprit du Gouvernement anglais. Seconde édition. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

"We do not intend to follow him through his circuit; all that he sees with wonder is familiar to us, and from what he found it most important to his purpose to record, our readers would derive no new information. Still less are we inclined to pick

out, as topics of reproach or ridicule, the errors, whether in fact or in taste, (and there are some of both) into which he has fallen. His intentions are honest; his principles are good; many of his general observations will be found original and interesting; and some comparative views which he takes of the administration of the law in England and France, are worth the attention of both nations."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 22, p. 250.

Destutt de Tracy.

See Montesquieu, *Œuvres Complètes.*

Domat (Jean).

Les Lois Civiles, dans leur ordre naturel, le Droit Public, et le *Legum Delectus*. Paris, 1777, fol.

"Domat's work on Jurisprudence is so generally useful, and so intrinsically valuable, as from its first edition, downwards, to have been the subject of repeated eulogium, and the admiration of the most celebrated jurisconsults. The motto of *Crescit eundo* might consistently be applied to it.—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 164.

The illustrious Chancellor d'Aguesseau wrote to his son as follows: "A modern work, which will of itself be almost sufficient for you, and which you cannot be too well acquainted with, is the *Traité des Lois* of M. Domat, which precedes his great work on Civil Law. No one understood better than this author the fundamental principles of Legislation; or has explained these principles, in a manner more worthy of a philosopher, a legislator, or a christian."

La Harpe, in his *Philosophie du xviiième Siècle*, says, "as for matters of Legislation, I have seen the wisest bow down

their heads at the very name of Domat; that Domat, whose works reconciled the good sense of Boileau to the science of legislation, and which are looked upon as the most perfect production of a purely philosophical mind, of a spirit of harmony and good order, applied to that species of knowledge, half speculative, half political, and where practice so often confounds theory."—See *Œuvres Complètes.*

Droz (Joseph).

Applications de la Morale à la Politique. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 8vo.

"M. Droz occupies a distinguished rank among our moral writers. The nature of his productions, and his peculiar talents are not, perhaps, productive of popular reputation; but they who constitute his readers fondly return to his works, as unto the conversation of a friend, from whom they are sure to derive much information."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 30, p. 655.

Dufaud, Duvergier, & J. Gaudet.

Collection des Constitutions, Chartes, et Lois fondamentales des peuples de l'Europe, et des deux Amériques. Paris 1821-24, 6 vols. 8vo.

"It was a happy idea thus to present at one view, the various constitutions of the kingdoms of both hemispheres. The editors of the present important collection have not only done this, they have also traced the sources, whence these institutions have been derived, and have examined all their developements, down to their present state."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 55.

DUPIN (M. le Baron Charles).

Le Petit Producteur Français. Tome 1; Petit Tableau des forces productives de la France. Tome 2; Le petit propriétaire français. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The author writes strictly for his compatriots, but the truths which he tells are not confined within the frontiers of France. With some slight modifications, a great part of these small volumes is applicable to the wants of all European Nations."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 713.

This valuable little work is still in the course of publication.

DUPIN (André—Avocat).

Lois sur la compétence des Fonctionnaires publics de toutes les Hiérarchies. Paris, 1824, 4 vols. 8vo.

"These four volumes complete the *Collection des lois par ordre de matières*, which M. Dupin has compiled, by the order of government. The want of such a work has been sensibly felt by magistrates and other functionaries. M. Dupin, therefore, in forming this collection, has performed an eminent public service. He has been employed for the last eleven years in accomplishing this laborious task."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 372.

—Observations sur plusieurs points importans de notre Législation criminelle. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work is deserving of a place in every Library. It is as interesting as instructive; written with great judgment, and in a tone of severe candour. To this work should also be added:

Lois Criminelles extraites de la Collection in-4to. dite du Louvre, et du Bulletin des Lois; Recueil composé en exécution de l'avis du Conseil d'Etat du 7 Janvier, 1813, sur la Commission spéciale de Monseigneur le Garde des Sçeaux, par M. Dupin. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Précis historique du Droit Romain, depuis Romulus jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1824. Huitième édition, 18mo.

"It would be difficult to find a more concise book than this. No doubt the author wrote it for the use of students at law, to whom it will give some idea of the fate of Roman Legislation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 363.

—Manuel des Etudians en Droit et des jeunes Avocats. Paris, 1824, 18mo.

This *Manuel* contains, 1—*De la libre défense des accusés*, 2—*Bibliothèque choisie à l'usage des Etudians en Droit, ou Notices des livres qui leur sont le plus nécessaires.* 3—*Legum Legis, &c.* 4—*De la Jurisprudence des arrêts*, the whole of which had previously appeared in a separate form.

Notices historiques, critiques, et bibliographiques, sur plusieurs livres de Jurisprudence française, remarquables par leur antiquité ou leur originalité, pour faire suite à la Bibliothèque choisie des livres de droit. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This indefatigable author, who dives into the secret depths of history, while at the same time he obtains the highest honors of his profession, arranges the works of which he here gives a most useful summary, into three classes; the first consists of official documents, or what are esteemed as such; the second comprehends old law books; and the third is composed of productions, which are only remarkable for their originality, their bad taste, or their barbarism."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 169.

— Précis historique du Droit Français. Paris, 1826, 18mo.

This work holds a distinguished place among the many useful publications of M. Dupin.

Eyraud (M. d').

De l'Administration de la Justice et de l'Ordre Légal, en France. Paris, 1825, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This is a judicious and exact, though somewhat timid work, which deserves to be consulted by those foreigners, who are desirous of knowing the real nature of the judicial and legal institutions of France."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 18, p. 276.

"M. d'Eyraud is evidently well read. He cites generally from very respectable authorities, as Machiaval, Gravina, Montesquieu, Junius, and Bentham. If nothing very novel is to be found in the principles of this author, there are some original deductions from those principles, which have their merit."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 30, p. 61.

Ganilh (Charles).

Essai politique, sur le Revenu public des peu-

ples de l'antiquité, du moyen âge, des siècles modernes, et spécialement de la France et de l'Angleterre, depuis le milieu du xvème siècle, jusqu'en 1823. Seconde édition. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This treatise, with the *Systèmes, &c.* and the *Théorie, &c.* by the same author, may be said to form an elucidation of the whole science of political economy, theoretical and practical. It is only justice to the author to add, that this popular science is rendered by him no longer occult."—*Revue Ency.* vol 29, p. 180. The following are the titles of the two works mentioned above:—

Des Systèmes d'Economie politique, de la valeur comparative de leurs doctrines, et de celle qui paraît la plus favorable aux progrès de la richesse. Seconde édition, avec de nombreuses additions, relatives aux controverses récentes de Malthus, Buchanan et Ricardo. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

—La Théorie de l'Economie politique, fondée sur les faits, recueillis en France, et en Angleterre, sur l'expérience de tous les peuples célèbres par leurs richesses, et sur la lumière de la raison. Seconde édition. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

GOGUET (Antoine).

De l'Origine des Lois, des Arts et des Sciences,

et de leurs progrès, chez les anciens peuples, depuis le Déluge jusqu'à Cyrus. Sixième édition. Paris, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.

Of all the preceding editions which have been given of this esteemed production, the first and the third, (Paris, 1758, 4to. and 1759, 12mo), are the best. It is greatly to be regretted that the premature death of the author put a stop to his important works. He died in 1758, at the age of 42, and left his manuscripts and library to his friend, A. C. de Fugère, who had afforded him considerable assistance in his labours. The latter, however, was so affected by the loss of his friend, that he only survived him three days, dying at the age of 87.

Grégoire (L'Abbé).

De la Constitution française de l'an 1814. (*A pamphlet.*)

"There is scarcely an era in the political transactions of France, for the last eight and twenty years, in which the name of Grégoire, Bishop of Blois, has not had a place; while his numerous works have made him known to Europe, by sentiments the most philanthropic, and by views the most philosophical. Of the many political tracts of the ex-Bishop of Blois, his *De la Constitution française*, [given above] is, perhaps, the most celebrated, and it is esteemed in France, by the unprejudiced and unbiassed, as one of the best pamphlets that appeared among the multitude of *brochures* which issued from the French press, at that momentous period."—*France, by Lady Morgan*, vol. 2, p. 326.

GUIZOT (François).

De la Peine de Mort, en matière politique. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work is deserving the most serious attention of the legislator and the philosopher."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 363.

HAUTERIVE (A. M. B. Comte de).

Elémens d'Economie politique, suivis de quelques vues, sur l'application des principes de cette science aux règles administratives. Paris, 1817, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The author of this work, M. d'Hauterive, whose modesty is equal to his talent, thought of remaining unknown as a writer; but the success of his work has betrayed his secret. It consists of an elementary course of political economy, principally applicable to the direction of public affairs; and in which he distinguishes the relations that exist between the different parts of administration, and the correspondent divisions of his theory."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 98.

HUMBOLDT (Alexandre de).

Essai politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne. Deuxième édition. Paris, 1825, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This is a new edition of one of the most important works of M. de Humboldt. Twenty-five years have elapsed since this celebrated traveller first visited South America; eighteen or twenty, since he commenced the simultaneous publication of his numerous works, which form a sort of American Ency-

clopædia. On the subject of travels and researches, he stands unrivalled."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 604.

ISAMBERT, JOURDANT & DE CRUZY.

Recueil général des anciennes Lois françaises, depuis l'an 420, jusqu'à 1789, avec des notes. Paris, *(in the course of publication.)*

This important collection is continued with great success. The tables are exceedingly useful and comprehensive, and the notes are very instructive.

ISAMBERT.

Recueil complet des Lois et Ordonnances du Royaume, avec des notes et dissertations. Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The notes of the author are in extreme abundance; and will be found very useful to Magistrates, and all persons connected with the law."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 220.

JONNÈS (Alex. Moreau de).

Le Commerce au XIXème Siècle; Etat actuel de ses transactions, dans les principales contrées du globe; causes et effets de son agrandissement et de sa décadence, et moyens d'accroître et de consolider la prospérité agricole, industrielle, coloniale et commerciale de la France; ouvrage couronné par l'Académie de Marseille. Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The purpose of this work is to examine into the causes and

effects of the increase and decrease of trade, and to point out the means of augmenting that of France. Such a work, dictated by patriotism, required great research, and laborious investigation; it presented difficulties, which have been ably surmounted by the zeal and talent of the author. It should be read, not only by the statesman, and by those who study political economy, but also by all engaged in trade, who will find it abounding in useful information."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 51.

Jouanneau & Solon.

Discussion du Code Civil dans le Conseil d'Etat. Edition augmentée d'un troisième volume, par M. Delaporte. Paris, 1809, 3 vols. 4to.

"This publication certainly abounds with curious matter, and must interest, in a high degree, all persons who are engaged in any speculation for the amelioration of national jurisprudence." —*Monthly Review*, vol. 55, p. 458.

Jouy (Etienne).

La Morale appliquée à la politique, pour servir d'introduction aux observations sur les mœurs françaises, du dix-neuvième siècle. Paris, 1822, 2 vol. 12mo.

"M. Jouy embraces in his treatise the interests of all classes of society. His talent, as a writer, is well known. In this new production, his style is on a level with the importance of the subject. Some interesting and curious notes are given with the work."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 16, p. 58.

La Croix (M. de.)

Constitutions des principaux Etats de l'Europe, &c. Paris, 1793, 6 vols. 8vo.

"In a series of discourses (28 in number,) which from their construction, we suppose to have been addressed, at different periods, to the Society at the Lyceum, M. de Lacroix analyses most of the political constitutions of note, in order to apply the various observations that may present themselves on such a review, to the present situation of France. These discourses were composed while the National Assembly was occupied in forming its new code of laws; and the author was manifestly animated to the undertaking, by the desire of presenting to his legislative brethren, those lights which history and experience might furnish, in order to enable them to organize their new Constitution, in the most perfect manner possible."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 6, p. 481.

Lanjuinais (Le Comte).

Constitutions de la nation française avec un Essai de traité historique et politique sur la Charte, et un recueil de pièces corrélatives. Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This is a rapid but highly charged picture. The author first speaks of Governments and Constitutions in general. He then describes various forms of Government, and does not hesitate in pronouncing his decision in favor of the Representative system. * * Throughout the work may be traced the tolerant christian, the experienced statesman, and the profound publicist."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 458-66.

LEMONTEY (P. Ed.)

Essai sur l'établissement monarchique de Louis XIV, précédé d'un nouveau Mémoire de Dangeau. Paris, 1818, 8vo.

" This work is remarkable, both on account of the extremely just observations of the author, and of the new manner in which he views the *grand roi* and the *grand siècle.*"—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 375.

LÉZARDIÈRE (Mlle. de).

Théorie des lois politiques de la France, depuis l'origine de la monarchie, jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1792, 8 vols. 8vo.

" Steering clear of the passions and the systems which have arisen from the French Revolution, the author traces our monarchy back to its earliest periods. The most eminent public men and *literati*, such as Malesherbes, Nivernois, Garnier, &c. have passed the highest encomiums on this work, which appears to be written on an entirely new plan."—*Pougens' Bibliothèque Française*, No. IX, p. 51.

" These eight volumes, published anonymously, did not appear till some time after the date they bear. Only two appeared in 1791, under the title of *Esprit des lois canoniques et politiques qui ont régi l'Eglise gallicane dans les premiers siècles de la monarchie.*"—*Barbier's Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, vol. 3, p. 320.

L'HOPITAL.

See Œuvres Complètes.

LOCRÉ (M. le Baron).

La Législation civile, commerciale et criminelle de la France, ou commentaire et complément des Codes Français, &c. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo. *to be continued.*

The author gives, in the first part of his book, an account of the state of the law at the time the Codes were framed and established, as well as of the means necessary to produce them; and in the second part he gives a general history of each code. The *Revue Encyclopédique* speaks of this work as likely to be the most complete and instructive history of the celebrated French Codes.

"The utility of this work of M. Locré is incontestible; it must also be allowed that the author has drawn from none but the most authentic sources."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 718.

LLORENTE (D. J. A.)

Projet d'une Constitution Religieuse, considérée comme faisant partie de la constitution civile d'une nation libre et indépendante: écrit par un Américain, publié avec une préface par D. J. A. Llorente. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

"We cannot but recommend this work to the attention of persons who make the christian religion their peculiar study. Its subject is the great problem, whether political liberty can be co-existent with orthodox catholicism."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 346.—*See* LLORENTE, *Theology, &c.*

LOUIS XIV.

Pensées de Louis XIV. ou maximes de gou-

vernement et réflexions sur le métier de roi; extraites des Mémoires écrits par le prince, pour son fils le grand dauphin. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

Louis XIV. employed some of his leisure moments in writing a long work, which was destined for the instruction of his son. From this manuscript, deposited by Marshal Noailles in the Royal Library, the Pensées have been selected. They are of undoubted interest.

MARCEL (L.)

Elémens de Jurisprudence administrative.—2 vols. 8vo.

"This book, written with great care, and the materials of which are drawn from the most authentic sources, should find a place in the library of every lawyer."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 572.

MERLIN. (M.)

Répertoire universel et raisonné de Jurisprudence. 4ème édition. Paris, 1812-15, 15 vols. 4to.

"The repertory of Jurisprudence, compiled in great part by M. Merlin, and published by Guyot, is indispensable to those who are engaged in law studies, and in the exercise of the profession."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 342.

MONTLOSIER (M. le Comte de).

De la Monarchie Française, depuis son éta-

blissement jusqu'à nos jours; ou recherches sur les anciennes institutions françaises, leurs progrès, leur décadence; et sur les causes qui ont amené le Révolution et ses diverses phases, jusqu'à la déclaration de l'Empire.—Paris, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This work, we are told by the author, was undertaken by the order of Bonaparte, then first consul. The topics proposed by him were: 1—The ancient state and institutions of France; 2—The manner in which the revolution emanated from that state of things; 3—The attempts made to overturn the revolution; 4—The success obtained by the first consul toward that end, and the divers improvements which he effected in the social system of France. M. de Montlosier is what would in France be termed '*un homme d'esprit*,' but he is deficient in judgment and sound sense: though he may now and then strike out a luminous idea, and express it with energy, yet a strange jumble of notions for the most part erroneous, nay often at variance with each other, renders his best reasonings inefficient. Such is the character of the volumes before us."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 27, pp. 146-147.

MONTESQUIEU.

See Œuvres Complètes.

NECKER.

Dernières Vues de Politiques et de finance. Paris, 1802, 8vo.

"Whether in the course of this work, his (M. Necker) political notions appear to be derived from a successful study of

the passions of mankind, and whether his plan for the establishment of a republican government in France, for the ninth or tenth time, evinces a more sanguine, or a more sagacious mind, than the rest of the world, we would rather our readers should decide for themselves, than expose ourselves to any imputation of arrogance by deciding for them. But when we consider the pacific and impartial disposition which characterises the *last Views on Politics and Finance*, the serene benevolence which it always displays, and the pure morals it always inculcates, we cannot help entertaining a high respect for its venerable author, and fervent wish, that the last views of every public man, may proceed from a heart as upright, and be directed to objects as good."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 1. p. 395.

PAILLIET (J. B. J.)

Manuel de Droit Français, contenant la charte, les cinq Codes, &c. Paris, 1826, 7ème édition, entièrement refondue et très augmentée. Paris, *(a thick vol. 8vo. of 1700 pages.)*

"This work will be found eminently useful to those who occupy themselves with such grave studies, as it offers in one volume a very complete idea of the political and civil rights of the French people; to acquire a sufficient knowledge of which before this publication, it was necessary to have recourse to twenty or thirty different works on the subject. Next to this 'Manuel' of M. Pailliet, may be cited, for succinct and satisfactory information upon French Jurisprudence, the publications of M. Dupin, the advocate."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 643.

Since the publication of this edition, a sixth Code *(Le Code forestier)* has been added to the laws of France.

PANSEY (M. Henrion de).

De la Compétence des juges de Paix. Paris, 1805, 12mo.

"The study of this work cannot be too much recommended to those who are anxious to be well informed on the subject. Men well acquainted with law, will find therein many new and just observations, written in a style at once pure and elegant." *Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 360.

—De l'Autorité judiciaire dans les gouvernemens monarchiques. Paris, 1810, 8vo.

This work contains some excellent principles, supported by the most interesting facts.

—De l'Autorité judiciaire en France; troisième édition. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

"With the modest title of *Autorité judiciaire en France*, M. Henrion de Pansey has given us an excellent history of ancient and modern judicial institutions."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 443.

PASTORET (M. le Marquis de).

Ordonnances des Rois de France de la troisième race, recuellies par ordre chronologique, avec des renvois des unes aux autres, des sommaires des observations sur le texte, et cinq tables. Paris, 1723, et suivantes, 16 vols. folio.

The learned Jurisconsults who have successively lent their aid to this great work, are: MM. de Laurière, Secousse, de Ville-

vault, de Brequigny, Camus, and M. Pastoret, by whom the present work is continued. The enactments of Louis XIV. are considered by law writers as among the best specimens of French Jurisprudence. The titles of the principal of these acts are as follows:

1—That of 1667, called the *Code Civil*, contains regulations for civil process, and uniformity of practice in all courts.

2—That of 1669, for judges' practice, removal of causes, &c.

3—That of 1669, concerning woods, waters, &c. It is considered a *chef d'œuvre*.

4—That of 1670, called the *Criminal Code*, which treats of criminal process.

5—That of 1673, *Code of Laws* relative to commerce.

6—That of 1680, relative to *aides et gabelles*.

7—That of 1681, relative to the government of the marine.

8—That of 1681, relative to *fermes*.

9—That of 1687, for process before the *Conseil d'Etat*.

10—That of 1689, relative to naval armaments.

The principal Acts of Louis XV. are;

1—That of 1731, relative to deeds of gift.

2—That of 1731, for wills.

3—That of 1736, for registers of marriages, baptisms & deaths.

4—That of 1737, upon forgery.

5—That of 1747, upon *substitutions, &c.*

The principal commentators on the *ordonnances* of Louis XIV. and XV. are Philippe Bornier, Boutaric, Valin, Serpillon, Jousse, Sallé, Rodier, Furgole, Rousseau de Bazoches, Simond, Séguard, Pecquet, Damours, Guy du Rousseau de la Combe, Armar, Servez, &c. &c.

During the period of the Revolution, the laws underwent the most rapid changes, or rather were in a state of chaos, until

the publication of the Civil Code, in 1804. Thousands of public acts were recorded from 1789, until the restoration; and one constitution followed another, in rapid succession. He who wishes to dive into this accumulated detail, will find wherewithal to satisfy him, in the *Collection générale des lois proclamations, &c. publiées depuis la Convocation des Etats-Généraux, jusqu'au* 18 *prairial an* 11, (June, 1794.) *Paris, imprimerie du Louvre,* 18 *tomes en* 23 *vols. 4to.*; and in the collection of the *Bulletin des Lois,* which succeeded the foregoing collection, and which commenced on the 22d *prairial, An* 11, (10th June, 1794). The first collection comprises 5973 public acts; the *Bulletin,* 33,404, which together make 39,377 public acts, commencing with May, 1789, to the end of October, 1822. To those who may not be inclined to wade through this amazing collection, we can recommend the *Répertoire de la Législation Française depuis* 1789, *jusqu'en* 1815, par M. M. Beaulac et Rondonneau, 3 vols, 8vo. Paris, 1812-15; or on a larger scale, *Le Code Général français, contenant les lois et actes du Gouvernement, publiés depuis l'ouverture des Etats-Généraux au* 5 *Mai,* 1789, *jusqu'au* 8 *juillet* 1815, *classés par ordre de Matières, et annotés des arrêts et décisions de la Cour de Cassation suivis d'une table chronologique et d'une table générale par ordre de matières par* J. Desenne, 20 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1818-22. After having described the Collection of Laws, we come, as a matter of course, to the Five Codes, (preceded by the charter) which now form the basis of French legislation and jurisprudence. These Five Codes are: 1—the Civil Code (adopted, 5th Jan. 1804;) 2—the Code of Civil Process (issued from the 24th April, to the 9th of May, 1806;) 3—the Code of Commerce (of Sep. 1807;) 4—the Code of Criminal Process (17th Nov. 1808;) and 5—the Penal Code (Feb. 7, 1810). The only official edition is that of the *Imprimerie Royale,* in 8vo. 1816: printed by order of the King.

The Constitutions succeeded each other as follows: Constitution of 14th Sep. 1791; *Acte Constitutionnel* of the 10th Aug. 1793; Decree of the Revolutionary Government, 10th October, 1793; Constitution of the French Republic (Directory) of 22d Aug. 1795; Constitution of the French Republic (Consular) of 13th Dec. 1799; Organised *Senatus Consultum* of the Constitution (Consularship for life) of the 4th Aug. 1802; Organised *Senatus Consultum* of the Empire, of the 18th May, and 10th Nov. 1804; Provisionary Government, composed of five members, the 1st April, 1814; and Constitutional Charter of the 4th June, 1814.

—Histoire de la Législation. Paris, 1817-24, 4 vols. 8vo.

"We owe (says Peignot) to the author of this estimed work, *Moyse, considéré, comme législateur et comme moraliste,* Paris, 1788, in 8vo.; *Zoroastre, Confucius et Mahomet comparés comme sectaires,* Paris, 1787, 8vo.; and a *Traité des lois Pénales,* Paris, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. which, in the same year obtained the academical prize destined for works of utility.

PIGEAU (M.)

La Procédure Civile des Tribunaux de France, démontrée par principes, et mise en action par des formules. Quatrième édition, augmentée, par M. J. L. Crivelli. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 4to.

"This new edition of a very celebrated work is a great service rendered to Magistrates and Students at Law: it does honour to the enlightened talent of M. Crivelli, already known by several good works on jurisprudence."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 527.

Pothier (Robert Joseph).

Œuvres de. Paris, 1760-1777, 20 vols. 12mo.
Œuvres Posthumes. Paris, 8 vols. 12mo.

"These 28 volumes (says Peignot) which have often been re-printed, form the first edition of the works of this celebrated jurisconsult."

Pothier was regarded among his contemporaries, as the greatest law-writer which had appeared for some centuries. Posterity (says a modern writer) has confirmed this judgment. Pothier is still ranked among the highest of his class.

The last edition printed of the works of this celebrated writer, was published at Paris, in 1823, 18 vols. 8vo.

Pradt (M. de).

Des Colonies et de l'Amérique. Paris, 1816. 2 vols. 8vo.

"The same vivacity of style, the same vein of acute observation, and the same ambitious pursuit of effect, and of 'white bears' in writing, as they were termed by Lord Chatham, will be found in this, as in the Abbé's former works."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 17, p. 544.

—Parallèle de la Puissance anglaise et russe, relativement à l'Europe. Paris, 1823, 8vo.

The *Revue Encyclopédique*, vol. 20, p. 65, considers this a highly-interesting book; but, however, opposes in some instances, the authority of M. de Pradt, who, it may we think be allowed, has more eloquence than sound judgment.

"M. de Pradt is one of the most lively political writers of the present day; and though some are inclined to question

the profundity or clearness of his views, and others are irreverent enough to term him a political harlequin, yet he has contrived to catch the public attention by the ear, for all his productions, be they light *Brochures* or ponderous octavos, are eagerly bought up, read with avidity, and commented upon by critics of all sides and colours."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 127.

L'Europe et l'Amérique, en 1821. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It would be in vain to endeavour to found on this work the reputation of M. de Pradt as a writer and a *publiciste*. Let it suffice to say, therefore, that the present work is equal to any which has issued from the same pen."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 95.

Besides the above works, M. de Pradt has published a great number of *Brochures*, most of which are deserving of attention.

Rapports, &c.

Choix de Rapports, Opinions et Discours prononcés à la Tribune Nationale, depuis 1789, jusqu'à ce jour, recueillis dans un ordre chronologique et historique. Paris, 1822, 20 vols. 8vo.

"Among the collections published at the present time, we have frequently placed in the first rank, that given under the title of *Choix des Rapports, &c.* This immense work, in which History will find the most valuable documents, and whose materials have been drawn from highly reputable sources, is now completed, and the highest praise we can bestow upon it is, that the last volumes are every way worthy of the first."—*Constitutionnel, 5 Janvier*, 1822.

REYNIER.

De l'Economie publique et rurale des Celtes, des Germains et des autres peuples de l'Europe. Genève, 1818, 8vo.

"M. Reynier has gathered the works of antiquity to present us with a picture of the state of agriculture among the most ancient nations of the North, and of the centre of Europe. His work leaves nothing to desire."—*Revue Ency*, vol. 3, p. 259.

—De l'Economie rurale des Perses et des Phéniciens. Lausanne, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

M. Reynier had many more difficulties in this than in the preceding work, but he has surmounted them all. He has, as a critic, struck a path in the darkness of past ages, and rendered the way so easy, that the reader follows him with pleasure, and with increasing interest."—*Revue Ency*. vol, 8. p. 493.

SAY (J. B.)

Cathéchisme d'Economie politique, ou Instruction familière, qui montre de quelle façon les Richesses sont produites, distribuées et consommées dans la société. Paris, 1826. 12mo.

"M. Jean Baptiste Say, author of the best work we have on political economy, had endeavoured to render that science popular, by publishing, in 1815, a short *Catéchisme* on the subject. The first edition being sold, the booksellers wished to re-print the work, but M. Say opposed their doing so, until he had had sufficient time to re-compose it. He has now done

so, and we will take upon ourselves to say, that no where will a work be found which gives, in so small a compass, and at so cheap a rate, a complete knowledge of political economy."—*Revue Ency.* vol 13, p. 428.

—Traité d'Economie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses. Cinquième édition, augmentée d'un volume, et auquel se trouve joint un Epitome des principes fondamentaux de l'Economie politique, &c. Paris, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Whilst Benjamin Constant affirms that labour is the unique support of modern nations, M. Montlosier takes a historic view of the subject, and shews that these nations have been also created by labour; and M. Say, reproducing in a more luminous point of view, the ideas of Smith on the wealth of nations, shews, in a scientific manner, that all our physical wealth is the result of labour, and obliges us to consider labour on the most extensive scale, that is, the whole efforts of the human species, as the fundamental support of society."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 33, p. 373.

SISMONDI (Simonde de).

—Nouveaux Principes d'Economie politique, ou de la richesse dans ses rapports avec la population. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The object of this work, (says the author) is to develope and establish the principles of Adam Smith. * * * Upon the whole, we do not think M. de Sismondi has succeeded in his

object. * * * It was impossible, however, for an author of such distinguished talents to fill two octavo volumes, without submitting, in his work, a number of important facts, elevated views, and scientific results."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, pp, 602-622.

TURGOT.

See—*Œuvres Complètes.*

VATEL (N.)

Le Droit des Gens, édition augmentée. Amsterdam, 1775, 2 vols. 4to.

Brunet mentions this as the best edition of Vatel's well-known work. A later edition was published in Paris, in 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY,

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

Although, as it has been observed in the Introductory Essay, it is only within a very short period that French Historians have fully deserved that name, there are many works of this class, which will be found deserving a particular attention. The old Chroniclers of France are held in peculiar estimation, both on account of the information they contain, and the style in which that information is conveyed. Among these, as well as the early compilers, both of Memoirs and of Histories in the French Language, the names of FROISSART, BRANTOME & PHILLIPE DE COMINES stand pre-eminent, while the historical compositions of DE THOU, of MEZERAY and of VELY, will repay the enquirer, if not by the charm of their style, at least by the facts they relate, and the full credit which may be given to their assertions.

Among the more modern but not less famed writers of Memoirs, the names of RETZ and of SULLY will naturally present themselves to the mind of the reader, as those of two men who, in this particular branch of Literature, have become almost equally celebrated. BOSSUET has, by means of his genius, gained so great a reputation for his "Histoire Universelle" that it is by many considered as deserving praise rather as a literary composition than as a History, although an attentive perusal of that admirable work will be sufficient to convince the judicious reader that on *both* accounts it is equally deserving of admiration. ROLLIN, though a voluminous writer, is much esteemed in his own and in other countries, alike for his purity as a writer and as a moralist The historical works of VOLTAIRE, although little dependance is to be placed on him for the facts he mentions and the consequences he draws from them, partake, however, so largely of the charm attached to all his compositions, that *as* compositions, they are deserving the perusal of every man who lays the least claims to be considered as an accomplished French scholar.—ANQUETIL, an historian of a later date, may be consulted with advantage, as a correct, though frequently cold narrator, while the ele-

gant pages of VERTOT, are allowed by all critics, to afford models of the most perfect style.

It is, however, among the living writers that France will have reason to acknowledge her best Historians, and the names of BARANTE, of GUIZOT and of SIMONDE DE SISMONDI will probably be mentioned by posterity as those of the men who first taught the French to seek in History, not merely a barren narration of facts, but a chain of incidents, rendered doubly interesting by the clue they afford to a right apprehension of the human mind.

In the following enumeration of historical works, an extensive list will be found of books relating to the French Revolution, and the reign which immediately followed it. These may be considered less as histories, than as furnishing materials for future historians, but the period to which they relate is one of such peculiar interest, and which will always occupy so distinguished a place in the annals of France, that it has been thought advisable to collect here as many of them as were deserving the attention of future writers of History.—Among this incongruous, though interesting mass, one work, MIGNET'S "Histoire de la Révolution française" is deserving of particular no-

tice, not only as giving at once a brief and satisfactory account of that eventful period, but as being perhaps the best written History that has appeared in France, since the publication of Bossuet's celebrated work.

To conclude this brief notice, it is only necessary to mention, as indispensable helps to all who may engage in the composition of History, the esteemed "Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire" of LANGLET DU FRESNOY, and the no less celebrated "Art de vérifier les dates," by CLÉMENT and other writers.

HISTORY, &c.

Ancillon (M. F.)

Tableau des Révolutions du Système politique de l'Europe, depuis la fin du quinzième siècle. Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1823, 4 vols. 8vo.

"On the first publication of this work at Leipzic, in 1806, it excited the attention of all Europe; the public were equally delighted at the display of academical talent, and the use made of that talent, to resist oppression. In 1793, the author wrote against Revolutionary Doctrines, and in 1805, he attacked Napoleon, marching at the head of his armies, and aiming at universal monarchy. M. Ancillon is a most brilliant writer, and the *Tableau* is a highly-finished production."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 18, p. 558.

Anquetil (L. P.)

Esprit de la Ligue, ou Histoire politique des troubles de la France, pendant les xvième et xviième siècles. Paris, 1823, 4 vols. 18mo.

"This may be considered the History of Calvinism in France, from its origin to the present day. It is a very interesting picture of the times. The subject which had been so often treated before, in his hands assumes all the air of novelty. It is very instructive, and may be read with very great satisfaction."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 427.

The first edition of this work was published anonymously, in 1767. The Abbé St. Léger supplied the author with a great part of the *Notice raisonnée* of the works inserted at the commencement of the first volume.

—Histoire de France, depuis les Gaulois, jusqu'à la mort de Louis XVI : continuée jusqu'au traité de paix, 20 Novembre, 1815, par M. Gallais. Nouvelle édition, comprenant les tables synchroniques, de M. de V. [Vaublanc] et terminée par une table générale des matières. Paris, 1826, 13 vols. 8vo.

" Anquetil, at the command of Buonaparte, and at the age of 80, sat down to the composition of a History of France, which should treat more particularly of *national* events, with an almost entire exclusion of such as were connected with other countries. The work appeared in 1805, in 15 duodecimo vols. and if the style of it be not the most elegant, it is the most complete in itself and the most commodious to consult."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 295.

To the above History of France, may be added, the following works by the same author :

—Louis XIV, sa Cour et le Régent. Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Motifs des guerres et des traités de paix de la France, pendant le règne de Louis XIV, Louis XV, et Louis XVI. Paris, 1797, 8vo.

—Précis de l'Histoire universelle. Paris, 1818, 8 vols, 8vo.

Audin (J. M. V.)

Histoire de la Saint-Barthélémy, d'après les Chroniques, Mémoires et Manuscrits du xvième siècle. Paris, 1826, 1 vol, 8vo.

"M. Audin (who is preparing a History of Catherine de Médicis, of which that of the *St. Barthèlémy* is but a fragment, or rather an episode) appears deserving a place among the most veridical of our historians. His book is evidently that of a pure and elegant writer, of a patient and indefatigable compiler. His history is attractive, both by the events it relates, and the style in which they are related. Amidst the most valuable researches, the author has equally avoided the numerous theological discussions which encumber the volumes of his predecessors, and the minute and almost individual enumeration of all the victims who fell on the 24th of August, 1572, such as it was given by the Sieur Varillas."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 626.

Bail (Le Chevalier C. J.)

—Histoire politique et morale des Révolutions de la France, ou Chronologie raisonnée des événemens mémorables depuis 1787, jusqu'à la fin de 1820, &c. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work is not only to be recommended for its conciseness and elegance of style; for the art with which its materials are classed and arranged; but also for its tone of independence, its moderation, and its impartiality."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 12, p. 168.

Bailey (J. Sil.)

—Mémoires d'un Témoin de la Révolution; ou

Journal des faits, qui se sont passés sous ses yeux; et qui ont préparé et fixé la Constitution Française. Ouvrage posthume. Paris, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo.

"These memoirs include but a very small portion of the political life of their author. * * Along with a number of details that are extremely fatiguing and insignificant, they contain a variety of interesting particulars, and are written throughout with a certain air of veracity and simplicity which makes it impossible to refuse credit to the writer. * * The interest which this book excites, however, arises more from the dramatic vivacity of the representation, and from the constant interposition of the sentiments and passions of an actor, than from the importance of the new information it contains."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 6, pp. 150-166.

These memoirs only go down to the 2nd of October, 1789.—Griffet de la Bourne has given a new edition of them, with a continuation, under the title of '*Avant Moniteur*'. A new edition of the memoirs has also been published, forming part of the collection of memoirs relative to the French Revolution, published by Berville and Barrière, with a biographical sketch of Bailly, Notes, &c. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.—See BERVILLE.

BARANTE (Le Baron de).

Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, de la Maison Valois (1364-1477). Paris, 1824-26, 13 vols. 8vo. *(with an atlas)*.

"M. de Barante, under the above title, has not only given the history of a province, but also included that of the most distinguished princes of France who have influenced its destinies, as well as at certain periods, those of Europe. He has also re-

produced the spirit and the life of the old French Chronicles, at an epoch, when, for the first time, the French language was brought into use to describe men and things."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 380.

Barrière (J. F.)

Mémoires inédits de Louis-Henri de Loménie, Comte de Brienne, Secrétaire d'Etat sous Louis XIV, publiés sur les Manuscrits autographes, avec un Essai sur les mœurs et sur les usages du XVIIème siècle. Paris, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These memoirs are edited by M. Barrière, the editor of the Memoirs of Madame Campan, who has given us in his preface, some curious details respecting the author and his manuscripts. * * The editor has prefixed a most amusing and instructing 'Essay on the Manners and Customs of the Seventeenth Century,' and has added very copious notes, illustrative or explanatory of such persons as required this aid. We have only one reproach to make to M. Barrière, but it is one to which every editor of memoirs of this period has equally laid himself open, and that is, that he has not only allowed passages to stand in the memoirs which were utterly unfit for publication, but introduced into his notes, details equally offensive on the same score. Were it not for these blemishes, we should say, that since the publication of St. Simon's Memoirs, no work has appeared which throws so much light on the secret history of the Court of Louis XIV, and of the period immediately antecedent."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 366.

Barruel (Abbé Auguste).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du Jacobinisme en France. Lyons, 1818, 4 vols. 8vo.

" The best account of the exertions of the French philosophers to produce a new order of things in church and state, is to be found in the first volume of these memoirs."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 2, p. 71, (Appendix).

" The Abbé Barruel has done a public service to Europe, by his eloquent and perspicuous delineation of the History of Jacobinism. I by no means subscribe to all the Abbé's opinions and particular doctrines, nor to his whims and fancies; but in the disposition of the whole work, I perceive the hand of a master. It is the best historical and critical commentary extant, on Mr. Burke's first work, called 'Reflections on the Revolution in France,' first printed in 1790."—*Pursuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem*, p. 320, note.

Beauchamps (Alphonse de).

Histoire de la Guerre de la Vendée, ou Tableau des Guerres civiles de l'Ouest, depuis 1792, jusqu'en 1815, quatrième édition. Paris, 1820, 4 vols. 8vo.

This pretended fourth edition is only the second, the bookseller having three times altered the title-pages of the first edition, published in 1800.

The above History of the War in *La Vendée*, by M. Beauchamp, has obtained a high character for its impartiality.

BERTHIER (Le Général).

Relation des Campagnes de Buonaparte en Egypte, et en Syrie. Paris, 1800, 1 vol. 8vo.

"It is difficult to extract from a work of which every word deserves to be read, and it would be equally useless, to endeavour to add by observations, any thing to a *Relation of a Campaign in Egypt*, written by *General Berthier*."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franç.* No. 9, p. 57.

"To the above (says the editor of *La France Littéraire*) should be added, the '*Pièces officielles de l'Armée d'Egypte*, Paris, 1800, 2 vols. 8vo.'"

BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE (F. A.)

Histoire d'Angleterre, depuis la première invasion des Romains jusqu'à la paix de 1763. Paris, 1815, 6 vols. 8vo.

"The labours of Bertrand de Moleville ought not to be forgotten. The author's plan is ingenious and compressed. I am not sure whether young people can commence their acquaintance with our history by the aid of a better guide."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 237.

BERVILLE et BARRIÈRE.

Collection des Mémoires relatifs à la Révolution Française, avec des Notices et Eclaircissemens historiques. Paris, 44 vols. 8vo.

"This collection consists of the following memoirs, each of which may be had separately, viz.:—Madame Roland, de Ferrières, Linguet, Dusaulx, De Bouillé, Besenval, Bailly, Weber,

Barbaroux, Dumourier, Choiseul, Madame Campan, Riouffe, Laroche-Jacquelin, De Bonchamp, Goguelat, Meillan, Sapinaud, *Mémoires sur les Prisons*, Abbé Guillon, Montpensier, Turreau, De Fréron, De Doppet, Thibeaudeau, Carnot, Mesdames du Hausset, De Cléry, De Durand de Maillan, Lanjuinais, Curtois, &c.

"The Memoirs of Thibaudeau, forming part of the collection of Memoirs of the Revolution, have appeared. Few works merit equally the attention of the public. Thibeaudeau filled the most important offices in the various governments that have succeeded each other during the last thirty years. He saw all the interior of the Convention, the Directory, the Consulate and the Empire; and his Memoirs present a sort of national gallery of historical paintings, striking portraits and amusing sketches."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 399.

Bonchamps (La Marquise de).

Mémoires sur la Vendée, rédigés par Madame de Genlis. Paris, 1828, 1 vol. 12mo.

These Memoirs form a part of the *Collection des Mémoires relatifs à la Révolution Française*

"The Memoirs of Madame Bonchamps, and still more those of La Roche-Jacquelin are remarkable for the virtues of the heart, as well as the talents which are displayed by their authors. Without affectation, without vanity, without violent or impotent repining, these ladies have described the sanguinary and irregular warfare in which they and those who were dearest to them were engaged for so long and so stormy a period; and we rise from the perusal, sadder and wiser, by having learned what the brave can dare, and what the gentle can endure with patience."—*Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon*, chap. 15.

Bonnet (J. E.)

Essai sur l'Art de rendre les Révolutions utiles. Paris, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.

The first edition, published in 1801, appeared anonymously. It is said that this was written under the eye of Bonaparte, and that he was himself the author of several of the chapters, as for instance, that of the *Prétendant* (Louis XVIII) and that of *L'hérédité*.

"The work has evidently been composed with much pains and deliberation; it is written with great candour and impartiality, and contains an animated and succinct account of most of the memorable events that distinguish the French Revolution. The theory and observations indeed, are for the most part rather dull and insignificant; but they are presented to the reader with a very judicious parsimony; and the subject is so little obtruded on his notice, that it is fortunately very possible to go over the whole work without ever recollecting that it is an Essay on the art of making revolutions useful."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 1, p. 122.

Bossuet (Jacques Bénigne).

Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle, depuis le commencement du Monde jusqu'à l'Empire de Charlemagne; avec la continuation par lui même, jusqu'à l'an 1661. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 12mo.

The editions of this admirable work are almost innumerable; but the last, which was corrected by Bossuet himself, was published in Paris, in 1703, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The principal work of Bossuet, which we owe to his edu-

cation of the Danphin, is his immortal introduction to Universal History. The first part of it contains a short abridgement of Universal History, from the creation of the world to Charlemagne so concisely expressed, that it might serve for an index to a greater work, but it scarcely contains a sentence, in which there is not some noun, or verb that conveys an image or suggests a sentiment of the noblest kind. The third part of it is a philosophical view of the causes of the rise and decline of empires; it abounds with ingenious and deep observation. But in the second part of it, the genius of Bossuet takes its highest flight. He never appears on the stretch of exertion; he is never lost in the mazes of argumentation; but in a continued strain of sublime eloquence, displays the proofs and truths of the Christian Religion, with a grandeur of thought, a magnificence of language, and a force of evidence which nothing can withstand. A nobler work in support of Christianity has never issued from the press. Referring to it, Voltaire, in the first edition of his *Siècle de Louis Quatorze*, says, 'That France then abounded with elegant writers, but that Bossuet alone was eloquent.' "—*Works of Charles Butler*, vol. 3, p. 302.

Voltaire some where else remarked "We have five works of Bossuet, but his Funeral Orations, and his Discourse on Universal History are those which have immortalized him."

Bouquet (Dom. M.) and Others.

Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France, &c, accompagné de sommaires, de tables, et de notes, (continué par D. D. Char. Haudiquier, Jac. Précieux, Fr. Clément, Poirier, et M. Brial). Paris, 1738-1818, 17 vols. folio.

This important collection only reaches, as yet, to the reign of Philip Augustus, inclusively.

"The antiquities of France have been elucidated by learned and ingenious people; the original historians, which Duchesne had undertaken to publish, were left imperfect by his death, yet had reached the end of the 13th century; and his additional volume (the sixth) comes home to ourselves, since it celebrates the exploits of the Norman Conquerors and Kings of England. Some years ago the design of publishing *Les Historiens des Gaules et de la France* was resumed on a larger scale and in a more splendid form; and although the name of Dom Bouquet stands foremost, the merit must be shared among the veteran Benedictines of the Abbey of *St. Germain des Prés* at Paris. This noble collection may be proposed as a model for such national works; the original texts are corrected from the best manuscripts; the curious reader is enlightened without being oppressed by the perspicuous brevity of the prefaces and notes. But a multitude of obstacles and delays seem to have impeded the progress of the undertaking; and the historians of France had only attained the twelfth century and the thirteenth volume, when a general deluge overwhelmed the country and its ancient inhabitants."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol 2, p. 713.

"The title of the first volume of this work is *Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum Scriptores; ou Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France (les plus anciens et les contemporains donnés dans leur langue originale) contenant tout ce qui s'est passé dans les Gaules avant l'arrivée des François et plusieurs autres choses qui regardent les François depuis leur origine jusqu'à Clovis, le tout accompagné de préfaces, de sommaires, de notes, et de tables, par le R. P. Dom Martin Bouquet, et autres Religieux Bénédictins*, Paris, 1738. It was continued on the same plan to the year 1060:

the first volume was published in 1738, the 11th and last in 1767. The general value of the work is enhanced by the learned dissertations, the ample table of contents, and the full index inserted in each volume, and by the maps and other explanatory or illustrative matter occasionally introduced into the work. The tables of contents and the index are framed with so much minuteness and skill, as to bring, in a few minutes, before the reader's eye, all that can be found in contemporary or ancient writers, respecting any fact within the period of the collection, on which he can seek for information; at the same time that the dissertations are so copious and so ably executed, that there seldom is a point of importance or difficulty, where the writers have not collected for the reader, the learning and sentiments of all preceding writers upon it. Dom Bouquet lived to finish the eight first volumes; on his decease, the work was put into the hands of Dom Haudiquier, who with a view to it had, in Dom Bouquet's life-time, learned the Arabic language, to enable him to print, with a translation, the authors who have written in that language, upon the Crusades. Both writers were Benedictine monks of the congregation of St. Maur; and invaluable as the work is, it is by no means the only work of the same calibre, for which we are indebted to that learned community. In surveying the collection, it is impossible not to feel a wish for a similar collection of our ancient English historians." —*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 2, p. 5, (Appendix).

Brantôme (P. de Bourdeilles, Seigneur de).

Les Œuvres de Brantôme, avec des Remarques historiques, et critiques: par Le Duchat, Lancelot et Prospère-Marchand. La Haye, (Rouen) 1744, ou Londres (Maestricht) 1779. 15 vols. 12mo.

A new edition, more correct than all that preceded it, was published at Paris, in 1787, 8 vols. 8vo. and a later edition with additions, by L. J. N. de Monmerqué, appeared at Paris, in 1823, 7 vols. 8vo.

" Brantôme is frequently an amusing and instructive writer, but his *naïveté* often borders upon what must be considered not a little licentious. He has preserved many important facts, as well as entertaining anecdotes, which must have otherwise perished. It is pleasant to find the unaccountable omission of his name by La Harpe, supplied by a short, but smart notice of him, by Barbier."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 538.

The reader will find the notice mentioned by Mr. Dibdin, in Barbier's *Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. 4, p. 17.

Mr. Dibdin adds in a note, " We owe to Brantôme, I believe, the preservation of the affecting song which Mary sung in the vessel, while quitting the shores of France, to return to her kingdom. Yet there may be reasonable doubts of its authenticity. Was the sensitive mind of a woman in her situation, in a state to warble ditties ?"

" Here M. Villemain (in one of his Lectures) compared the cold narrative given by Robertson, of the last moments of the interesting Mary Stuart, with the unpretending page left by Brantôme, who was merely a man of the world. Brantôme's page is picturesque and true, and almost sublime because it is true ; while the laboriously polished narrative of Robertson is, at bottom, a mere fiction. And why is this ? Because Brantôme wrote with the feelings and simplicity of his age ; while Robertson was merely a citizen of Edinburgh, who had become learned by poring over the works of old authors, but he wanted that turn of mind which was necessary to enable him to see events as they really happened."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 23, p. 95.

Buchon (J. A.)

Collection des Chroniques Nationales Françaises, écrites en langue vulgaire, du xiiième au xviième siècle, avec notes, et éclaircissemens. Paris, 1825.

" The collection of M. Buchon (now in course of publication) commences at the point where the collection of M. Guizot terminates, and ends where the collection of M. Petitot commences. It is a very important and interesting historical compilation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 223.

Besides contributing to several French periodicals, M. Buchon also writes for the *Westminster* and *Retrospective Reviews*.

Buonaparte (Napoléon).

Recueil de Pièces authentiques sur le captif de St. Hélène, de Mémoires ou Documens, écrits ou dictés par l'Empereur Napoléon, suivis de Lettres et de Mémoires de MM. Bertrand, Las Cases, Gourgaud, Montholon, &c. Paris, 1822, 12 vols. 8vo.

" We announced the first five *livraisons* of this interesting collection. The sixth and seventh were seized. The eighth, which has just appeared, contains the official bulletins of the *grande armée*, dictated by Napoleon himself during the campaigns of Austerlitz, Jena, Prussia, Poland and Austria.—The bulletins collected by Alexandre Goujon, form a rich and animated picture of the military achievements of our period.—The ninth volume contains the collection of the bulletins relating to the campaigns in Russia, Saxony, France and the Py-

renees, with all the official pieces, likely to throw any light upon historical facts. The tenth and eleventh consist of O'Meara's work entitled *Napoléon en Exil*, and the twelfth and last volume contains a Life of Napoleon, and biographical notices of some of his companions in misfortune."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 584.

"The most eloquent composition, without any comparison, that has appeared in France for the last twenty years, is the *Mémoires*, dictated by Napoleon, at St. Helena, to Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud. From their literary merit alone, independent of the name of the writer, these interesting pages must make their way to posterity. Though it is clear that Napoleon was acting a part before Count Las Cases, that affectionate chamberlain, who full of honour but void of talent, listened with open-mouthed admiration to all that fell from his hero; yet the Memorial of St. Helena, is nevertheless, one of the most useful books that has appeared in recent times."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 13, p. 586.

The following works relating to Buonaparte, may furnish materials for future historians:—

—Collection générale et complète de lettres, proclamations, discours, messages, &c. de Napoléon: rédigée d'après le Moniteur, &c. classée suivant l'ordre des temps, accompagnée de notes historiques, publiée par C. A. Fischer. Leipsick, 1808-13, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Correspondence inédite, officielle, &c. de Napoléon avec les Cours étrangères, les princes, les ministres et les généraux fran-

çais et étrangers, en Italie, en Allemagne et en Egypte, mise en ordre et publiée par le Général C. T. Beauvais. Paris, 1819-1820, 7 vols. 8vo.

This work, which at the time of its publication, was eagerly bought up, is now out of print.

" A more precious volume (says Barbier) than this correspondence, contained the autograph private letters written to Napoleon, by several sovereigns of Europe. Napoleon particularly recommended this volume to the care of his brother Joseph; but the important collection was lost sight of. It was conveyed to London at a later period, and bought for the sum of 700,000 francs, by the minister of a great power, who received back the purchase money on giving up to the sovereigns the letters of their respective ministers."

BUZOT (F. N. L.)

Mémoires sur la Révolution Française; précédés d'un précis de sa vie, et de recherches historiques sur les Girondins, par M. Guadet. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

" Another volume has been added to the list of works on the French Revolution, and it certainly deserves a place among this historical display. It is a necessary appendage to the important collection published by MM. Barrière and Berville."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 352.

CAMPAN (Made.)

Journal anecdotique de Madame Campan; ou Souvenirs recueillis dans ses Entretiens; par M. Maigne, &c. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The *Mémoires de Madame Campan* have obtained considerable celebrity among works of that class. The present *Journal* is indispensable to complete the Memoirs * * * We can trace throughout the production the talent and amiable sentiments of the author of the *Mémoires sur Marie-Antoinette.*"—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 772.

The *Mémoires* above alluded to, were published under the following title:

Mémoires sur la vie privée de Marie-Antoinette suivis de Souvenirs et Anecdotes historiques, sur le règne de Louis XIV,—XV, et XVI. 5ème édition. Paris, 1823, 4 vols. 12mo.

CARLOIX (Vincent.)

Mémoires de la Vie de François de Scepeaux, sire de Vielleville, et Comte de Duretal, Maréchal de France; contenant plusieurs anecdotes des Règnes de François I, Henri II, François II et Charles IX, composés par Vin. Carloix, son Secrétaire, revus et publiés, par le Père Griffet. Paris, 1757, 5 vols. 12mo.

"The Manuscript of these memoirs was found in the archives of a castle which belonged to the Maréchal de Vielleville, and published by the celebrated Père Griffet. They are very curious and interesting Memoirs. They have been much read and highly appreciated."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 12.

CASTELNAU (Le Marquis G. de).

Essai sur l'Histoire Ancienne et Moderne de la

Nouvelle Russie; statistique des provinces qui la composent, &c. avec cartes, vues, plans, &c. Paris, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.

" M. de Castelnau spent fifteen years in the country, the history of which he has written. He employed the greater part of that time in collecting materials for his important work. After great industry and research, M. de Castelnau has been able to present us with a complete body of history, which he modestly entitles an Essay."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 509.

CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE (J. P. G.)

Histoire des Révolutions de Norvège, suivie du Tableau de l'état actuel de ce pays, et de ses rapports avec la Suède. Paris, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

" M. Catteau-Calleville has visited the countries whose history he has written; he has also examined and compared memoirs in the original; popular traditions; and the opinions of the most learned men residing on the spot. It is then not to be wondered at that in the two volumes before us, we should find the materials drawn from the purest sources, and from those only which are worthy of confidence."—*Journal des Savans*, quoted by the *Revue Ency.* vol. 4, p. 264.

CENT JOURS (Les).

Esquisse historique sur les Cent Jours, et fragmens inédits relatifs aux séances secrètes des Chambres, à la marche du gouvernement

provisoire, et aux négociations d'Hagueneau. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

" This work has two distinct parts; the first is a historic sketch of the Hundred Days; nothing essential is omitted; each event has its day; and though the author has given his facts in chronological order, he has used some art in the disposal of his materials. The second part resembles a historic gallery, of which the principal events of the Hundred Days furnish the subjects. These fragments are really curious. The details relative to the Secret Committee of this period, possess the highest interest, as well as those which immediately relate to the abdication of Napoleon."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 171.

CHATEAUNEUF (A. H. de la Pierre de.)

Les Favorites des Rois de France, depuis Agnès Saurel, d'après les sources les plus authentiques. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 12mo.

" This gallery of biographical Portraits, commences with the reign of Charles VII, and ends with that of Louis XV. It includes among other mistresses, the biographical sketch of the amiable Agnès Sorel, who by a witty remark, roused a monarch from his luxuriant lethargy, to the care of his kingdom; and the *Belle Ferronière*, the seductive La Vallière, and the prude Maintenon; the Duchess of Châteauroux, and Du Barry. This work may serve as a supplement to the History of the Private Life of Charles VII, Louis XI, Francis I, Henri II, Charles IX, Henri III, Henri IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 751-2.

CLAVIER (Etienne).

Histoire des premiers temps de la Grèce, depuis Inachus jusqu'à la Chute des Pisistratides; pour servir d'introduction à tous les ouvrages qui ont paru à ce sujet; avec des Tableaux généalogiques des principales familles de la Grèce. Seconde édition. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The work of M. Clavier undoubtedly does great credit to his learning, industry and research. By those who fully acquiesce in the fundamental positions on which the author relies, this system must be considered as a much improved edition of that of Freret, improved not only by enlargement, we mean as to the History of Greece, but also by emendation"—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 5, p. 5.

CLÉMENT and OTHERS.

L'Art de vérifier les dates, depuis Jésus Christ. Paris, 1783,-87, 3 vols. folio.

—Le même Art de vérifier les dates des faits historiques, &c. par un religieux de la congrégation de St. Maur, réimprimé avec des corrections et annotations, et continué jusqu'à nos jours par M. (Vitou) de Saint Alais. *Paris, impr. de Valade*, 1818-19, 18 vols. 8vo.

—L'Art de vérifier les dates avant Jésus Christ, ouvrage posthume de D. Clément, servant

d'introduction au précédent. Paris, 1820, 5 vols. 8vo.

"Dom Maur Dantine had the first idea of this celebrated work. He died before its completion: it was published by two of the brotherhood, Dom Clément and Dom Durand, in 1750. It was a complete chaos. Dom Clement undertook the task of reducing it to order, and published a new edition of it in 1770, which entirely eclipsed the original. After thirteen years' additional labour, Dom Clement announced what he modestly called the third edition. The chronological table was carried on another century; as well as that of the eclipses, calculated by Père Pingré. Other important additions were made to the three folio volumes, the first of which appeared in 1783, the second in 1784, and the third in 1787. The tables were not published until 1792. When we cast our eyes on the title of this work, we are struck with astonishment; when we examine its contents, admiration is blended with surprise. A pure and ardent love of the public good alone could have supported the author through such an enterprise. It is a work of general utility."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 271.

Barbier affirms that the chronogical tables of J. Blair will supply the place of the *Art de vérifier les Dates*; it has the merit of being les voluminous, and comprehends a longer period of time.

Comines (Philippe de).

—Mémoires; nouvelle édition, enrichie de notes par MM. Godefroy, augmentée par l'Abbé Langlet Dufresnoy. Londres et Paris, 1747, 4 vols. 4to.

"You will find in Phillip de Comines (said Montaigne) united to an excellent disposition, the language of true simplicity, and pure narrative, in which the good faith of the author is every where apparent, without vanity or affectation."

It was partly in these Memoirs that Sir Walter Scott found the materials which he has so skilfully employed in the composition of QUENTIN DURWARD, perhaps the most admirable of all his novels.

CRÉVIER.

See ROLLIN.

DANGEAU (M. le Marquis de).

Abrégé des Mémoires ou Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, avec des notes historiques et critiques, et un abrégé de l'Histoire de la Régence, par Madame de Genlis. Paris, 1817, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The Marquis of Dangeau began his Journal in the year 1684 and continued with extraordinary perseverance to record, from day to day, whatever appeared worthy of his notice, down to 1720; there seem to have been but two intervals, one in 1709, on account of the illness of his only son, wounded at Malplaquet; the other in 1712, on the death of the younger *Dauphin*. His notes are extremely succinct, not to say dry; and relate to all subjects, the most trifling as well as the most important, and preferably perhaps to the former * * * Those who read merely for amusement, will consider, we fear, this eternal chronicle of small parts and proper names, as insufferably tedious; but those who have a taste for this kind of writing, and some previous knowledge of the personages to whom it relates, will be pleased at meeting so many of their

old friends, and amused with the transactions, great and small, which Dangeau records of them: while those who look still deeper into the work will find a great deal of chronological and some historical information, with many important views of the manners and morals of the age, of the character of the Sovereign and his ministers, and of the secret springs and personal motives of many considerable events. But this collection is, above all, rich in matters of Court etiquette * * * We suspect that it was in the search of matter for her *Dictionnaire des Etiquettes* that Madame de Genlis became acquainted with Dangeau."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 19, pp. 446-467.

Daniel (Le Père Gabriel.)

Histoire de France. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de notes, de dissertations historiques et critiques, de l'Histoire du Règne de Louis XIII, et du Journal de celui de Louis XIV, par le Père H. Griffet. Paris, 1755, 17 vols. 4to.

—La même (avec la comparaison des Histoires de Mézerai et du P. Daniel). Amsterdam, 1755, 24 vols. 12mo.

The Abridgment, 12 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1751, is prefixed to the original work.

"Father Daniel's History of France, in 17 4to vols. (1755,) does not seem, in the estimation of French critics, to entitle its author to very great praise. Daniel is considered to be a very common-place historian; sufficiently sensible but sufficiently plodding; and better versed in military than in civil

affairs. His style is without animation, and his sentiments without force. * * Like his predecessor (Mezerai) his abridgment is more admired than his unabreviated text."—*Dibdin's Library Company*, p. 293.

Daru (Pierre A. N. B. Comte.)

Histoire de Bretagne. Paris, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo.

"To those who are anxious to acquire accurate and extensive information on the history of this nation, this work of M. Daru will be found an important addition to our modern historical library. The author is well-known in England, from his more important labours on the History of Venice; and the volumes at present under our consideration are distinguished by the same perseverance and patient research which form the principal value of the former publication."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, vol. 1, p. 321.

—Histoire de la République de Venise. Paris, F. Didot, 1822, 8 vols. 8vo.

"This work, (says Brunet) one of the most important that has appeared of late years, has already taken its place among our best historical works."

"The author, Count Daru, has enjoyed opportunities of consulting a far greater number of authentic documents than any preceding writer on Venetian History. He had not only free access to the secret archives after their removal to Paris, but his efforts seem to have been indefatigable in collecting such further materials, as the great libraries of the continent could afford. He has thus accumulated notices in his appendix, on nearly four thousand manuscripts, above half of which he declares that he has personally inspected. He has rendered his

two last volumes an admirable catalogue *raisonné* of the authorities on which his labours have been founded; he has facilitated enquiry into his own accuracy, and the historical student is guided to various original sources of investigation. But the best claims to praise must rest, of course, on the judgment and ability which he has displayed in the use of his materials. We have had occasion to subject his volumes to a rigid scrutiny, and we have risen from the comparison of his labours with those of earlier writers, under a strong conviction of his industry, accuracy and good sense. The defects of the work are such as in general cannot materially impair its value * * * The most curious and valuable part of M. Daru's work, is the full and able picture which it offers of the progress of the Venetian Constitution."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 31, pp. 426-427.

The two last volumes of this work contain, among other *pièces justificatives*, the Statutes of the State-Inquisition, discovered by M. Daru, which throw very great light upon the political institutions of the mysterious government of Venice.

De Thou (J. A.)

Histoire Universelle, de 1543-1607, traduite sur l'édition latine de Londres [par J. B. le Mascrier, Ch. le Beau, l'Abbé des Fontaines, &c.] Londres, [Paris] 1734, 16 vols. 4to.

Should the reader prefer purchasing the original latin work, it bears the following title:

J. A. Thuani, *Historiarum sui temporis.* Lund. 1733, 7 vols. folio.

"For a detail of what took place in France, from the time of Francis I, up to 1608, we have the Président de Thou's

History. Important negociations, various journies in Italy, Flanders and Germany; an attentive study of the interests of Courts, the manners, customs and geography of the different countries which he traversed, enabled de Thou to produce his excellent History. The best (latin) edition of this important work is that of London, 1733, 7 vols. folio."—*Barbier's Bib.* vol. 3, p. 426.

Dufau (P. A.)

Histoire Générale de France, depuis le règen de Charles VII, jusqu'à la paix générale, en 1815, ornée de plus de deux cents portraits. Paris, 1821, 4 vols. 12mo.

" It would be well if we could always arrive at such pure sources of history as this work of M. Dufau appears to have been drawn from, especially the reign of Henry III, and Henry IV. His relations are rigorously exact; his observations profound; his reflections just; his judgment sure."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 296.

Dulaure (Jacques-Antoine).

Esquisses historiques des principaux Evênemens de la Révolution Française, depuis la convocation des Etats généraux jusqu'au rétablissement de la maison de Bourbon. Paris, 1823-25, 6 vols. 8vo.

" M. Dulaure has been an eye-witness of the principal part of the scenes which he describes; as Member of the National Convention, he was ever the friend of rational liberty, and was rewarded by proscription. He has lived to an advanced age,

after having witnessed the rise and fall of so many forms of government * * M. Dulaure has made his work the depository of long experience; and he will be found, on perusal, a philosophical writer, and a friend of rational liberty." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 26, p. 95.

Dumas (M. le Comte Mathieu).

Précis des Evénemens militaires ou Essais historiques des Campagnes de 1794 à 1814. Paris, 1817-26, 19 vols. 8vo. *(with maps, &c.)*

" The first part of the *Précis, &c.* was begun at Hamburg, during the author's compulsory residence in that city, and originally published in monthly numbers in 1800. He did not resume it until 1816, when he published the second part, containing the campaign of 1800, and in 1817 a new edition of the first part. The work has since been continued by the publisher in detached portions of the subsequent campaigns, from 1801 up to 1807, and will, if the author lives to complete it, form a connected series of annals of all the great transactions which have occurred from 1799 up to 1814. * * Whoever may take the trouble to peruse these volumes, will, if he have any relish for lively description and happy narrative, find that he has set himself to a task not less agreeable than profitable."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1, pp. 100-123.

Each Campaign may be procured separately, as follows;

Vol. 1 and 2, . . .	*Atlas, Campagnes de*	1799.
Vol. 3 and 4, ...	ib . . .	1800.
Vol. 5 and 6, ...	ib . . .	1801.
Vol. 7 and 8, ...	ib . . .	1802.
Vol. 9 and 10, ...	ib . . .	1803-4.
Vol. 11, 12, 13 and 14 . . .	ib . . .	1805.
Vol. 15 and 16, ...	ib . . .	1806.
Vol. 17, 18 and 19 . . .	ib . . .	1806-7.

—Précis des Evénemens militaires des guerres de la Révolution.

"The General gives in this work an account of transactions in which he more than once acted an honourable part; and like Thucydides and Xenophon, he is entitled to praise, both as a historian and a warrior."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 324.

DUMESNIL (Alexis).

Histoire de Philippe II, Roi d'Espagne. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The author of Philippe II, has taken his station among our historians; his work merits and has obtained great praise."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 431.

DUPLESSIS MORNAY (Philippe Seigneur).

Mémoires et Correspondance de Duplessis-Mornay, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Réformation et des guerres civiles et religieuses en France, sous les règnes de Charles IX, de Henri III, de Henri IV et de Louis XIII, depuis l'an 1571, jusqu'en 1623, publié sur les manuscrits originaux, et précédé des Mémoires de Madame de Mornay, sur la vie de son Mari, &c. Paris, 1824, 12 vols.

"This work would have admitted of some reductions, but even as it is, it is highly useful to consult on a variety of subjects, and contains a number of very remarkable facts."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 91.

FAIN (le Baron).

Manuscrit de Mil-huit-cent-douze, contenant le précis de cette année, pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Empereur Napoléon. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

" Though many works have already been written, both by French and Russians, on the Campaign in Russia, M. Fain's book has a particular claim to our attention. Placed in a different situation from other writers, he must have seen events in a different point of view. It is from the very cabinet of the Emperor that he saw them, and this position gives to the pictures he draws, an air of novelty. His principal aim is to point out to us the exact share which Napoleon had in the great events, the brilliant victories, and the dreadful reverses which distinguished that campaign; what were the projects of this extraordinary man in this, the most extraordinary of all his undertakings, and the motives which urged him to it * * * This work will be advantageously consulted by the future historian, who will be thus enabled by comparing contradictory reports, to fix the opinion of posterity."—*Revue Ency.* 34, p. 494.

FAVIER.

See Ségur.

FOUCHÉ (Duc d'Otrante).

Ses Mémoires. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

Although these Memoirs shew great intimacy with the secret history of the times, they are not to be implicitly relied on."—*Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon*, chap. 21.

FOY (Le Général).

Histoire de la guerre de la Péninsule sous

Napoléon, précédée d'un Tableau politique et militaire des puissances belligérantes. Paris, 1827, 4 vols. 8vo.

"His account of the formation, structure and qualities of the French armies is principally deserving of attention; and this is beyond all question the most eloquent and masterly picture that has ever been attempted of that gigantic and tremendous establishment, which was for twenty years the terror and scourge of Europe. All the particulars of the moral and physical organization of the French imperial hosts, abound in historical and professional information. The interest of these tales must be of the most enduring kind."—*Monthly Review*, Dec. 1827.

FROISSART. (Jean).

Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, d'Espaigne, de Bretaigne, &c. (de 1326 à 1400). Paris, Anth. Verard, 4 vols. folio.

This is the orignal edition of the above valuable work, copies of which are extremely scarce. At the end of the fourth volume is found the following:

"*Cy finist le quart volume de Froissart. * * imprimé à Paris, pour Anthoine Verard demourant sur le pont notre dame.*"

Another valuable edition is that published at Paris, *pour J. Petit et Fr. Regnault*, 1518, 4 *tomes en* 3 *vols. folio.* The most common edition is that published at Paris, in 1574, 4 *tom. en* 2 *vols. folio.*

"The pages of Froissart exhibit a perfectly natural and pleasing picture. Conversations, skirmishes, battles, the country, the town, scenes within the tent, the palace, or the church; the quiet of pastoral occupation, or the tumult of a popular

assembly; these, and every thing which he touches, are hit off in a manner the most simple and striking imaginable; and severe indeed must be that taste and fastidious that feeling, which shall deny to the pages of this historian the merit of great interest, candour and apparent fidelity. His episodes are occasionally delightful, and it is evident that he was fond of them. * * * But it must not be concealed, that Froissart is, after all, a bit of a gossiper; that he relates stories sometimes frivolous of themselves, and sometimes told at second hand; that he is frequently prolix, when he should be concise; and concise when he should be copious; that many parts of his narrative might have been spared, and that there are errors and omissions which excite the wrath of the critic, and the regret of the antiquary."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 160.

Froissart, in collecting his materials for history, underwent great bodily fatigue and peril. His excursions were not confined to countries in a state of peace. We find him attending armies and journeying alone in the Pyrenees, and in the Highlands of Scotland, places where at that time, the law could afford no very sure protection to strangers.

"A new edition of the Chronicles of this immortal historian is now in a course of publication, in fifteen octavo volumes, at Paris. It is the result of a more careful comparison of the MSS. previously examined, and of others recently discovered, so as to make it, in all respects, the preferable edition for a library. For the comfort of the less initiated in ancient orthography, the modern mode of spelling is adopted; but where any word of doubtful construction occurs, that word is also given between brackets. It forms one work, on a glorious plan, recently projected, of republishing all the old French Chronicles, including those of Saint Denis, Monstrelet, and the *Petites Chroniques*, in sixty 8vo. vols. in the whole. The

publishers are Messrs. Treuttel & Würtz."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, (Supplement)p. 832.

GANILH (M.)

De la Contre-révolution en France, ou de la Restoration de l'ancienne Noblesse et des anciennes supériorités sociales, dans la France nouvelle. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work, is worthy of a distinguished place among the political writings of the day. The chapter which treats on the *Holy Alliance* will be read with great interest, particularly among foreigners."—*Revue Ency.* vol 17, p. 372.

GOLDSMITH (Lewis).

Cours politique et diplomatique de Napoléon Bonaparte, comme Général en chef des armées républicaines, comme Premier Consul, et comme Empereur et Roi, et du gouvernement Français, ou recuil de traités, actes, mémoires, décrets, ordonnances, discours, proclamations, &c., depuis Mai, 1796, jusqu'à la seconde abdication de Bonaparte, en Juin, 1815, etcontenant tout ce qui s'est passé en France, pendant sa dernière usurpation. Londres, 7 vols. 8vo.

This work, as it may throw some light on the reign of Bonaparte, and as it is more within the reach of the English reader, we have thought right to mention here. It was originally published, at sundry times, under the title of *Recueil des décrets*

de Bonaparte, 6 vols. 8vo. Some time after, a seventh volume was published, which is now added to the preceding, and the work may now be purchased in 7 volumes, under the title we have given above.

GOUVIER-SAINT-CYR.

Journal des opérations de l'armée de Catalogne, en 1808 et 1809, sous le commandement du Général Gouvier-St. Cyr, &c. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The modest title of this book would, perhaps, have the effect of preventing it from getting into the hands of those who are not curious in military matters, if it were not at the same time observed, that more subject for meditation, more real instruction may be found in this Journal, than in the greater part of modern historical writers."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 12, p. 299.

GRAMMONT (M. le Comte de).

Mémoires du Comte de Grammont, édition augmentée de notes et d'éclaircissemens, &c. par Horace Walpole, Strawberry-Hill, 1772.

Only one hundred copies were printed of this edition, now seldom to be met with. A splendid edition in 4to. printed on vellum paper, with seventy-two portraits, engraved from the original pictures, was published in London, in 1792. From this another edition was printed, in 1812, in 2 vols. 8vo. with only sixty-four portraits, and inferior to the former edition, both with regard to the impression of the book, and the execu-

tion of the plates. Of this edition there are some copies in English as well as French. Only one edition of this book remains to be mentioned; it is an extremely pretty one, and was printed in 3 vols. 18mo. by *Didot l'aîné*, in 1783.

"The beginning of the 18th century witnessed the publication of perhaps the most popular volume of memoirs ever put forth in France, under the title of *Mémoires de Grammont*, of which Anthony Hamilton was the author. All the better French critics unite in extolling the style, wit and sentimentality of this book to the skies. I may be singular in my opinion, but if you deprive this work of the exquisite ease and polish of its style, it seems to me to contain but little wit and less wisdom."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 545.

Grégoire (L'Abbé).

Histoire des Confesseurs des Empereurs, des Rois et d'autres Princes. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Whoever is curious in matters, singular and yet important, will here find something to gratify his curiosity. The subject is rich in material, and the digressions of the author sometimes more interesting than the subject seems to admit of. This work of M. Grégoire has been attended with the greatest success."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 758.

Griffet (Le Père).

Histoire de Louis XIII. Paris, 1758, 3 vols. 4to.

"This is the best History of the Reign of Louis XIII, whether for accuracy, the arrangement of the facts, and all the qualities which constitute a good historian."—*Barbier's Bib.* vol. 3, p. 432.

GROUVELLE and GRIMOARD.

Œuvres de Louis XIV, accompagnées d'applications historiques, de notes, &c. Paris, 1806, 6 vols. 8vo.

"This work throws considerable light upon the reign of *Louis-le-Grand*, and serves to shew that all which had hitherto been published relative to the civil, political, and military History of this monarch, was erroneous or incomplete."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, 432.

GUIZOT. (M.)

Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre, accompagnée de Notices, et d'Eclaircissemens historiques, précédée d'une Introduction sur l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre. Paris, 1825, 27 vols. 8vo.

"Few men were more capable to undertake this important work than M. Guizot. The *Notices* by him, are full of excellent views and curious facts."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 183.

—Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, depuis la fondation de la Monarchie Française jusqu'au XIIIème siècle. Paris, 28 vols. 8vo.

"A great, and we think a most desirable revolution has taken place in the study for historical study in France. Those who

occupy themselves with that branch of literature are no longer satisfied with the mutilated, pale and incomplete compilations of modern self-styled historians; but seem determined to trace truth to its original source, and follow up the stream of history to its fountain-head. Hence the successful republication of the immense and valuable mass of Memoirs which the French possess. Not the least interesting portion of these treasures is the part undertaken by M. Guizot, namely, the ancient Chronicles of France."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 12, p. 126. *See Guizot Belles Lettres.*

Guyard de Berville.

Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin. Lyons, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The great merit of this production is, that it gives an exact description of the manners of the age in which its hero flourished, and it also makes us acquainted with a number of contemporaries of the celebrated du Guesclin."—*Barbier's Bib.* vol. 4, p. 6.

The history of the Chevalier de Bayard, Paris, 1807, 12mo, by the same author, is also a very interesting work.

Guyon (L'Abbé).

Histoire des Empires et des Républiques, depuis le déluge, jusqu'à Jésus Christ. Paris, 1736-1741, 12 vols. 12mo.

"A work more methodical, correct, concise, and at the same time more complete than Rollin's Ancient History; but the style of which is less polished, and less harmonious. With this exception, it deserves to be preferred."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 312.

HAUTERIVE (M. d'.)

De l'état de la France, à la fin de l'an 8, Paris, 1800, 1 vol. 8vo. seconde édition.

"It would be impossible for us to say more, in sketching out the character of a whole work which is itself the abstract (often too concisely given) of the most extensive knowledge, and of observations equally varied and profound; so much so, indeed, that the work would rather require a commentary than allow of an analysis. The principal fault of the writer is, that by expecting his readers to be as learned as himself, he has very much lessened their number."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franç.* No. 9, p. 158.

HENAULT (Président).

Nouvel abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France, jusqu'en 1715. Paris, 1795, 3 vols. 8vo.

"That which constitutes the chief charm of these pages, is the delineations of character, the reflections, and those notices, scattered with so much art, which give a soul as it were to a body, in other respects dry and repulsive."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 293.

JOMINI (Le Général, Baron de).

Histoire Critique et Militaire des guerres de la Révolution: précédée d'une introduction présentant le Tableau succint des mouvemens de la politique européenne, depuis Louis XIV, jusqu'à la Révolution, et celui des principales

causes et des principaux événemens de cette Révolution. Paris, 1820-24, 15 vols 8vo. and 4to. atlas.

"This work is one of the most important and the most complete that has ever been written, on an event ever memorable. The author, a profound thinker, appears every where filled with the importance of his subject. Although the style of Jomini is by no means equal to the models which the ancients have left us, although it is seldom pure, and frequently betrays a foreign hand, it has, however, some remarkable qualities to recommend it. Jomini relates events in a striking manner, describes battles and military movements vividly, and lucidly describes the conduct of military enterprizes."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 63.

This important work appeared in the following order, and may still be bought separately:

1*st Livraison. Introduction et Campagnes de* 1792, 1793, *et* 1794, 6 *vols.* (with an atlas of 14 plates).

2*nd Livraison. Campagnes de* 1795-96-97 *et* 98, (with an atlas of 12 plates).

3*rd Livraison.* ——————*de* 1799, 2 *vols.* 8*vo* (with an atlas of 5 plates).

4*th Livraison.* ——————*de* 1800-1-2 *et* 3, 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* (with an atlas of 5 plates).

—Traité des grandes opérations militaires, contenant l'Histoire critique des Campagnes de Frédéric II, comparées à celles de l'Empereur Napoléon; avec un recueil des principes généraux de l'art de la guerre. Paris, 1811-16, 8 vols. 8vo.

"The present work is unquestionably one of the most pro-

found, original and interesting, that has appeared in our day; Jomini has been the first to give a complete exposition of the principles of war. His powerful and original mind enabled him far to outstrip the authors who had preceded him; and amidst the tumult of the camp and the din of arms, to ascertain by the finest discernment, and to develope with the most forcible eloquence, the principles that directed the stupendous career of the master whom he first served. From these remains, as well as from the title of his book, it must be evident that our author has dedicated these volumes to the higher and sublimer branches of his art, those which do not depend upon the particular institutions of any country or age, but which, in great part, are applicable to all times and places. The manner in which he has treated his subject, appears to us the most amusing and instructive that could well have been adopted."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p.p 377-8-9.

Koch. (Ch. G.)

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la Campagne de 1814, accompagnés de plans d'ordre de bataille, et de situations. Paris, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The author of this work, having long served under our most distinguished generals, was well calculated to write an account of the great military events which produced such mighty results. He says, himself, that he has not been allowed to draw the materials for his work from the public *archives*, but that living among the generals who performed this campaign, he received from them all the information he could wish, and compared that information with the works published in France, England and Germany. Mr. Koch has not thought it sufficient

to give an account of the military transactions included in the campaign of 1814, but he also considers in his work the political events, and diplomatic operations which first prepared and then produced the great event which terminated that ever memorable campaign."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 250.

"This work has remarkable traces of authenticity."—*Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon,* chap. 97.

—Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe, depuis le bouleversement de l'Empire romain en Occident, jusqu'à nos jours. Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1823, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This work is the result of infinite labour, perseveringly continued through a great number of years, with admirable constancy, by a man whose erudition was as profound as correct, and whose excellent works have placed him among our most learned writers."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 290.

KOCH (M.)

L'Abrégé de l'histoire des Traités de Paix entre les puissances de l'Europe, depuis la paix de Westphalie. Basle, 1796, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work is not only valuable for its rich collection of facts recorded with clearness and precision; but it is also distinguished for the most scrupulous impartiality, and that philosophical order which presents every event in the most interesting point of view. This work has procured the author a deserved place among our classics."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 290.

LACÉPÈDE (M. le Comte de.)

Histoire générale, physique et civile de l'Eu-

rope, depuis les dernières années du 5ème siècle jusque vers le milieu du XVIIIème. Paris, 1827, 18 vols. 8vo.

" The most elevated thoughts, the most profound reflections, the most passionate love of liberty, always characterise this fine writer. With what enthusiasm he recounts the progress made at different epochs in literature and the arts, unanswerable proofs of the advancement of civilization!"—*Revue Ency*, vol. 31, p. 572.

LACRETELLE (M. Ch.)

Histoire de France pendant le dix-huitème siècle. Paris, 1814-26, 14 vols. 8vo.

Should the reader wish to procure only a portion of this history, its different parts may be purchased separately, as follows:

Histoire de France avant la Révolution, 6 *vols.*
——————*Assemblée Constituante*, 2 *vols.*
—————— *Legislative*, 1 *vol.*
——————*Convention Nationale*, 1 *vol.*
——————*Directoire Exécutif*, 2 *vols.*

To this valuable work should be added, in order to render it complete,

—Tables par Ravier, 1817, 2 vols. 12mo.

— Histoire de l'Assemblée Constituante de France. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

" M. Lacretelle is known by several other works of considerable merit, and well worthy of perusal; the History of the Religious Wars during the five Reigns, from Henry II, to Henry IV, inclusively, and the History of France during the

18th Century. With respect to the work before us, it is written for the most part with fairness, and upon the whole, the author may be considered as the best French historian now existing; and if his historical pictures and sketches were real history, we should not hesitate to place him in the first rank among his countrymen, dead or alive. The present volumes are in substance, a continuation of the 'History of France during the Eighteenth Century.'"—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 28, pp. 271-273.

Le Beau (Charles.)

Histoire du Bas Empire, continuée par H. P. Ameilhon. Paris, 1757-1811, 27 vols. 12mo.

"M. le Beau, the author of the *Histoire du Bas Empire*, (who wrote 22 vols. 12mo. of this work) has been long considered one of our best writers. His style is piquant, and no part of his history can be read without interest. The continuation by M. Ameilhon is not unworthy a place with the foregoing."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 365.

Lebrun-des-Charmettes.

Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc, surnommée la Pucelle d'Orléans, tirée de ses propres déclarations, de cent quarante-quatre dépositions de témoins oculaires, et des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi et de la Tour de Londres. Paris, 1817. 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work contains the most complete account (says Peignot) which exists relative to this singular and extraordinary portion of the History of France.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY.

Méthode pour étudier l'histoire, avec un catalogue des principaux historiens. Paris, 1729, 2 vols. 4to. *(with maps)*. Supplement, 1740, 2 vols. 4to.

The edition printed in Paris, in 1772 (15 vols. 12mo, and without maps) is preferred on account of the additions which Dronet has made to the catalogue.

"The *Méthode pour étudier l'histoire*, by the Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy, is a master-key to all the locked-up treasures of ancient and modern History, and to the more secret stores of the obscurer memorialists of every nation. * * The history of this work is a striking instance of those imperfect beginnings which have often closed in the most important labours. This admirable *Méthode* made its first meagre appearance in 2 vols. in 1713. It was soon re-printed at home and abroad, and translated into various languages. In 1729, it assumed the dignity of 4 quartos; but at this stage it encountered the vigilance of government, and the lacerating hand of a celebrated *censeur, Gros de Boze*. It is said, that from a personal dislike of the author, he cancelled one hundred and fifty pages from the printed copy submitted to his censorship * * When the *unique* copy of the *Méthode*, in its pristine state, before it had suffered any dilapidations, made its appearance at the sale of the curious library of the *censeur Gros de Boze*, it provoked a Roxburgh competition, where the collectors eagerly outbidding each other, the price of this uncastrated copy reached to 1500 livres." * *—*Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*, by J. D'Israeli, vol. 2, pp. 328-332-4.

M. Michault, from whose *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la vie des Œuvres de M. L'Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy* (a

scarce book) this account of M. D'Israeli's is taken, adds, speaking of *Gros de Boze's* erasures, that he *(De Boze)* had approved the former edition, and even the very parts which he afterwards erased.

LE QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE (Jacques).

L'Histoire des Dauphins de Viennois, d'Auvergne et de France, ouvrage posthume de feu Le Quien de la Neufville, mis au jour par son petit fils et augmentée, par un homme de lettres, de l'Histoire de Louis IX du nom, vingt-cinquième dauphin de France. Paris, 1760, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This forms a very necessary link in the chain of French History. It embraces many interesting researches, and is written in a clear, neat and easy style."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 11.

LETTRES.

Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des Missions étrangères, nouvelle édition, publiée par l'Abbé de Querbeuf. Paris, 1780-83, 26 vols. 12mo. *(with maps)*.

This edition is generally preferred to the original, because it has the advantage of being systematically arranged: to this work should be added:—

—Nouvelles des Missions orientales, reçues au séminaire des Missions étrangères, à Paris, en 1785 et 1786. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 12mo.

—Nouvelles lettres édifiantes des Missions de la Chine et des Indes orientales. Paris, 1819, 4 vols. 12mo.

"Between the years 1581 and 1681, one hundred and twenty-six Jesuits were employed in the missions in China. * * All the information which the missionaries could acquire of the learning, the arts and the sciences of China, they transmitted to Europe. It is principally to be found in their *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses* of which Fontenelle said that he had never read a work which answered better to its title. To the general accuracy of these letters, and the works of Father du Halde, and Father Gaubil, the interesting account published by Sir George Staunton of his embassy to China, bears testimony, and the writer of these pages has often heard him mention them in terms of the highest praise."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 4, p. 30.

Levesque (P. C.)

Histoire critique de la République romaine. Paris, 1807, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This work of Levesque is rather a work upon history, than a history itself. The author had two principal objects in view. The first to strengthen, by new observations, the doubts already raised on the authenticity of the History of the first ages of the Republic. The second object was to allay the extensive admiration of the Moderns for the Romans; an admiration which the author regarded as dangerous, both in a moral and a political sense."—*Rapports de l'Institut de France, sur les ouvrages admis aux concours, pour les prix décennaux, (Classe d'histoire, &c.)* p. 13.

"Notwithstanding the many learned and elaborate produc-

tions that exist on this beaten subject, and in spite of some blemishes with which the present work is chargeable, we deem it a valuable acquisition, and a work that will survive the day. Indeed, when we observe that the author possesses a sound understanding, is fully master of his subject, and has taken due pains, it is scarcely necessary to predicate any thing with respect to his performance."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 54, p. 256.

LOMÉNIE.

See BARRIERE.

MABLY (L'Abbé Gabriel Bonnet de).

Observations sur l'Histoire de la Grèce. Paris, 1766, 1 vol. 12mo.

—Sur les Romains. Paris, 1789, 2 vols. 12mo.

—Sur l'Histoire de France, revue par Guizot, avec les Essais sur l'Histoire de France. Paris, 1823, 3 vols. 8vo.

" They are not ill written; but I think a capital fault of them is, attributing more consequence to the particular characters of men, often ill-drawn, than to the general manners, characters and situations of nations."— *Gibbon's Historical Works*, vol. 2, p. 92.

" Mably's *Observations sur l'Histoire de France* (says Chénier in his *Tableau*) is a luminous work, and necessary to all who wish to be informed of the progress of French Legislation."

MABLY.

See Œuvres Complètes.

MAINTENON.

See Belles Lettres.

MALLET (Paul Henry).

Histoire de la Ligue hanséatique. Genève, 1805, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The rise, progress, decline, and extinction of the league are distinctly traced, its services liberally appreciated, and its faults and errors are ably pointed out. It is a correct and instructive performance, which displays a liberal spirit of sound judgement, and which entitles M. Mallet to additional consideration in the republic of letters. * * It forms a valuable supplement to the general histories of Europe."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 50, p. 461.

MANSOLLIER (M.)

Histoire de l'Inquisition et son origine. Cologne, 1693, 1 vol. 12mo.

"One of the best accounts which have been published of the Inquisition, is the *Histoire de l'Inquisition*, by M. Mansollier, canon of Usés, the most eminent of French biographers."—*Works of Charles Butler*, vol. 2, p. 172, (Appendix).

MARMONTEL.

Régence du Duc d'Orléans. Paris, 1805, 2 vols. 12mo.

"All things considered, this History of the Regency does honour to Marmontel. It may be read and re-perused with pleasure; and in spite of some errors and imperfections, it still cuts a conspicuous figure among the numerous productions of this estimable and celebrated academician."—*Chénier's Tableau de la Littérature*, p. 218.

MASSIAS (M. le Baron).

Napoléon jugé par lui-même, ses amis et ses ennemis. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

" This certainly is one of the most successful efforts at an impartial estimate of the character of Napoleon, that has yet appeared."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 175.

—Mémoires historiques et politiques du règne de Louis XVI. Paris, 1801, 6 vols. in 8vo.

" This work is enriched by a number of historical documents which the author found in the different Cabinets of Louis XVI, after the 10th Aug. 1792. These, in addition to others procured from several persons in high situations, give an official air to these Memoirs."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 447.

MÉMOIRES (published anonymously).

Mémoires secrets sur les règnes de Louis XIV, et de Louis XV. Paris, 1791, 2 vols. 8vo.

" These Memoirs commence at the termination of the reign of Louis XIV, continuing to the ministry of Cardinal de Fleury; consequently, including the regency. They were began by Duclos, and continued by Marmontel. The part of Duclos is written in a free, open and candid manner; he cannot avoid expressing his indignation at the vices and follies of the age." *Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 440.

MENGIN (Felix).

Histoire de l'Egypte, sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly ou Récit des événemens poli-

tiques et militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le départ des Français jnsqu'en 1823; ouvrage enrichi de notes par MM. Langlès et Jomard, et précédé d'une Introduction historique par M. Agoub. Paris, 1823, 2 vols, 8vo. (avec atlas).

" The statistical part of this work contains many interesting particulars relative to agriculture and commerce. These particulars embrace the actual relations which exist between Egypt and the principal states of Asia and Africa. The Notes of MM. Langlès and Jomard, have added considerable interest to the geographical, historical, and philological details contained in this work. But its richest ornament is, undoubtedly, its *Introduction*. In this luminous sketch, Egypt is made to pass in review from its origin, through its long existences, to the last hour of its long suffering; with all its magnificence, its decay, its alternate display of wisdom and of folly; its monuments, tombs, &c. It might be called the funeral oration of Egypt." *Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 584.

Mézeray (Fr. Eudes).

Histoire de France depuis Pharamond jusqu'à maintenant (1598); avec un abrégé de la vie de chaque reine. Paris, 1643-51, 3 vols. folio.

" Mézeray was bred to arms; but an insatiable love of study converted his sword and carbine into printed books and manuscripts. Absorbed in this pursuit, he meditated his History of France, but an excess of application produced a dangerous disorder. Cardinal Richelieu, who, amidst all his intrigue and torgiversations, had the merit of projecting or pa-

tronising some of the most splendid publications in France, patronised Mezerai. * * * A donation of 50 crowns by him to the historian, stimulated Mezerai to redoubled exertions in the completion of his history. He had, moreover, through the interests of the Cardinal, a pension of 4000 livres from the Court: and on the death of Conrart, was appointed permanent Secretary to the French Academy. Never was a man more singular or fuller of *bizarrerie*, than Mezerai. His countenance, figure and dress were almost equally repulsive. He was once stopped as a vagabond, by the overseers of the parish, and commanded to follow them. So far from being displeased at this adventure, it amused him, and he entered into the joke accordingly. 'Gentlemen, (said he) I cannot well accompany you on foot, but as soon as they have put a wheel to my carriage, I'll accompany you wherever you please.' One of his oddities was to work by candle-light, even in the middle of the day, and in the midst of the summer; and he always attended his visitors to the street door on parting, holding a lighted candle in his hand * * Mezerai loved truth, but would not take much pains to discover it; depending rather upon the texts of his predecessors. Yet he had courage and integrity; and gains in energy what he loses in accuracy. There is, however, a coarse thread which runs through all his narratives, and those who call him the *Tacitus* of France, seem to mistake vulgarity for strength. His work may be thought in some measure, a reflexion of the motley features of his life."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 291-2.

MICHAUD (M.)

Histoire des Croisades. Paris, 1813-22, 7 vols. 8vo.

"A very curious and interesting work, (says Peignot). The 6th and 7th volumes are entitled *Bibliographie des Croisades, contenant l'analyse de toutes les chroniques d'Orient et d'Occident qui parlent des Croisades.*"

A new edition, the fourth, corrected and enlarged, is now in the course of publication, of which the first four volumes have appeared.

MIGNET (F. A.)

Histoire de la Révolution Françoise, depuis 1789 jusqu'en 1814. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

A smaller edition has since been published, in 2 vols. 18mo.

"This work presents a rapid dramatic sketch of the French Revolution, the completest and best of its kind. The author has drawn from every source, has neglected no kind of testimony, but perhaps his best claim to confidence lies in his not having witnessed the scenes which he relates. He depicts in the most vivid colours its disorders and its triumphs; he developes its mischiefs and its benefits, and judges all in a spirit of impartiality."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 431.

"This is a philosophical History of the French Revolution, free from all exaggeration and partiality, and written in a clear, concise, and even severe style."—*Monthly Review.*

"M. Mignet's History of the French Revolution is a *chef d'œuvre*, superior to every thing that has appeared for the last fifty years."—*London Magazine.*

MILLOT (L'Abbé C. F. Xavier).

Elémens de l'Histoire de France, enrichis des recherches des Abbés Dubos et Mably, et de Thouret, sur l'origine des divers peuples conquérans des Gaules, &c. par M. Buret de

Longchamps, auteur des Fastes universels. Paris, 1823, 5 vols. 12mo. Douzième édition.

" The *Elémens de l'Histoire de France*, by Millot, have obtained the universal esteem they acquired for impartiality and correct principles. The Abbé Millot, who died in 1785, had commenced the reign of Louis XV. M. Buret de Longchamps, advantageously known as the author of the *Fastes universels*, has completed the work of Millot, and his continuation, his additions and corrections are every way worthy of his established reputation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 191.

" Millot, says Chénier, *(Tableau Historique. &c.)* in his various *Elémens* is correct, impartial, and judicious; but flat, timid, and not very instructive."

See MILLOT, *Œuvres Complètes.*

MIRABEAU. (G. H. R.)

De la Monarchie prussienne sous Frédéric-le-Grand. Lond. (Paris) 1788, 4 vols. 4to, or 8 vols. *(with folio atlas)*.

" Among new books I recommend to you the Count de Mirabeau's great work *Sur la Monarchie prussienne*. It is in your own way, and gives a very complete and just idea of that wonderful machine. His *Correspondence Secrète* is diabolically good."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 1, p. 195.

MONTESQUIEU. (Charles Secondat).

Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains. Paris, 1814. 8vo.

There are also several smaller editions in 18mo.

"Mr. Gibbon's History is a picture, which exhibits at full length, and in the most gorgeous colours, the subject sketched by Montesquieu, in his celebrated *Grandeur, &c.* Does not the sketch present to every informed reader, a clearer view of the object than the picture?"—*Reminiscences of C. Butler*, vol. 2, p. 19.

MOUNIER (I. J.)

De l'influence attribuée aux Philosophes, aux Francs-Maçons, et aux Illuminés sur la Révolution de France. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This book is written upon the whole, in a style of great candour and moderation, and though it will not probably convert those who have faith in an anti-social conspiracy, it must be allowed upon all hands, to contain much acute reasoning, and many judicious remarks."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 1, p. 2.

NICERON.

See Biography.

NOUGARÈDE (André).

Histoire de la Révolution qui renversa la république romaine, et qui amena l'établissement de l'Empire. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The important facts and curious details which this work contains, were previously scattered through the pages of ancient and modern historians. M. le B. de Nougarède, has the merit of having collected them into a focus, and clothed them in very chaste and elegant language."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 147.

ORLÉANS (Louis Antoine Philippe d').

Mémoires de S. A. S. Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orléans. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Amongst the numerous Memoirs that have appeared relative to the eventful epoch of the Revolution, these are far from being the least interesting or remarkable, not only on account of the rank and unmerited misfortunes of the writer, but also from the sentiments they contain, and the style and manner in which they are written."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 174.

PETITOT (M.)

Collection complète des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, depuis le règne de Philippe Auguste jusqu'au commencement du XVIIème siècle, avec des notices, sur chaque auteur et des observations sur chaque ouvrage. Première série. Paris, 1826, 52 vols. 8vo.

"This collection (says Peignot) is in every respect preferable to the one published in 1785-1806, in 72 vols. 8vo.

—Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, depuis l'avénement de Henri IV, jusqu'à la paix de Paris, conclue en 1763; avec des notices sur chaque auteur, et des observations sur chaque ouvrage. Paris, 1820, *and following years.*

This second collection is not less interesting and important than the first, and is published with it.

Picot (Jean.)

Tablettes chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle. Ouvrage rédigé d'après celui de Lenglet du Fresnoy. Genève, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The utility of this work is generally acknowledged, both for its direction through a course of history, and for its presenting, in chronological order, a complete succession of events, from the creation to the present day; and of characters distinguished in the sciences and arts."—*Barbier's Bib.* vol. 3, p. 275.

Pigault-Lebrun.

Histoire de France. Paris, 1823, 8 vols. 8vo.

"Our history has, of latter days, been a remarkable source of investigation. We have already the great and important work of Sismondi; the fine historical composition of Segur, which comprehends in his vast panorama of *Histoire Universelle*, a succinct and instructive abridgement of our National History; then we have the *Essai* of M. Guizot, on the *Histoire de France*, the *Histoire physique et morale de Paris*, and the *Esquisses sur la Révolution Française*, by the learned M. Dulaure; some portions of the Historical works of Lacretelle Junior, and of the *Histoire des Croisades*, by Michaud; the *Résumé* of the History of France, by Felix Bodin; and lastly, the two works of Mignet and Thiers. The present attempt of one, who has described with such wit and power, the move-

ments of the human heart and of modern manners, to add his mite to the general stock of History, is certainly worthy of remark, and is one of the greatest novelties of the day. This historical essay of Pigault Lebrun, is like his other works, distinguished for just views, great penetration, and elegance of style. His motto is 'The truth,—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth.' "—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21, p. 188.

POUQUEVILLE (F. C. H. L.)

Histoire de la régénération de la Grèce, contenant le Précis des événemens depuis 1740, jusqu'en 1824. Seconde édition. Paris, 1815, 4 vols. 8vo. *(with plates and maps).*

This valuable work gives a full account of the causes which have brought about the great insurrection witnessed in the East, as well as a complete history of the war, down to the year 1824. The authentic documents from which the author has drawn the materials for this history, and his great knowledge of Greece, where he has long resided, are guarantees as to the correctness of the facts related in this work.

See POUQUEVILLE, *Voyages and Travels.*

PRADT (M. de).

De la Révolution actuelle de l'Espagne et de ses suites. Paris, 1820,

"The high importance attached to this subject, and the honourable rank which the author holds among the political writers of the day, is sure to excite a very lively interest in favour of this work."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 6, p. 184.

—Histoire de l'Ambassade dans le Grand Duché de Varsovie en 1812. Paris, 1815.

"M. de Pradt, however, is not a mere pretender; he was in fact a considerable person. He had been one of Bonaparte's attendants at Bayonne, in 1808; one of his deputation to the Pope at Savona, in 1811, and was afterwards attached to the imperial household in the office of Grand Almoner of France. He appears to be a person of quick, epigrammatic conversation; of a speculative and sanguine disposition, and of talents not incapable of those *coups de théâtre*, which under Napoleon's *régime*, were considered as *coups d'état*. This qualification probably recommended him to Buonaparte, who did not perceive, till he came to employ him without coadjutors, that

'Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier.'"

Quarterly Review, vol. 14, p. 58.

—Du Congrès de Vienne. Paris, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

"M. de Pradt has again appeared before us, and we are rejoiced that he has done so; for although the formal settlement of the affairs of Europe does not admit of the same vivacity of description, or dramatic effect with which he has dressed up the account of his Mission to Warsaw, yet he has contrived to enliven a most unpromising subject, and to interest by the ingenuity of his speculations, though the solidity of many of them may be fairly called into question."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 4, p. 481. *See* PRADT, *Jurisprudence*, &c.

RABAUT-SAINT-ETIENNE.

Précis historique de la Révolution Française. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 18mo.

"Elevated thoughts, a style of great boldness and equality; and a faithful relation of facts render this work of Rabaut the

best History which we have of the Constituant Assembly."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 388.

The translator of this valuable History (J. White, Esq.) gives the following account of his author:—"M. Rabaut de St. Etienne, after having distinguished himself as a legislator and an orator in the National Assembly, assumed, with not less ability and zeal, the character of the National Historian; brief, elegant, eloquent, satisfactory, he hath recorded, within the compass of this compact and lively volume, the remote origin, the immediate causes, the progress and the completion of that rapid and renowned regeneration."

Rapin-Thoyras (Paul sieur de).

Histoire d'Angleterre (avec la continuation de David Durand et Dupard), nouvelle édition avec les notes de Tyndal et l'abrégé des actes publics d'Angleterre de Th. Rymer, La Haye. (Paris) 1749, 16 vols. 4to.

"This (says Brunet) is the best edition of a work, which, after having enjoyed a considerable reputation, is now read but by very few."

Rapports, &c.

Choix de Rapports, Opinions et Discours prononcés à la Tribune Nationale, depuis 1787, jusqu'à ce jour, recueillis dans un ordre chronologique et historique. Paris, 1822, 20 vols. 8vo.

"This important work presents us with a vast historical picture. War, diplomacy, and the events of the interior, are grouped in the narration, so as to give new life to the oratory

of the *Tribune*. The events of 1813 and 1814 occupy a considerable portion of the last volume."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 357.

RAYNAL (L'Abbé).

Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens, dans les deux Indes. Genève, 1780, 5 vols. 4to. *(including one volume of maps.)*

The following edition is generally preferred :—

—Genève, Pallet, 1780, 10 vols. 8vo. *(with atlas)*.

The following interesting anecdote is related respecting this work. The Abbé Raynal, before his work was printed at Geneva, had a private edition printed at Paris, by Stoupe, of which only *three* copies were printed. Of these copies Raynal left one in the hands of the printer, took one himself, and sent the third to Pellet. By this means he was enabled to make, on the printed copy, the alterations and additions suggested by his friends, which would have been impossible, had he been obliged to receive from Geneva as many proofs as the repeated alterations to be made would have rendered necessary.

" The Abbé Raynal employed the latter years of his life in correcting his *Histoire Philosophique*, and in weeding out from it those erroneous opinions which he had disclaimed in his old age, with far more danger than he had avowed them in his youth. It is to be regretted that the work thus amended, should not have been published ; for that work, notwithstanding all its inaccuracies and errors, is worthy of preservation. Raynal was a man of great talents ; his eloquence is, in its kind, only inferior to that of Rousseau, and the feelings he ex-

presses are always those of a humane and generous heart."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 26, p. 285.

"Grimm says that Diderot wrote one third part of this History, which is not the least distinguished for the boldness of its sentiments.—(*Mem.* part 3, vol. 4, p. 85.) But La Harpe asserts that Diderot wrote the half of it, and that though Raynal was really a better man than Diderot, yet that he, Diderot, Rousseau, Voltaire and Helvetius were among the most powerful prime movers of the Revolution.—(*Cours de Lit.* vol. 15, p. 113; vol. 16, part 1, p. 173-4). Barbier characterizes this history as a bold and irreligious compilation from the works of other travellers. Dr. Johnson flew into a great passion, when any one talked of the Abbé Raynal's History."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 410.

Résumés historiques.

Résumé de l'Histoire ancienne de la Grèce, par Senty. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 18mo.

———d'Angleterre, par Felix Bodin.

———d'Auvergne. Paris, 1826.

———du Bas-Empire, par M. Raffenel.

———du Brésil et de la Guyane, par M. F. Denis.

———de Bretagne, jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1826.

———de la Champagne, depuis les premiers

Temps de la Gaule, jusqu'à nos jours, par Montrol. Paris, 1826.

——— de la Chine, par Sénacourt.

——— du Commerce et de l'Industrie, par M. Adolphe Blanqui.

——— des Croisades, par M. de Saint-Maurice.

——— du Danemarck, par M. Lami. Seconde édition.

——— de l'Ecosse, par M. Carrel.

——— de l'Egypte, par M. Rey.

——— de l'Empire Germanique, par M. Scheffer.

——— de l'Espagne, par M. Alphonse Rabbe.

——— des Etablissemens des Européens aux Indes Orientales, par M. Mérault.

——— des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par M. Barbaroux. Seconde édition.

——— de la France, par Felix Bodin.

——— de Gênes, Piémont et Sardaigne, par Chambolle.

——— des Grecs modernes, par Carrel.

Résumé de l'Histoire des Guerres de Religion, par M. de St. Maurice.

———des Guerres de la Vendée, par M. Darmaing.

———d'Hollande, par M. Scheffer.

———de l'Isle de France, de l'Orléanais et du Pays Chartrain, Seine, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, Oise, Aisne, Loiret, Eure et Loir, et Loir et Cher, par Denis Lagarde. Paris, 1826.

———des Indes Occidentales, par M. Mérault,

———des Juifs anciens, par M. Léon Halevy.

———de Lorraine, par M. Etienne, fils.

———de Lombardie, par M. Trognon.

———d'Auvergne, par M. Dupuis.

———de la Bretagne, par M. Bernard,

———de Naples et Sicile, par M. Santo Domingo.

———du Mexique, par M. Monglave.

Résumé de l'Opinion publique, ou Revue des

Journaux, depuis la Mort de Louis XVIII, jusqu'à ce jour. Paris, 1826, *(a pamphlet)*.

———de l'Histoire de la Perse, par M. Raffenel.

———de la Philosophie, par M. Laurent.

———de Pologne, par M. Léon Thiessé.

———de Picardie, par M. Lami.

———de la République de Vénise, par Carrion de Nisas. Paris, 1826.

———de la Révolution, par Léon Thiessé. Paris, 1826.

———Romaine, depuis Romulus jusqu'à Constantin, suivi d'un Tableau de la Décadence et de la Chute de l'Empire Romain, par A. Roche. Paris, 1826.

———de Russie, par M. Alph. Rabbe.

———de la Suède, par Coquerel.

———de la Suisse, par M. Ch. Chasle.

———des Traditions morales et religieuses, par M. Sénancourt.

This collection of *Résumés*, still in the course of publication, has been very favourably received in France, and some

of the works it contains have already reached a second and third edition. Being written by various authors, their merit is of course unequal; but while some of them have received great and deserved praise, few, if any, have met with decided censure. This collection also offers one great advantage, viz: that each work may be purchased separately, so that the reader may form, by selecting a few volumes, a library suited to his peculiar means and inclinations, for it should be observed that the *Résumés* consist, not only of historical works, but embrace also every art and science, each work, generally in one small volume, containing a perfect account of some one Nation, Science, &c.

Retz (M. le Cardinal de).

Mémoires contenant ce qui s'est passé de remarquable en France, pendant les premières années du règne de Louis XIV. Amsterdam, 1731, 4 vols. 8vo.

"To these (says Brunet) should be added the following:"

—Mémoires de Guy Joly. Amsterdam, 1738, 2 vols. 8vo.

—Mémoires de Madame la Duchesse de Nemours. Amsterdam, 1738, 1 vol. 8vo.

The Paris edition of the same works, consists of 6 vols. 8vo. Ledoux, 1817.

"The Memoirs of Retz are in every one's hands; the admiration of his style, of the point and depth of his reflections, of his vivid and exact portraits, of the elevation of his mind, and of the clearness and impetuosity of his narratives, is universal.

To these, not to his deeds, he owes his immortality; he composed them for his amusement, without any view to the posthumous fame which he acquired by them."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 2, p. 11.

RÉVOLUTION.

Essai sur l'Histoire de la Révolution Françoise, par une Société d'auteurs Latin. Paris, 1801.

"This 'Society of Latin Authors,' who so inimitably have written the History of the French Revolution, consists of the Roman historians themselves! By extracts ingeniously applied, the events of that melancholy period are so appositely described, indeed so minutely narrated, that they will not fail to surprise those who are not accustomed to detect the perpetual parallels which we meet with in philosophical history."—*Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*, by D'Israeli, vol. 2, p. 429.

RÉVOLUTION (French).

The reader will find in the second Index, at the end of the work, and under the words FRENCH REVOLUTION, a reference to *all* the works mentioned in this book, which treat of, or have any relation to the history of that eventful period.

ROCHE-JACQUELIN (Mad. la Marquise de la).

Mémoires, écrits par elle-même, rédigés par M. le Baron de Barante. Bourdeaux, 1815.

"Among the many historical works to which the French Revolution has given birth, the two most interesting are, beyond doubt, Madame Roland's Appeal to Posterity, and the

Memoirs of the Marchioness de la Roche Jacquelin. The most injured royalist could not peruse the former without feeling some degree of reluctant respect for the best of republicans; the most stoical republican could not read the latter without acknowledging the virtue, admiring the heroism, and regretting the fate of the defenders of the French monarchy. Now that the contest is over, both parties might derive from these books a wholesome lesson of political charity; and in all times, whenever they may be read, they will convince a wise and well-regulated mind, that of all evils, of all miseries, of all curses which can befal a civilized country, Revolution is the greatest." —*Quarterly Review*, vol. 15, pp. 21-2.——*See* BONCHAMP, page 102.

RŒDERER (M. le Comte de).

Mémoire pour servir à une nouvelle Histoire de Louis XII, père du peuple. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The author of this work is M. Le Comte de Rœderer, to whom our Literature is indebted for several productions distinguished by their elegance and vivacity of style. This Mémoir is one of the best we have on the Reign of a King styled by the aristocracy of the fifteenth century, *plébéin et roturier*, because he was really a good and popular man; because he protected the people from the violence and injustice of the nobles; because he created as well as preserved liberal institutions."——*Revue Ency.* vol. 6, p. 354.

ROHAN (Henri, Duc de).

Ses Campagnes dans la Valteline, en 1635, précédées d'un Discours sur la guerre des montagnes. Amsterdam, 1788, 1 vol. 12mo.

This work is equally interesting from the exact descriptions it furnishes of the events and operations which are its objects, for the topographical descriptions of the mountainous countries where these took place, but particularly on account of the military instruction which their author conveys in it, especially on the manner of carrying on war in mountainous countries.

ROCHEFOUCAULD (Le Duc de la).

Mémoires de la minorité de Louis XI. Paris, 1754, 2 vols. 12mo.

"These Memoirs are written with all the energy of Tacitus. In 1804 M. Renouard published a new edition of them, considerably augmented from the manuscripts of their celebrated author."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 23.

ROLAND (Madame).

Œuvres de Madame Roland, contenant les Mémoires et notices historiques qu'elle a composés. Paris, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo.

"In the works of Madame Roland may be found, sufficient historic details relative to the secret causes of the principal events in the Revolution, to satisfy the most craving curiosity on this point."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 2.

See ROCHE-JACQUELIN, *page* 159.

"So far had an indifference to delicacy influenced the society of France, and so widely spread was this habitual impurity of language and ideas, especially among those who pretended to philosophy, that Madame Roland, a woman admirable for courage and talents, and not, so far as appears, vicious in her private morals, not only mentions the profligate novels of Louvet

as replete with the graces of imagination, the salt of criticism and the tone of philosophy, but affords the public, in her own person, details with which a courtezan of the higher class should be unwilling to season her private conversation."

To the above observation, Sir Walter adds the following note, for the sake of which chiefly, we have extracted the passage.

"The particulars we allude to, though suppressed in the second edition of Madame Roland's *Mémoires*, are restored in the collection of Memoirs respecting the Revolution now publishing in Paris. This is fair play; for if the details be disgusting, the light which they cast upon the character of the author is too valuable to be lost."—*Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon*, vol. 1, p. 57.

Rollin (l'Abbé Charles).

Histoire ancienne des Egyptiens, des Carthaginois, des Assyriens, des Babyloniens, &c. Paris, 1740, 6 vols. 4to.

—Histoire romaine, depuis la fondation de Rome jusqu'à la bataille d'Actium, continuée par Crévier. Paris, 1752, 8 vols. 4to. *(with maps.)*

"These fourteen volumes (says Brunet) are generally accompanied by—

—L'Histoire des Empereurs, par Crévier, 6 vols. 4to.

The old editions of these three works of Rollin (viz: *Traité des études*, 4 vols. *Histoire ancienne*, 14 vols. and *Histoire romaine*, 16 vols.) are more esteemed than the newer editions,

as being better executed. There are two other editions of Rollin. One continued by Crévier down to the fall of the Roman Empire, and published at Paris in 1810, in 60 vols. 8vo.: the other published at Paris also, in 1818, consists of 18 vols. 8vo. Of these two editions, Brunet complains that the former is too voluminous, the latter not sufficiently so. The following may, however, be taken as a medium between the above-mentioned:

—Nouvelle édition, accompagnée d'observations et éclaircissemens historiques, par M. Letronne. Paris, 1822, 30 vols. 8vo. *(with atlas.)*

The title explains the advantages of this new edition, while the name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee of its value.

Chateaubriand has given a chapter in his *Genie du Christianisme* to Rollin, as a historian. "Rollin" says he, "is the Fenelon of history; and like him he has given fresh beauty to the shores of Greece and Egypt. The first volumes of his Ancient History display all the genius of the ancients. The narrative of the worthy Ecclesiastic is flowing, easy and full of simplicity; and under the tender influence of christianity, the powers of his pen produce undefinable sensations. His writings breathe the spirit of rectitude, and are the continual feasts of a contented mind, according to the scriptural expression. We know of no production which produces such serenity of soul."

Montesquieu speaks thus of Rollin:—"A worthy individual has, by his historical productions, enchanted mankind. His is the heart which finds an echo in every breast. We feel a secret pleasure in listening to his voice—to the voice of virtue. Rollin may truly be called *l'Abeille de la France.*"

Rulhière (A.)

Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne, et du Dé-

membrement de cette République. Paris, 1807, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Rulhière was accommodated, for the purposes of history, with the use of all the documents which the archives of foreign affairs could afford; and what he could not get from those sources he was enabled to draw from Vienna, Dresden and Berlin, which places he visited in the year 1776. With all these advantages, however, the work advanced so slowly, that it was not finished when the author died in 1791. The narrative was only completed down to the end of the year 1770, for, from that period till the peace of Kainardgi when it closes, there were frequent chasms and imperfections, which the editors were obliged to fill up with such sketches and notices, as they could find among his materials. These imperfections, in that portion of the work which embraces the partition, certainly impair its value; but there is still much interesting information upon that subject, both in the unfinished and in the preceding parts; and the work upon the whole is of no ordinary value." —*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 14, p. 389.

"However, making allowances for its partiality, (certainly one of the greatest defects of a historian) and for the occasional errors, the *Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne*, is, undoubtedly one of the best historical works in any language."—*Rapports de l'Institut de France, &c.—Classe d'Histoire.*

At the time of the Polish anarchy, Count Vielhorski and other Polish confederates, applied to the French philosophers for a constitution. It is rather singular that the one given by Jean Jacques Rousseau was strictly monarchical, while the one supplied by Le Mercier de la Rivière was as strictly republican.

SAINT-AULAIRE (M. le Comte de).

Histoire de la Fronde. Paris, 1827, 3 vols. 8vo.

"We are of opinion that this interesting portion of History has never been related in so interesting, sensible and skilful a manner, as it is in the work of M. de Sainte-Aulaire. The style is perfect as to correctness and elegance."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 641.

Sainte-Croix (M. le baron de).

Examen critique des anciens historiens d'Alexandre-le-Grand, seconde édition. Paris, 1805; [or with a new title, dated 1810] 1 vol. 4to. *(with maps).*

The first edition of this excellent work appeared in 1775; it contains much less than the one mentioned above.

This work, published anonymously, is, by Barbier in his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, attributed to the author whose name we have affixed to it.

"The object of the author of the *Examen critique des historiens d'Alexandre*, has been to collect together and examine all that has ever been written relative to Alexander, whether by Greek or Latin authors, or by orientalists. Vast erudition, regulated by critical acumen, and this brought into action by a powerful mind, has served to remove the number of obscurities which have clouded the life of Alexander. This work of Sainte-Croix contains the whole life of this Asiatic conqueror, settling the points of discussion, and throwing light on all the obscure parts of it."—*Rapports de l'Institut de France, &c. (Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature Françaises)* p. 32.

St. Réal (Abbé de).

Conjuration des Espagnols contre Venise, en 1618. Paris, 1781, 18mo.

"If the reminiscent may be allowed to give his opinion, the *Conjuration contre Vénise* of the Abbé de St. Real is the most interesting of publications."—*Reminiscences of Charles Butler*, p. 188.

Ségur (M. le Comte de).

Histoire Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne, de l'Académie Française, (*with atlas* par P. Tardieu.) Paris, 1821, 10 vols. 8vo.

M. Segur commenced this History in 1817, and first published it in 18mo. This is a reprint of the same work in 8vo. It has met with great success.

"From the time of *La mer des Histoires*, 1488, up to the appearance of the *Précis de l'Histoire Universelle*, by Anquetil, how many works of this kind have been written and forgotten? Those even which have obtained the highest approbation are far from having closed the theme. Rollin, who must infallibly be mentioned here, though he treats only of Ancient History, is justly celebrated for the amenity of his style, the purity of his morals, and the candour of his opinions. But if some errors in judgment and natural prejudices are excusable in the man, there is no reason why his work should stand free from the blame which is attached to it, from the indulgence of the author's too great credulity. Millot, in his *Elémens d'Histoire Générale*, is more judicious, more philosophical, and more correct; but his book affords but little instruction, and the extreme conciseness which characterizes it, savours more of a collection of sketches, rather than a continuous work on History. The voluminous *Histoire des Hommes*, by Delisle de Salles is quite forgotten, though published only forty years ago; finally Anquetil is but a dry annalist, an unphilosophical writer, and

by no means a lively painter. This work of M. Segur happily fills up a void; it is solid, brilliant, contains the most useful lessons, couched in elegant language. The author states it to be written for the use of young people. '*J'écris ce livre pour la jeunesse,*' says M. Ségur, *ma vieillesse veut lui être utile.*' "—*Revue Ency.* vol. 14, p. 61.

—Vie de Louis IX. Paris, 1824, 1 volume, 18mo.

"We already have several Histories of this monarch. M. de Segur, however, is in possession of the secret of novelty, and is able to give a powerful interest to his History, the scenes of which were already well known. Far from affecting, like the generality of historians, a solemn and dogmatic style, M. de Segur leaves facts to speak for themselves: his merit lies in the arrangement of them. He avoids digression, and his reflections, when he makes any, arise naturally out of the subject."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24. p. 355.

—Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe, pendant les règnes de Louis XV, et de Louis XVI, &c. MSS. trouvés dans le Cabinet de Louis XVI. Seconde édition. Paris, 1801, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The chief part of the *Politique de tous les Cabinets* is occupied with a treatise of the Sieur Favier on the Foreign Relations of France, which dictated the Austrian Alliance, and to shew the necessity under which France laboured of increasing her military as well as federal power, in order to gain the rank of a primary power, said to have been lost through the consc-

quence of the Austrian Alliance, and the seven years' war. This treatise (with a few others, chiefly short excerpts from the memorials of Vergennes, Broglio, Turgot, and other French ministers) was first published in 1793, by authority of the legislature, and, after attracting so great an attention over Europe, as to be deemed the best popular manual of young diplomatists and politicians, it is now republished, with a few additions, and with large notes, of considerable value, by M. Segur."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 1, p. 377.

"Profound views characterize the productions of Favier; he has the rare talent of being learned without appearing dry, and of giving his disquisitions an interest arising both from the opinion he wishes to elucidate, and from the new light in which it is considered. * * * But what gives still greater value to this publication is the numerous commentaries added to it by the editor L. P. Segur."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franç.* No. 12, p. 91.

Ségur (M. Le Général de).

—Histoire de Napoléon et de la Grande Armée, pendant l'année 1812. Paris, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The author of this Expedition to Russia, is son of the celebrated Count Segur, whose numerous and important works are so advantageously known in the literary world. This *Histoire, &c.* is divided into twelve books, which may be considered as so many pictures distinct from each other, though all are painted with the same vivid colours, and connected in admirable narrative. The characters are drawn with masterly power; the descriptions are given with exactness and truth; the reflections

bespeak a profound, just and impartial spirit; a tone of freedom and a warmth which flows from the heart, distinguish the style."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 773-4.

"Here and elsewhere we quote as a work of complete authority Count Philip de Segur's account of this memorable expedition. The author is, we have always understood, a man of honor, and his work evinces him to be a man of talent. We have had the opinion of several officers of high character, who had themselves served in the campaign, that although unquestionably there may be some errors among the details, and although in some places, the author may have given way to the temptation of working up a description, or producing effect by a dialogue, yet his narrative on the whole, is candid, fair, and liberal."—*Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon*, vol, 7, p. 217, Note.

Sr. Simon (Louis, Duc de).

—Ses Mémoires, ou l'Observateur périodique sur le règne de Louis XIV, et sur les premières époques des règnes suivans. Paris, 1826, 6 vols, 8vo.

"After the *Mémoires de Retz*, but at an immeasurable distance, come those of the Duke of Saint Simon, remarkable for frankness of style, and for interesting detail."—*Chénier's Tableau de la Littérature.*

Sismondi (Simonde de).

—Histoire des Français. Paris, 1826, 9 vols, 8vo. *(continued.)*

"The author of the historical work now before us, is already well known to our readers. * * * On the field which he has now chosen, M. Sismondi must be considered not as having

rivals to surpass, but as having an entire deficiency to supply. Daniel, and even Mezerai are no longer read. Velly is a cold and languid compiler, whose narrative is very incomplete, and who is more inaccurate than is excusable in a writer who is so little turned aside by reflection from inquiring into facts. Henault's Abridgement is no more than a portable book of reference, and a convenient help to the recollection of those who are already acquainted with History. * * The History of Charlemagne in this work, is incomparably the best that we have ever read. The narrative is full and accurate, uniformly supported, and often animated by original documents. The events are disposed in the clearest order; the authorities are weighed with critical judgment; curiosity and research are every where directed to proper and important subjects; the language is natural and spirited; the narration is at the same time interesting and amusing; and if we were desirous of pointing out the best general account of the state of the world in the beginning of the ninth century, we should have no hesitation to name M. de Sismondi's History of Charlemagne."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p.p. 488-9-504.

"Robertson's defects are, in some measure, the same as those of M. de Sismondi, who is labouring at Geneva on a History of the French. M. de Sismondi's defect is, that his characters appear natives of Geneva, so greatly are they imbued with political rationalism. This political rationalism, this academical colouring, is also observable in M. Guizot's History of the last Stuarts. But it is a defect infinitely more pardonable in the writer who retraces the age of the Puritans, which was a very reasoning, if not a very reasonable age."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 23, p. 96.

— Histoire des Républiques Italiennes du moyen age. Paris, 1809-18, 16 vols. 8vo.

"The publication of M. Sismondi's *Histoire des Républiques*

Italienne has thrown a blaze of light around the most interesting, at least in many respects, of European countries, during th middle ages. I am happy to bear witness, so far as my own studies have enabled me, to the learning and diligence of this writer; qualities which the world are sometimes apt not to suppose, when they perceive so much eloquence and philosophy. I cannot express my opinion of M. Sismondi, in this respect, more strongly than by saying that his work has almost superseded the annals of Muratori. I mean from the twelfth century; before which period his labour hardly commences. Though doubtless not more accurate than Muratori, he has consulted a much more extensive list of authors; and considered as a register of facts alone, his history is incomparably more useful. These are combined in so skilful a manner as to diminish, in a great degree, that inevitable confusion which arises from frequency of transition, and want of general unity. It is much to be regretted that, from too redundant details of unnecessary circumstances, and sometimes, if I may take the liberty of saying so, from unnecessary reflections, M. Sismondi has run into a prolixity which will probably intimidate the languid students of our age. It is the more to be regretted, because the History of the Italian Republics is calculated to produce a good far more important than storing the memory with historical facts; that of communicating to the reader's bosom some sparks of the dignified philosophy, the love for truth and virtue, which lies along its eloquent pages."—*Hallam's Middle Ages*, vol. 1, p. 232. (Note.)

STAEL (Madame la Baronne de).

Considérations sur les principaux événemens de la Révolution Françoise. Ouvrage posthume, publié par M. le Duc de Broglie, &c, London, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo.

"No book can possibly possess a much higher interest than this which is now before us. It is the last, dying bequest of this most brilliant writer that has appeared in our days; and it treats of a period of history which we already knew to be the most important that has occurred for centuries; and which those who look back on it, after other centuries have elapsed, will probably consider as still more important."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 30, p. 275.

SULLY (Le Duc de).

—Mémoires (ses) mis en ordre; avec des remarques, par l'Abbé de l'Ecluse des Loges. Londres, (Paris) 1745 et 1747, 3 vols. 4to. Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1822, 6 vols. 8vo.

"The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully have great merit, and deserve to be mentioned with particular praise. No Memoirs approach more nearly to the usefulness and the dignity of a full legitimate history. They have this peculiar advantage, of giving us a beautiful display of two of the most illustrious characters which history presents; Sully himself, one of the ablest and most incorrupt ministers, and Henry IV, one of the greatest and most amiable Princes of modern times. I know few books more full of virtue and good sense than Sully's Memoirs."—*Blair's Lectures*, vol. 3, p. 49.

THIÉBAULT (D.)

Mes Souvenirs de vingt ans de séjour à Berlin; ou Frédéric le Grand, sa famille, sa cour, son gouvernement, &c. Paris, 1805, 5 vols. 8vo.

"M. Thiébault was one of the many French *savans* whom Frederic II. invited to settle in his capital, to partake of the employments connected with science, and to enlarge and diversify that literary society in which he delighted to relax his mind after the fatigues of state affairs. As the author was admitted into all the best circles of Berlin, he has been enabled to collect a variety of interesting particulars, relative to the many eminent persons, both natives and foreigners, who either figured in society during his residence there, or had left behind them a lively impression of their distinguishing qualities, so that, beside the full and elaborate portrait of Frederic, which forms the chief figure on the canvas, we are introduced to a various group of his contemporaries, some of whom are scarcely less interesting than himself."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 7, p. 218.

Tissot (P. F.)

Mémoires historiques et militaires sur Carnot, rédigés d'après ses manuscrits, sa correspondance inédite et ses écrits; précédés d'une Notice par P. F. Tissot. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The noble character, and disinterested conduct of Carnot, have never been questioned; his great military genius is also universally admitted. He was not one of the authors of the Revolution, but he was an actor therein, with the best intentions. In the crisis of 1793 he undertook the defence of our frontiers, and directed the movements of the armies of the republic, and *organisa la victoire!* * * * His Memoirs, composed from materials left by himself, possess a great share of interest." —*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 464.

VELLY, VILLARET and GARNIER.

Histoire de France, depuis l'établissement de la monarchie, par VELLY (down to the 4th volume), VILLARET (from the end of vol. 4, to the beginning of vol. 9), et GARNIER (from vol. 9, to the 15th, carrying the History down to the year 1564). Paris, 1770-89, 15 vols. 4to.

"The joint production of Velly, Villaret and Garnier must be noticed. Velly died on the completion of the 8th volume; and Villaret (whose love of reflections would have made his work almost interminable) followed his fate on the completion of the reign of Louis XI. Garnier put the finishing stroke to it in 1786, on carrying the work down to the reign of Charles IX. The History was published in 16 volumes, 4to. and 33 in duodecimo. No library indeed, which aspires to the character of being properly furnished with French History, can be complete without the labours of Velly, who, forsaking the beaten path of detailing the mere personal histories of Kings, struck out into a new road (in which he was probably followed by our Henry) wherein the origin of parliaments, of laws, customs, manners, arts and sciences, was explored. Garnier is thought to be less brilliant, although he is less verbose than Villaret. They were, on the whole, a most respectable historical triumvirate."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 294-5.

VERTOT (Réné Aubert de).

Histoire des Révolutions arrivées dans le gouvernement de la république romaine. La Haye, 1734, 4to.

—Histoire des Révolutions de Suède et de Portugal. La Haye, 1734, 2 vols. in one, 4to.

—Les mêmes Révolutions, édition augmentée de discours académiques. Paris, 1819, 5 vols. 8vo.

"Vertot's Revolutions of Rome, Sweden and Portugal, have been received by the public of every country with equal favour. The last of these works is considered by the French, to be surpassed in purity of style, by no work in their language."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 5, p. 217.

Bossuet, after reading the *Révolution de Portugal*, by Vertot, remarked: "This is the pen which should write the History of Turenne." Unfortunately this was never accomplished.

Père Bouhours, one of the most esteemed French critics, remarked, "we have nothing in our language which, in point of style, can surpass the *Révolutions de Suède et de Portugal*."

"Who is not acquainted with the Abbé Vertot's History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic? It is one of the finest productions in our language; its style is rapid, pure, elegant and natural."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 339.

See VERTOT, *Œuvres Complètes.*

VILLEMAIN (M.)

Histoire de Cromwell, d'après les Mémoires du temps et les recueils parlementaires. Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The History of Cromwell is well-written, and in a style which we conceive to be peculiarly favourable to this species of composition: animated, clear, sometimes admirably concise, and in many parts brilliant in the extreme. The author's por-

traits are richly drawn, and start, as it were, from the canvas, with life-like vigour."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 305.

VOLTAIRE (F. M. Arouet de)

Le Siècle de Louis XIV. et celui de Louis XV. Paris, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.

"I finished the *Siècle de Louis XIV*, and believe that Voltaire had for this work an advantage which he has seldom enjoyed. When he treats of a distant period, he is not a man to turn over musty, monkish writers to instruct himself. He follows some compilation, varnishes it over with the magic of his style, and produces a most agreeable, superficial, inaccurate performance. But there the information, both written and oral, lay within his reach, and he seems to have taken great pains to consult it. Without any thing of the majesty of the great historians, he has comprised, in two small volumes, a variety of facts, told in an easy, clear, and lively style. To this merit he has also added that of throwing aside all trivial circumstances, and chosing no events, but such as are either useful or entertaining. His method (of treating every article in a distinct chapter) I think vicious: as they are all connected in human affairs, and as they are often the cause of each other, why separate them in History? The first volume is much less interesting than the second; arts and manners were a subject almost untouched, but so many writers had exhausted the battles and sieges of Louis XIVth's reign, that it was impossible to add anything new, especially in so confined an abridgement. Besides, those detached particulars wanted less that art of narrating, which Voltaire never possessed, with all his other talents; I mean in prose, for there are some very fine narrations in his tragedies."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 69.

The great names which distinguish the reign of Louis XIV.

are thus classed by M. Maury: "Louis XIV. had at the head of his armies, Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Catinat, Créqui, Boufflers, Montesquiou, Vendome and Villars; Duquesne, Tourville and Zoray directed his councils; Bossuet, Bourdaloue and Masillon instructed him in his duties. In his senate he had Molé and Lamoignon; Talon and d'Aguesseau. Vauban fortified his cities; Riquet planned his canals; Perrault and Mansard erected his palaces. Puget, Girardon, le Poussin, le Sueur and le Brun embellished them. Lenôtre laid out his gardens; Corneille, Racine, Molière, Quinault, La Fontaine, La Bruyère, Boileau, enlightened and amused him. Montausier, Bossuet, Beauvilliers, Fénélon, Huet, Fléchier, and the Abbé Fleury educated his children. At the head of this august assemblage of immortal genius, the first Royal Protector of the French Academy, proud of the nation to whose grandeur he has so much contributed, and supported by the great men of whom he was the distinguished patron, presents himself, thus gloriously attended, to posterity."

—Histoire de l'Empire de Russie, sous Pierre-le-Grand. Paris, 1803, 2 vols. 18mo.

"The author of this History has been accused of having made use of the same facts as in his History of Charles XII; he has also been accused of having, in some instances, sacrificed truth to his love for antitheses and the marvellous. His introduction is dry; his division into chapters has been greatly censured; and some wits have entitled the Czar, *le Roi Chapitré*. The success of the work has been chiefly owing to the charm of imagination for which its author is so much distinguished." —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 155.

—Histoire de Charles XII. Paris, 1817, 1 vol. 8vo.

N.

"We had nothing worthy of mention relative to the History of Sweden, before the publication of Voltaire's Charles XII. It is his best historical composition. It is universally read and admired. Quintus Curtius has been accused of having given his History of Alexander the air of a romance. The adventures of Charles XII are also of so singular a kind, that it is very possible the same accusation may, in after times, be brought against the historian of Charles XII."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 160.

"The *Histoire de Charles XII*, an author gravely asserts, has obtained for Voltaire the title of the French Quintus-Curtius. If this be the case, where shall we find his Alexander? If not in the person of Charles, the eulogium is as much out of place, as the line of Pope—

'*From Macedonia's madman to the Swede,*'

is unjust, not to say absurd."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 3, p. 126.

—Essai sur l'Histoire générale et sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des nations, depuis Charlemagne jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1757, 8 vols. 8vo.

"The *Essai sur l'Histoire générale*, written for Madame du Chatelet, is in many respects worthy of admiration; but the author's hatred of the Jews, and of the Christian religion, is sometimes carried beyond all reasonable bounds."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 3, p. 128.

BIOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

The branch of BIOGRAPHY will be found to be necessarily limited; since the Books frequently classed under this head, are transferred to the part of HISTORY and HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, to which we must refer the reader.

The chief works to be found under the head of BIOGRAPHY are the principal Biographical Dictionaries, universal and otherwise. The most distinguished of these are the great Dictionary of BAYLE, of well known character and celebrity; the "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, &c." of CHAUFFEPIÉ, intended as an accompaniment to BAYLE; and the "Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains, &c." edited by MM. ARNAULT, JAY, JOUY, &c.

The "Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne," &c. by M. de BARANTE, and a great number of the most popular writers of the day, should not go unnoticed; it is a very able and highly important production.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bayle (Pierre).

Dictionnaire historique et critique, nouvelle édition, (xième) augmentée de notes, extraite de Chauffepié, Joly, La Monnoie, Leduchat, L. J. Leclerc, Prosper Marchand, &c. (publié par M. Beuchot). Paris, 1820-24, 16 vols. 8vo.

This edition combines, with the advantage of being in a more portable form, that of containing very important additions. The preliminary discourse, printed in the last volume, is an excellent bibliographical notice upon the various editions of Bayle's Dictionary.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1697, in four parts, 2 vols. folio.

"Bayle was a man of immense, but desultory reading; of a subtle understanding, invincible patience, and not less indomitable industry. His Dictionary is as a Cornucopia of flowers—bright, blooming, and captivating; but the roses have more than an ordinary share of keen and penetrating thorns. Take them up hastily, and your fingers will bleed for the avidity of your grasp. The notes are the grand field in which Bayle delighted to pour forth his multifarious knowledge; and I have reason to believe that his 'Life of Nero' furnished a celebrated Greek quotation at a late ever-memorable state trial. But a further word respecting this extraordinary man. If he was sceptical, he was peaceably disposed in private life; although

constantly assailed by the bitterest enemies. Even his "magnum opus," the Dictionary, was criticised before it appeared; a practice, not confined to foreign countries. Jurieu, Saurin, and Le Clerc were unable, collectively, to ruffle the calmness of his temper, or embitter the sweetness of his retirement. Bayle was, in the republic of literature, what Lord North was in the House of Commons: calm and composed in the midst of tempest and whirlwind. His application will be scarcely credited. He told Des Maizeaux, in one of his letters, that from twenty to forty, he worked fourteen hours a day—and in fact, he never knew what leisure was. Read Niceron's most satisfactory article in his *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres,* vol vi. p. 251-300; and his emendations, vol. x. p. 200, supplied from Des Maizeaux's life of Bayle, which first appeared at the head of the Dictionary, published in 1730."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 484.

"The celebrated Bayle had no other intentions when he commenced his Dictionary, than that of correcting the numerous mistakes of Moréri; but the work thus begun, soon became one of the greatest importance."—*Barbier's Examen Critique et Complément des Dictionnaires historiques*, vol. 1, p. 2.

"Bayle's Dictionary is a very useful work for those to consult, who love the bibliographical part of literature, which is what I love most."—*Dr. Johnson*, vide *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, vol. 1, p. 333.

"Upon the whole, I believe that Bayle had more of a certain multifarious reading than real erudition. Le Clerc, his great antagonist, was as superior to him in that respect, as inferior in every other. * * * If Bayle wrote his Dictionary to empty the various collections he had made, without any particular design, he could not have chosen a better plan. It permitted him every thing, and obliged him to nothing. By the

double freedom of a dictionary and of notes, he could pitch on what articles he pleased, and say what he pleased on those articles."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 62-64.

Biographie, &c.

Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne, ou Histoire, par ordre alphabétique, de la vie publique et privée de tous les hommes, qui se sont fait remarquer par leurs écrits, leurs actions, leurs talens, leurs vertus ou leurs crimes, ouvrage entièrement neuf, rédigé et signé par MM. Auger, de Barante, Beauchamp, Biot, Boissonade, Beuchot, Campenon, Clavier, Cuvier, Daunon, Delambre, Feller, Fiévée, de Gerando, Ginguené, Guizot, Lacretelle, de Lally-Tolendal, Landon, Langlois, Malte-Brun, Michaud, Millin, Noel, Prony, Quatremère-de-Quincy, Raoul-Rochette, de Salabert, Sismondi, Suard, Walkenaer, Vanderbourg, Weiss, Willemain, et autres Gens de Lettres. Paris, 1811-27, 51 vols. 8vo.

The success which this great collection has met with, and the distinguished names which grace the title page, sufficiently attest its merit. It already bears the stamp of authority, and has been translated and published in different forms, in several languages of Europe. No work of the kind has been executed with greater care, or has had a greater number of talented contributors.

Biographie Universelle Classique, par M. le Général Beauvais, et par une Société de Gens de Lettres, revue pour la partie bibliographique, par M. Barbier, et par L. Barbier, fils. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This very useful and interesting work contains the essence of a number of documents scattered through an immense quantity of volumes; but that which recommends it still more to the attention of the public, is, in our opinion, the good sense which prevails in every page. Facts only are given, entirely divested of captious interpretations, or hypothetical reasoning."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 33, p. 235.

Biographie Universelle et Portative des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire historique des hommes célèbres, &c. par une Société de Publicistes. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

"We consider this biographical work as the most impartial of all similar productions."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 31, p. 482.

Biographie Moderne, ou Dictionnaire Biographique de tous les hommes morts, ou vivans, qui ont marqué à la fin du 18 siècle, ou au commencement de celui-ci, par leur rang, leurs emplois, &c. Paris, 1806-7, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work is interesting, we think, in various points of view. It presents us with the portraits of beings of whom almost all of us have heard; and whose names we still recall with sensations of astonishment and terror. The biography of foreigners is indeed miserably scanty and erroneous but this branch evidently appears to have been executed without interest or exertion; and forms a

remarkable contrast to the industry and ingenuity which have been exercised in collecting and detailing the opinions of the chief actors in the French Revolution. With regard to this part of the undertaking, too, our own recollections and our knowledge of the sources of their information, enable us to judge with some confidence of their accuracy."—*Edinburgh Review, vol.* 14 *p.* 212.

Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire historique et raisonné de tous les hommes, qui, depuis la Révolution Française, ont acquis de la célébrité, par leurs actions, leurs écrits, leurs erreurs, ou leurs crimes, soit en France, soit dans les pays étrangers, par MM. A. V. Arnault, ancien Membre de l'Institut, A. Jay, E. Jouy, J. Norvins, et autres hommes de lettres, magistrats, et militaires: ornée de 240 portraits, au burin, d'après les plus célèbres artistes. Paris, 1821, *(continued.)*

"This work is conducted in excellent spirit, with great impartiality and moderation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 10, p. 183.

Brantome. *See History.*

Boissy d'Anglas (M. le Comte).

Essai sur la vie, les écrits, et les opinions de M. de Malesherbes. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Few works are more deserving than this to fix the public attention, either from the interest of the subject or the name of the

author. M. Boissy d'Anglas is one of the few public men who escaped the terrible shock of the Revolution and is best able, therefore, to furnish valuable materials for the history of that memorable period."—*Revue Ency. vol.* 2, *p.* 295.

Burigny (M. de).

Vie d'Erasme. Paris, 1757, 2 vols. 12mo.

"It is a work of great reading. As M. de Burigny proposed connecting with his history a general account of the sciences, and religion during his time, he has very deeply considered his subject. His style and reflections are suited to a man of sense and modesty, who neither pretends to, nor possesses the least share of, genius. Upon the whole the book is a perfect contrast to most fashionable French ones, since it is useful without being brilliant." —*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 74.

Chaudon (l'Abbé).

Dictionnaire historique, ou histoire abrégée des hommes de génie, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1772.

"The Abbé Chaudon deserves the greatest praise for having, after fifty years research, enriched the republic of letters, with his historical dictionary; a work, which from the moderation of its principles, and the manner in which it is executed, will ever entitle him to the respect of all impartial persons. This Dictionary, which was first published in 1776, in four volumes, was extended to *thirteen*, when, in 1804, the Abbé Chaudon published the last edition, conjointly with M. Delandine."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 147.

Dictionnaire historique, ou Histoire abrégée

des hommes, qui se sont fait un nom, par F. X. Feller. Liège, 1797, 8 vols. 8vo.

"This Dictionary (says Brunet) is no other than the *Dictionnaire historique* of M. Chaudon, edited and retouched by the Jesuit (Feller). It was reprinted in Paris, in 1817, in 8 vols. 8vo. with a supplement of 4 quarto volumes."

Chauffepié (Jacques George de).

Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, pour servir de suite à celui de Bayle. Amsterdam, 1750-56, 4 vols. folio.

"As a continuation of Bayle's Dictionary, M. Chauffepié, a minister at Amsterdam, published in 1750 and following years, four volumes of supplement, chiefly translated from the English. This author speaks of religion with respect, and differs from Bayle, not only in this, but in his style which is heavy and confused. His articles abound sometimes with curious, sometimes with useless matter. As however this compilation contains things which are not to be found elsewhere, it should find a place in every complete library."—*Barbier's Bibl. vol. 4, p. 220.*

Comines (Philippe de,) *See History.*

Condorcet (M.)

Vie de Voltaire. Kehl, 1789, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The Marquis de Luchet, the Abbé Duvernet, and Condorcet published each a life of Voltaire, who was known to all of them, but was more particularly the friend of Condorcet. The work of the Marquis de Luchet is nothing more than a sort of commentary on what Voltaire has related of himself;

though he has thrown some light on the causes which occasioned the departure of Voltaire from Berlin. Duvernet is very diffuse, and relates, in rather a loose style, a number of anecdotes, the truth of many of which is not sufficiently attested. Condorcet possessed advantages which the others could not boast of; consequently he is most read, and his account is the best we have of Voltaire. Those of M. Le Pan and M. Mazure, of later date, are not entitled to much consideration."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21, p. 195-6.

DANGERVILLE (Moufle).

La Vie privée de Louis XV. Paris, 1781, 4 vols. 12mo.

"This work is attributed to M. Dangerville. It has had a great run; the author describes every action of this Prince with great fidelity; he does not even omit his foibles, which operates against the moral character of the book. Some very curious documents are affixed to it; such as the Parliamentary Memoir against the Peerage; the Philippics of La Grange-Chancel, &c."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 449.

D'AUVIGNY (Castres).

Les vies des hommes illustres de la France, avec la continuation, par l'Abbé Péraut et Turpin. Paris, 1739-57, 27 vols. 12mo.

"D'Auvigny had published while living eight volumes of this work: the first six contain the lives of the ministers of our kings, from the reign of Louis VII, to that of Louis XIV, inclusively. The lives of the Warriors commencing with the seventh volume, by Charles Martel, who was *Maire du Palais*, under the reign of Dagobert, and the following kings. Ten volumes of this

work were written by D'Auvigny,"—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 63.

Guyon (Madame).

Vie de Madame Guyon, écrite par elle-même. Cologne, 1792, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Her Life (says Butler, in his Works, vol. 3, p. 53,) is written with vivacity, and in some parts of it, pleases by its piety; but it abounds with vanity and enthusiasm. The late Mr. John Wesley translated it into English; in his preface to it, he says "Such another life as that of Madame de Guyon, I doubt whether the world ever saw. It contains an abundance of excellent things—uncommonly excellent; several things, which are utterly false and unscriptural; nay, such as are dangerously false. As to Madame Guyon herself, I believe, she was not only a good woman, but good in an eminent degree; deeply devoted to God, and often favoured with uncommon communications of his spirit."

Ladvocat (J. B.)

Dictionnaire historique et bibliographique portatif, édition augmentée, par G. Le Clerc. Paris, 1777, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This is the last edition of an esteemed work, which has become scarce, and it is to be wished that a new one should be given, corrected and enlarged."—*Brunet's Manuel du Libraire.*

Le Clerc (Jean).

La Vie du Cardinal, Duc de Richelieu. Cologne, (Amsterdam,) 1694, 2 vols. 12mo.

"An impartial life of a great Minister, of whom, between the panegyrics of his flatterers, and the satires of his enemies, it was difficult to discover a just medium."—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 3, p. 428.

This work was published anonymously, but the edition of 1714, in 3 vols. and that of 1753, in five volumes, in 12mo. bear the name of the author.

MARCHAND (Prosper).

Dictionnaire historique, ou Mémoires critiques et littéraires, concernant la vie et les ouvrages de diverses personnes distinguées dans la république de lettres. La Haye, 1758, 2 tom. in 1 vol. folio.

"This work is particularly calculated for persons who feel an interest in bibliographical details, and in discussions connected with literary subjects. The erudition of the author is immense, but his style is harsh and unpalateable. This work, which occupied Marchand during forty years, is the result of vast reading, and immense researches. It is a valuable addition to the Dictionaries of Bayle and Moreri."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 221.

MARMONTEL (M. de).

Mémoires posthumes de Marmontel, imprimés sur le manuscrit de l'auteur. Paris. 1804, 4 vols. 12mo.

"We are not sure that we have perused any book, since the commencement of our critical career, that has afforded us more entertainment than these little volumes. They were written

in the author's declining years, for the use of his children; and are tinctured no doubt with the garrulity of age, as well as over-burdened with petty anecdotes and trifling details, which cannot be expected to command an extensive interest. But the narrative is, upon the whole, so gay and airy, the tone of sentiment so mild and unassuming, and the living pictures with which the busiest part of the scene is crowded, so full of delicacy, truth, and vivacity, that it is impossible not to be charmed with the greater part of the performance."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 7, p. 358.

MORERI (Louis).

Le grand Dictionnaire historique: nouvelle édition, dans laquelle on a refondu les supplémens de l'Abbé Goujet; revue et augmentée par Drouet. Paris, 1759, 10 vols. folio.

"This (says Brunet,) is the twentieth, the last, and best edition of a work, which, notwithstanding its numerous errors, is a very useful one. The first, and the only one which was published in the author's life-time, appeared at Lyons, in 1674, in one vol. folio."

"This work, like the water of the fountain-head, lost in the expanse of the river, retains scarcely any thing but the name of its original planner. The materials have been so corrected and enlarged, that according to Voltaire, it resembles a new city built on the ancient plan."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 483.

MONTPENSIER (Mademoiselle de).

Les Mémoires de Mademoiselle de Montpensier. Amsterdam, 1735, 8 vols. 12mo. reprinted in 1776.

MOTTEVILLE (Madame de).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XIII. et à la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche. Amsterdam, 1723, 5 vols. 12mo.

"These Memoirs, although written with extreme negligence, are nevertheless sufficiently communicative of many particulars and anecdotes, which are not wholly indifferent. Those of Madame de Motteville are better deserving of perusal, bating her extreme attachment to Anne of Austria, an attachment sufficiently praise-worthy in friendship, but a little suspicious in history."—*La Harpe's Cours de Littérature*, vol. 7, p. 176.

"The Memoirs of Mademoiselle Montpensier are written with an elegant simplicity, but too crowded with minutiæ and trifles."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol, 4, p. 23.

NICERON (Le Père).

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres dans la république des lettres, avec quelques notices, par le P. Oudin, J. B. Michault et l'Abbé Goujet. Paris, 1729-45, 44 vols. 12mo.

"This seems to be the proper place to make mention, and most honourable mention, of a work, under the title of Memoirs, which is rather perhaps in the nature of a Biographical Dictionary, but which for intrinsic merit, and general utility, is greatly superior to most publications of the kind. It is the work of Niceron."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 547.

PATHAY (M. V. D. Musset).

Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J.

Rousseau, composée de documens authentiques, et dont une partie est restée inconnue, jusqu'à ce jour ; d'une biographie de ses contemporains, considérés dans leurs rapports avec cet homme célèbre, suivie de lettres inédites. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The history of the life and writings of Rousseau abounds in valuable details, and useful and interesting reflections. We may say that the reader cannot be made completely acquainted with Rousseau, without reading this work. It is an indispensable appendage to the literary labours of the citizen of Geneva."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 125.

PERRAULT (Charles).

Les Hommes illustres qui ont paru en France, pendant ce siècle, avec leurs portraits, au naturel. Paris, 1696-1700, 2 tom. in 1 vol. fol.

"There is no previous work to be put in competition with this, and the engravers are worthy of the illustrious characters, whose physiognomies will go down to posterity from the magic of their *burin*. The principal engravers are Edelinck and Nanteuil, and those who wish to possess right copies must see that the heads of Arnauld and Pascal be there, as on their appearance, the bile of the Jesuits was moved to such a pitch, that they caused their suppression in many of the copies of this first edition, but they were triumphantly restored, and the celebrity of Port Royal was exalted by an adaptation of the following passage from Tacitus, to the suppression of their portraits: '*Præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus eo ipso quod effigies eorum non videbantur.*'"—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 497.

Prévost (Pierre).

Notice de la Vie et des Ecrits de George Louis le Sage, de Genève, Membre de l'Académie et de l'Institut de Boulogne, &c. rédigé d'après ses notes. Genève, 1805, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The biographical sketch here announced, has more than an ordinary claim to the attention of the reader. The subject of it is a philosopher, who, beside the peculiarities incident to genius, had several that belonged exclusively to himself. These he was careful to study and explain; and the notes which he has left behind him, seem to entitle him to the rare eulogy of having given an accurate and candid delineation of his own character. His biographer too, had the advantage of being intimately acqnainted with the person whom he has undertaken to describe, and has been attentive to mark whatever appeared singular in the constitution or progress of his mind."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 10, p. 137.

Retz, *See History.*

Staal (Madame de).

Mémoires de Madame de Staal (née Launai). Paris, 1755, 4 vols. 12mo.

"If far beneath the magisterial dignity of d'Aguesseau; the lofty conflicts of Cardinal de Retz; the elegant literary career of Mr. Gibbon, or the learned ease of Huetius, it had been the lot of the Reminiscent, to move in a very low condition, yet to have seen, observed, and read much, and he had felt a wish to communicate his obscure adventures, and his reflections on them to the public, he could not have desired a better pen than that of Madame de Staal. Her memoirs are written with great purity

of language, her wit sparkles in every page of them."—*Butler's Reminisences*, vol. 2, p. 31-8.

"We may now take a peep at the female correspondents (Madame de Deffand's) in the first rank of whom we must place Madame de Staal, so well known to most of our readers by her charming Memoirs. This Lady was attached to the Court of the Duchess of Maine; and her letters, independent of the wit and penetration they display, are exceedingly interesting from the near and humiliating view they afford of the miserable ennui, the selfishness and paltry jealousies which brood in the atmosphere of a court."—*Edinburgh Review*, Vol. 15, p. 470.

BELLES LETTRES, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

The works mentioned under the head of *Belles Lettres*, are necessarily of a miscellaneous character, since many have found a place in this branch, to which it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to appropriate one in any other department. On the study of the Belles Lettres, the excellent work of ROLLIN still maintains the high character which it has acquired, from the learning, the taste, and the piety of its estimable author. Next to this, the book likely to be perused with greatest advantage, is, perhaps, FLEURY'S "Choix des Etudes." On the history of early French literature, especially of the Troubadours, the work of SAINT-PALAYE, as edited by MILLOT, and the collection of RAYNOUARD are well deserving of attention. The "Cours de Littérature" of LA HARPE, though faulty, in many respects, ought to be read by every one who wishes to become acquainted with the subject it treats of; and if to this be added the more modern compositions of BARANTE and of CHÉNIER, on the same subject, a consi-

derable knowledge may be obtained of French literature. The high reputation enjoyed by the works of Madame de STAEL, especially by those entitled "De l'Allemagne" and "De la Littérature," renders it necessary merely to mention her name, in order to suggest the propriety of their forming a part of every library. M. SIMONDE DE SISMONDI'S work on the Literature of the South of Europe, being as much esteemed in England as it is on the Continent, it were unnecessary to recommend it to the reader. Of the different Literatures of Europe, short histories have lately been published, in Paris, under the title of "Résumés," and the subjects, although briefly, are in general, ably treated in them. In the branch of literature, denominated *Bibliography*, the French are particularly rich, and the works of DE BURE, BRUNET, BARBIER, and PEIGNOT, so frequently quoted in the course of the present work, do great credit to their taste and their industry, and are equal if not superior, to the productions of the authors of any country, who have written on the same subject.

BELLES LETTRES, &c.

Académie Française.

Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française. Paris, 1798, 2 vols. 4to.

" This is one of our most celebrated works of this class. It is, however, remarkable for the absence of all method, of etymological order, and for the want of clear definitions, and correct deductions. We may here observe, for the satisfaction of those who are fond of the minor details of literary history, that the first edition of this Dictionary, published in 1694, is principally the work of the Abbé Regnier des Marais; the Epistle Dedicatory to the King, and the Preface are due to François Charpentier. Mirabeau had a considerable share in the Third Edition, which appeared in 1740; and Duclos in the fourth, which appeared in 1762. M. D. Garat is the author of the *Discours Préliminaire*."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol 3, p. 162.

Andrieux (M.)

Contes et Opuscules, en vers et en prose, suivis de poésies fugitives. Paris, 1800, 1 vol. 8vo.

" This small collection ought to obtain for their author the title of *Conservateur* of French gaiety and grace. Few productions better merit the description which Madame de Sévigné gave of the Fables of La Fontaine: " They are a pottle

of strawberries, of which we begin by selecting the finest, and finish by eating the whole."—*Pougens' Bibliothèque Française*, No. 3, p. 66.

Bailly (J. S.)

Discours et Mémoires. Paris, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We have perused this collection with pleasure, as the pieces contained in it display the same philosophical turn of sentiment, and elegant style of composition, which we have admired in M. Bailly's larger works. The first volume chiefly consists of what the French call *Eloges*, a species of composition to which we are not very partial, and which requires great merit in the subject, and great judgment in the orator. We cannot, however, refuse our approbation to the discourses before us, which confirm our esteem for the philosophic and literary abilities of their ingenious author."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 4, p. 531.

Barbier (A. A.)

Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût. Paris, 1817, 5 vols. 8vo.

This is one of the best Bibliographical works in any language. The criticisms are ably compiled, and couched in elegant and comprehensive terms. It is a sure authority for all the best works in the French language. The reader will easily judge of the estimation in which we hold this work, by the frequent extracts we have made from its valuable pages.

— Dictionnaire des Ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes, &c. seconde édition. Paris, 1822-27, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The first edition of this celebrated work of M. Barbier contained 12,403 articles; the second, 23,647. In 1807, M. Barbier was appointed private Librarian to Bonaparte. To be useful was constantly the aim of this friend to Literature; he prided himself on having, in the present work, shewn up a number of plagiarists; discovered and rectified many literary errors; and brought to light many productions which were thought to be lost; such as La Fontaine's Ballad of Escobar, Rousseau's Letter to Grimm, several pieces of Voltaire and Condorcet, the unpublished Memoir of Louis XIV. on the misconduct of the Marquis de Barbezieux, &c."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 588.

—Examen critique et Complément des Dictionnaires historiques les plus répandus, depuis le Dictionnaire de Moréri, jusqu'à la Biographie universelle inclusivement. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This new work of M. Barbier will serve as a supplement to the *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique* of MM. Chaudon and Delandine; to that of de Feller; to the *Biographie universelle* of the Frères Michaud, &c. M. Barbier's critical remarks are of a nature to excite great curiosity. His articles are decidedly novel, and such as are not to be found in any other dictionary."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 6, p. 590.

Of this work, only one volume was published (A. to J.) when M. Barbier died, in 1825.

BAYLE, *See Biography.*

BEAUZEE, *See* GIRARD.

BRUNET (J. C.)

Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres,

&c. troisième édition. Paris, 1820, 4 vols. 8vo.

"M. Brunet has had through his hands the greater part of the books, which he describes. The three first volumes of his work contain ample details, in alphabetical order, relative to the first and best editions of all the most celebrated writers; the fourth contains, systematically arranged, the titles of a vast number of productions, in every branch of science, and literature. This volume forms a great picture of human knowledge. At the end of this volume is also found a very extended notice of Latin, Italian, and French authors, printed by the Elzevirs. The entire work leaves nothing to be desired."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 155.

CARPENTIER (L. J. M.)

Le Gradus Français, ou Dictionnaire de la Langue poétique. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"With some few imperfections, we still consider this an excellent performance."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 18, p. 76.

CELLERIER (J. E.)

Elémens de la Grammaire Hébraïque, suivis des principes de la syntaxe hébraïque, traduits librement de l'Allemand de Wilhelm Gesenius. Genève, 1820, 8vo.

"To those, who wish to study Hebrew with points through the medium of the French Language this beautifully printed volume will be particularly acceptable. That part of it which relates to the Syntax is particularly valuable, as it presents in a small compass the results of the researches made by Professor

Gesenius, whose German Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue is in Germany considered as the completest system of Hebrew Grammar extant."—*Horne's Introd.* &c. vol 2, p. 3 (Appendix.)

CHÉNIER (Marie Joseph de).

Tableau historique de l'Etat et des Progrès de la Littérature Française, depuis 1789. Paris, 1816, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The man who wrote these volumes was a member of the most extraordinary assembly that ever legislated in a Christian country; and a deputy to that convention, which by a majority of five out of 721 voters, perpetrated one of the most atrocious acts of modern European History, and condemned to death a monarch, of whom, without fear of being accused of Papal superstition, we need say but this; one of his judges opposed the sentence of death against him, upon the plea that Rome would take advantage of his martyrdom, to canonize his virtues. * * * While some were defending the cause of liberticide and anarchy in the forum, he (Chénier) was writing revolutionary tragedies; and instead of the constitutions which others had framed for the French people, he presented his constituents with patriotic hymns in praise of juridical murder. He was the bard rather than the legislator of assassination. * * * His account of French literature since 1789, however is interesting, for the very reason that it is drawn up by a person initiated in its worst mysteries. It may in some measure be regarded as a continuation of the Tableau which Lacretelle has given of the 18th Century, in his History of France during that period."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 3, p. 158-9.

This work, which redounds greatly to the honor of Chénier is now well known and appreciated: it has placed its author

among our best Critics, among the small number of those whose names may be quoted as authorities in matters of Literature." —*Revue Ency.* vol. 10, p. 424.

Courtin and Others.

Encyclopédie Moderne, publiée par M. Courtin, et par une Société de Gens de Lettres. Paris, 8vo.

This work is in the course of publication. Among the Contributors to this excellent Modern Encyclopedia, may be remarked, Arnault, Azaïs, Jouy, Orfila, Tissot, Benjamin Constant, Lanjuinais, Picard, &c. &c.

Debure (G. F.)

Bibliographie Instructive, ou Traité de la connoissance des livres, &c. Paris, 1763-82, 10 vols. 8vo.

" This work may still be consulted with advantage, though some subsequent Bibliographers have detected mistakes in it. Vol. 7 contains a Notice of the works printed in the fifteenth century, and described in the first six volumes. The tenth or last volume contains a table designed to facilitate the discovery of the anonymous books cited in the preceding volumes."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, part 9, p. 238.

" De Bure is in every one's hands; but since his time, more satisfactory knowledge on the subject of rare books has been obtained. His work nevertheless comprehends much important matter, and should necessarily form a part of every Bibliographical Collection." — *Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, &c.* vol. 3, p. 11. (Pref.)

Mercier inserted in the Trevoux journal (1763) three critical articles on the first volume of the Bibliography, to which De Bure replied in two Letters printed separately.

Degerando (M.)

Le Visiteur du Pauvre. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo.

"If the character and the works of M. Degerando were unknown to us, his *Visiteur du Pauvre* would be sufficient to shew us in him, the practical philanthropist, who often sat by the bedside of the poor, in the hour of sickness endeavouring to trace the moral cause of their sufferings. It would also be sufficient to prove the author to be a man profoundly versed in speculative philosophy."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 31, p. 618.

— De l'Education des sourds-muets de naissance. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

"By the production of this work, in which is displayed profound erudition, and a spirit of the purest philanthropy, Mr Degerando has done himself equal honor as an author, and as a man."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35. p. 433.

Dessessarts (N. L. M.)

Les Siècles littéraires de la France, ou nouveau dictionnaire historique, critique, et bibliographique de tous les écrivains français, morts et vivans, jusqu'à la fin du dix-huitième siècle. Paris, 1800, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The title of this work sufficiently explains the intention of the author, and we will presume to assert that he has neglected nothing to render the execution worthy of the design."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franc.* No. 10. p. 22.

respondence. Though greater part of the Letters were addressed to her by various correspondents, yet the few which she does write are strongly marked with the traces of her peculiar character and talent, and the whole taken together, give a very lively idea of the structure and occupation of the best French Society, in the days of its greatest splendour."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol 15, p. 459.

Du Hamel, Fontenelle, &c.

Histoire et Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, avec les suites. Paris, 164 vols. 4to.

"The history of this Academy, founded by Louis XIV. (under the direction of the Minister Colbert) to the year 1697, was written by Du Hamel, and continued by Fontenelle, under the following titles: *Du Hamel, Historia Regiæ Academiæ Scientiarum—Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, &c.* from its establishment in 1666, down to 1699, in 13 vols. 4to. * * * In 1793, the Academy was abolished by a decree of the Convention, as being a royal establishment, and a new one formed, bearing the name of the National Institute."—*Fourth Division of the Ency. Metro.* p. 60.

Duvivier (C. P. G.)

Grammaire des Grammaires, ou Analyse raisonné des meilleurs Traités sur la langue française, cinquième édition. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

The number of editions this work has gone through (to each of which in succession, the author has made very important ad-

ditions) is a sufficient test of its merit. Its arrangement is strictly methodical; and it treats the whole subject in a most masterly and luminous style. To the work is added a copious and extremely useful index.

Epinay (Madame d').

Mémoires et Correspondance. Paris, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo.

"There used to be in Paris, under the *ancien régime*, a few women of brilliant talents, who violated all the common duties of life, and gave very pleasant little suppers. Among these supped and sinned Madame d'Epinay—the friend and companion of Rousseau, Diderot, Grimm, Holbach, and many other literary persons of distinction of that period. Her principal lover was Grimm, with whom was deposited, written in feigned names, the history of her life. Grimm died—his secretary sold the history—the feigned names have been exchanged for the real ones; and her works now appear abridged, in three volumes octavo. * * * It is a lively entertaining book; relating in an agreeable manner, the opinions and habits of many remarkable men; mingled with some very scandalous and improper passages which degrade the whole work."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 31, p. 44.

Fénélon.

De l'Education des Filles. Paris, 1807, 1 vol. 12mo.

This excellent little work should be in the hands of all who take a share, or feel an interest in the education of youth.

— Lettres inédites de M. de Fénélon, avec

deux Mémoires, publiés par M. l'Abbé de la Bouderie. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"These Letters have been copied from the originals in the archives of the Vatican. They prove still further what has already been advanced in the *Supplément à la Vie de Fénélon*, by M. Tabaraud, that after having been subject to condemnation at Rome, he still defended with the utmost zeal, the famous Bull, *Unigenitus*."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 450.

— Dialogues sur l'Eloquence. Paris, 1740, 1 vol. 12mo.

This work, which is written with all the taste that might have been expected from the author of *Télémaque*, may be read with advantage, by all who take an interest in the subject.

FLEURY (l'Abbé).

Traité du Choix et de la Méthode des Etudes, édition augmentée. Nismes, 1784, 12mo.

"The whole breathes a spirit of truth and virtue, together with that clearness and strength of reason, and that superior good sense, which is more uncommon than wit, and almost as rare as genius. The author was a Roman Catholic and a priest; but this fault is perceived by those only who are neither the one nor the other. He begins by the history of education, in different countries, of which he gives us a beautiful picture. That of the Greeks alone was philosophical and national. The want of an accurate education among the Romans was supplied by virtue and natural good sense. The studies of the barbarians of the North were as barbarous as themselves. To ages of ignorance succeeded those of the pretended philosophy of Aristotle, the Arabs, and scholastics. The humanists of the 15th century revived the knowledge of the ancients. From all these

united, is composed that chaos of learning, taught in our Universities and Colleges, alike destitute of system, order, and utility. The Abbé Fleury, who wishes to bring down science from the heavens to the earth, proposes a plan equally short and reasonable, combining the care of the body and mind, with the knowledge of economy of laws. A Frenchman justly reckons history and politics among those studies which are rather curious than useful. The citizen of a free country regards them as indispensable. To this Treatise, the Abbé Fleury has added a Discourse on Plato."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 273.

GIRARD (l'Abbé).

Synonymes français, édition augmentée par N. Beauzée. Paris, 1798, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The public has been long in possession of the *Synonymes Français* of the celebrated Abbé Girard, in which the minute difference, existing between words that at first sight appear equivalent and convertible, are pursued and unfolded, with so much delicacy and clearness, as to render a work of mere verbal criticism highly interesting as well as instructive."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 56, 1808.

An enlarged edition of this useful and interesting work, has been published under the following title—

—Dictionnaire universel des Synonymes de la Langue française, contenant les synonymes de l'Abbé Girard, et ceux de Beauzée, Roubaud, d'Alembert, Diderot, et autres écrivains célèbres. Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 12mo.

GRAFFIGNY (Madame de).

Lettres d'une Péruvienne. Paris, 1798, 2 vols. 18mo.

" The Peruvian Letters will please as long as any taste for Literature exists. They are a model of invention, good taste, grace and wit, as well as of style."—*Rev. Ency.* vol. 11, p. 393

" These Letters procured for the author a very extensive reputation. Besides these letters, Madame Graffigny wrote a Novel, called *Le mauvais exemple produit autant de vices que de vertus ;* and two theatrical pieces, the one called *Cénie,* and the other *La Fille d'Aristide."—Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 350.

GRIMM (Le Baron de) and DIDEROT.

Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique, addressée à un Souverain d'Allemagne, depuis 1770 jusq'en 1782, par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot, avec supplément. Paris, 1812, 7 vols. 8vo.

" Of the mass of information and amusement, which this miscellaneous correspondence must have contained, it was not known (says the editor of these volumes,) that any portion existed, until the discovery of the MSS. from which this selection is made, and which (we are told) if printed entire, would have extended to three times the present quantity; but it was judged proper to curtail it of all the analysis of dramatic pieces, with which the original appears to have abounded, of various *jeux d'esprit,* and indeed of some entire works of Diderot and others, which have since appeared in other forms before the public. These curtailments might have been considerably enlarged without injury to the book. * * * After all these curtailments, enough would be left to fill two volumes out of the five which lie before us ; and these would form a magazine of good sense, lively anecdote, spirited criticism, and laughable whim, such as no collection of *ana* or table-talk that we are acquainted with exceeds, or even rivals."—*Quarterly Review,* vol. 9, p. 90.

"This is certainly a very entertaining book, though a little too bulky, and the greater part of it not very important. We are glad to see it, however, not only because we are glad to see any thing entertaining, but also because it makes us acquainted with a person, of whom every one has heard a great deal, and most people hitherto known little. There is no name which comes oftener across us, in the recent history of French literature, than that of Grimm, and none perhaps, whose right to so much notoriety seemed to most people to stand upon such scanty titles. * * * The volumes before us help, in part, to explain this enigma; and not only give proof of talents and accomplishments quite sufficient to justify the extensive reputation the author enjoyed among his contemporaries, but also of such a degree of industry and exertion, as entitle him, we think, to a reasonable reversion of fame from posterity." —*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 21, p. 263.

"This is the most interesting collection of literary memoirs, of which not only France, but any other country can boast. Of its fame, Renouard not inaptly observes, that "this voluminous collection has received a certain fashionable support, and the perusal of it may be considered truly amusing—but only for those who have leisure. 'Tis an excellent work for the country." Whatever may be the degree of amusement found from the perusal of these gossiping volumes, I will put it to the sound and impartial heads of our neighbours to say, whether they do not betray a state of society, in the upper classes, ripe for all the ruinous consequences of the revolution which followed? Grapes are not gathered from thorns, nor figs from thistles."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 547-8.

GUIGNES (M. de).

Dictionnaire chinois, français, et Latin, publié

d'après l'ordre de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, Napoléon le Grand. Paris, 1813. 1 vol. fol.

"The honour of giving to Europe the first printed Dictionary of the Chinese language has been reserved for M de Guignes. Under the auspices of 'Napoleon le Grand' and the more effectual aid of a grant of money from the imperial treasury, he has produced a very splendid volume, which will be handed down to posterity among the number of those false and fallacious memorials of his patrons' love of literature and the fine Arts."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 13, p. 56.

GUINGUENÉ (P. L).

Histoire littéraire d'Italie, jusq'au sixième siècle inclusivement. Paris, 1811-19, 9 vols. 8vo.

"With many claims to poetical reputation, on the Continent, which have been long admitted, M. Guinguené is best known in England, by his able and elegant work on Italian Literature."—*Lady Morgan's France.*

"This work exhibits the most complete picture of the most celebrated epochs of Italian Literature. It abounds with interesting historical facts and literary observations. Guinguené made choice of a subject, affording abundance of materials, he has arranged every thing in order, and without seeking embellishment, he has succeeded in preserving all in its natural beauty and proportion. He discusses points, and analyses subjects neglected by Tiraboschi, in his voluminous History. The honorable reception which this production of M. Ginguené has met with in France, Italy, Germany, and England, demands a more extended notice than we can now give."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21 p. 419.

It is necessary to notice that to these 9 volumes should be added a volume by M. Salfi as a necessary appendage to the History of the 16th Century, which Guinguené had left unfinished.

Heaume (M. H. M. du),

Voyage d'un jeune Grec à Paris, par M. du Heaume. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

" Another picture of Paris ! we have not sufficient, the author imagines ; though we have not yet forgotten *Le Siamois* of Dufresny, *L'Espion Turc*, *Les Caractères de la Bruyère*, the *Lettres persanes* of Montesquieu, the *Essais* of Duclos, the two *Tableaux de Paris*, of Mercier, the *Petit Tableau* of Madame de Sartory, and the *Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin*. Will the present author make us better acquainted with the subject than Père Felibien, André de Valois, De Lamarre, Ramond de Poujet, l'Abbé Lebœuf, the celebrated Sainte-Foix, the Prince de Ligne, the *Mémoires historiques* of Soulavie, the *Tableau historique et pittoresque de Paris* of M. de Saint-Victor, and the *Histoire civile, physique et morale de Paris* of M. Dulaure ? It would not be difficult to point out many defects in this production of M. Mazier, still it must be allowed by the most rigid critic, that his work is that of a keen observer and good citizen, and may be consulted with profit and pleasure by the lovers of national glory."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21, p. 190-1,

Hennequin (M.)

Esprit de l'Encyclopédie, ou Recueil des Articles les plus curieux et les plus intéressans de l'Encyclopédie, &c. nouvelle édition. Paris, 1822, 15 vols. 8vo.

"Of the many Editions of the *Esprit, &c* this one of M. Hennequin is the most complete; and indicates more than others, the great pains taken by its compiler. It contains most of the articles supplied by D'Alembert, (with his brilliant introduction) and those of Diderot, Marmontel, Jaucourt, the Abbé Mallet, as well as some of the articles of Voltaire, and Rousseau."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 18, p. 293.

JAY et JOUY.

Les Hermites en Prison, pour faire suite à l'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The chief contents of these volumes cannot be read without exciting the liveliest interest, possessing as they do a strong tinge of philosophy united to a very graceful and piquant style of writing. We are presented also with critical observations on the manners of the day, and, in short, these volumes are a worthy continuation of the elegant pictures before presented by M. Jouy, and which have procured for him the title of the French Addisson."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 19, p. 688.

We are of opinion with the *Revue*, that the principal contents of these volumes are very interesting; but at the same time, it may be as well to notice, that the general opinion, is, as far as regards the whole works of M. Jouy, that the *Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin* is by far the best of the collection.

We subjoin a list of the works of M. Jouy, belonging to this class;—

L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin, 5 vols. 12mo.

——— de la Guiane, 3 vols.

L'Hermite en Ecosse, 2 vols.

——— de Londres, 3 vols.

——— en Italie, 4 vols.

——— en Province, 12 vols.

Guillaume le Franc-Parleur, 4 vols.

Les Hermites en Liberté (with M. Jay) 4 vols.

La Bruyère.

Les Caractères de la Bruyère, suivis des Caractères de Théophraste, traduits du Grec, par le même. Paris, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

"La Bruyère is perfect, doubtless, as far as human observation can go, he is both profound and original in so much as to discourage all who would follow in the same steps. But La Bruyère has described men as he found them in the age of Louis XIV; consequently, though man is the same in the abstract, his manners undergo continual change; the society of the nineteenth century no more resembles that in which Dangeau and Madame de Maintenon flourished, than our *coiffures à la Titus* do the immense perukes of the age of Louis Le Grand. We of the present day are, therefore entitled to our La Bruyère. M. Jouy has surveyed the surface; and Saint Prosper has sounded the depths of our modern manners."—*Revue Ency,* vol. 24, p. 759.

La Harpe.

Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature. Paris, 1816,

16 vols. 32mo. or as a superior edition, 16 vols. 8vo.

"If La Harpe was on his guard against the faults of his master, Voltaire, he never reached equal dramatic excellence, or rose to the same elevation of thought, or attained the same lucid style. His genius, indeed, was not of the same order. Though he was master of a more easy and elegant diction than either D'Alembert or Condorcet, it does not appear that like them he could boast the highest excellence in the occult sciences, but in judgment he was not inferior to either, while in correctness of taste he excelled them both, and well merited the designation bestowed on him, of the French Quintilian. Most parts of the *Cours de Littérature* may be compared to the works of the great artists; they strongly attract the attention of all men, all feel delight in contemplating them; and true judges are never weary of studying and examining them."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 51, p. 453.

"The *Lycée* of Laharpe is the best literary work which can be recommended within the limits of those works, eligible for the Prize granted by your Majesty (Napoleon.) There is, it must be confessed, little originality in this work of Laharpe; but originality united to great judgment, is seldom to be met with in a critical production. The Elements of Literature, by Marmontel, and the Essays of Diderot, on the Drama, contain many new ideas, but these are often questionable and sometimes wholly inadmissible; and have acquired for their authors, an equivocal reputation. Rollin, in his *Traité des Etudes* only treats of what was already known; he never offends the most critical ear; faithful to the precepts of Cicero and Quintilian, he contents himself with the fame of an able rhetorician. Voltaire is perhaps the only one among us, who, in matters of criticism,

unites originality with truth. If Laharpe does not take so high a station, it must be allowed, that he has never corrupted the stream of pure Criticism. He is always classical."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 108, (*Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature Française*).

LEMERCIER (N. L.)

Cours analytique de Littérature générale. Paris, 1817, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work is more theoretical than that of La Harpe, and met in France, with a success which not a single voice opposed."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 505.

L'ESPINASSE (Mademoiselle de).

Lettres écrites depuis l'année 1773, jusqu'à l'année 1776. Paris, 1809, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Even if we did not know that she (Mademoiselle Lespinasse,) was the chosen companion of D'Alembert, and the respected friend of Turgot, Condillac, Condorcet, and the first characters in France, there are, in the very strange book before us, such traces of a powerful, generous and ardent mind, as necessarily to command the respect even of those who may be provoked with her inconsistencies, and wearied out with the vehemence of her sorrow. There is something so natural, so elegant, and so pathetic in her expression; a tone of ardour and enthusiasm so infectious, and so much of the true and agonizing voice of heart-struck wretchedness, that it burdens us with something of the weight of a real sorrow: and we are glad to make ourselves angry at her unaccountableness, in order to get rid of the oppression."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15 p. 480.

MARCHAND (Prosper).

Dictionnaire historique, ou Mémoires littéraires et critiques. La Haye, 1758, 2 tom. in 1 vol. folio.

"This book is interesting to those who are fond of Bibliographical detail, and long discussions on various literary subjects. It may serve also as a Supplement to the Dictionaries of Bayle and Moreri. Marchand was employed on this work for 40 years."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 221.

— Histoire de l'origine et des progrès de l'imprimerie. La Haye, 1740, 4to.

To this work should be added—

Supplément à l'histoire de l'Imprimerie, de Prosper Marchand, ou additions et corrections pour cet ouvrage, &c. par Mercier, Abbé de Saint Leger. Paris, 1775, 4to.

The supplement is better done than the History which precedes it; nevertheless it is not free from imperfections, allowing even for the corrections which the author made to it in an article inserted in the *Journal des Savans*, in the year 1776.

MARMONTEL (Jean-François).

Les Elémens de Littérature. Paris, 1787, 6 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.

"This work is the result of thirty years' meditation, on the art of writing, and on the different kinds of composition. It

was first published as a series of articles in the *Encyclopédie*, but has since been revised and greatly improved, by the author. To obviate the disadvantage of a book written in this unconnected manner, Marmontel has added to it, a methodical Index, by means of which the work can be read as a regular composition, and which is one of the best things of the sort extant." —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 96.

Massieu (l'Abbé).

Histoire de la Poésie française. Paris, 1739, 12mo.

"This work is imperfect; but sufficiently indicates the taste and amenity of its author. He speaks of the verses of the Emperor Adrian, to his soul, and those made by the Princess Margaret before her shipwreck; but those of Villon, after his condemnation to an infamous death, are still more extraordinary."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 2, p. 181.

Maury (Le Cardinal).

Essai sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire, Panégyriques, Eloges, et Discours. Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The first Edition of this work was published above 30 years ago, without the author's permission. * * * It abounds with curious and useful information, and judicious criticism. But an Englishman must smile at the following exclamation which the Cardinal Archbishop addresses to the English nation, on the general merits of their oratory. 'Illustious Insularies! I try to discover an orator, a real orator, among your sacred Ministers, your writers, your Members of Parliament, of the

highest celebrity. Be it said, without offence to your glory, I find none, among you, worthy of that name!' The intrepidity of this address, is the more striking, as by the Cardinal Archbishop's own confession, he is wholly ignorant of the English language."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 15, p. 480.

Maury acquired much celebrity by his *reparties*: some of which are worthy of being recorded. In the beginning of the Revolution, when the mob executed at their pleasure the individuals against whom their suspicions were directed, the lamp-irons served for gibbets, and the lines by which the lamps or lanterns were suspended across the street, were ready halters. Hence the cry of "*Les Aristocrates à la lanterne.*" The answer made by the Abbé Maury, when thus assailed, is well known, and saved his life—"*Eh! mes amis, quand vous m'aurez mis à la lanterne, y verrez-vous plus clair?*" On another occasion, when reproached by a man of little or no merit, with entertaining a high opinion of himself "*Non pas quand je me regarde, mais quand je me compare,*" was the spirited reply made by Maury.

Millot (l'Abbé).

Histoire littéraire des Troubadours (d'après les Mémoires de Sainte-Palaye). Paris, 1774, 3 vols. 12mo.

"We are indebted for this valuable History to the vast efforts made by Sainte-Palaye; the Imperial Library preserved only 4 original manuscripts of these ancient Poets, when Sainte-Palaye made two journies into Italy, and obtained a Pope's brief for the search of valuable relics, which remained in that country; he succeeded in obtaining 4000 fragments, with also the lives of several Poets. The Abbé Millot undertook the arrange-

ment of these materials. Literature is greatly indebted to the exertions of the indefatigable Sainte-Palaye and his judicious Editor, for this illustrative History of our first Poets."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 410.

MONTAIGNE (Michel de).

Essais de Michel de Montaigne. Bourdeaux, (Millanges) 1580, 8vo.

This original edition of Montaigne's celebrated work, is sought after by the curious, although it contains only the two first books of the Essays.

— Les Mêmes, cinquième édition, augmentée d'un troisième livre, et de six cents additions aux deux premiers. Paris, Abel l'Angelier, 1588, 4to.

This is the last edition published during the author's lifetime. Montaigne left, when he died, two copies of this edition, with numerous corrections and additions, in his own handwriting, but each copy different from the other. It was from one of these two copies that Mademoiselle de Gournay, gave the folio edition, published in Paris, 1595. This edition contains a long preface by the Editor, which was afterward omitted in the editions published in Paris, 1625. The principal defects alledged of these editions are that the authors of the Greek and Latin quotations, are not mentioned, that the passages are not translated, and they contain no general table of contents.

— Les Mêmes, nouvelle édition, exactement purgée des défauts des précédentes, &c. Am-

sterdam, Ant. Michiels, ou Bruxelles, Fappens, 1659, 3 vols. 12mo.

This pretty edition does not contain more than the Paris one quoted above, but, although very incorrectly printed, it is esteemed by *amateurs* who give it a place in the collection of the Elzevir Editions.

— Les mêmes, avec des remarques, par P. Coste. Londres, Tonson, 1724, 3 vols. gr. in-4.

This edition was for a long time the best extant, of Montaigne; to it should be added a supplement of the same size, printed separately, in 1740, and containing, among other pieces, *Mémoires sur la vie de Montaigne, par le Pres. Bouchier, caractère et comparaison d'Epictète et de Montaigne, par Pascal, &c.*

As Coste's editions of Montaigne have obtained a high reputation, the reader may be pleased to learn his own opinion of their respective merits. He thus speaks of his five editions, including that published in 8 vols. in 12mo. The first edition published in London, in 1724, is less perfect than the second which appeared in 1725, in Paris, 3 vols. 4to; the third, printed at *La Haye*, in 1727, (*chez P. Gosse*, 5 vols. in 12mo;) was in some respects superior to the Paris edition, and the present (*Londres, Nourse*, 1745, 7 vols. in 12mo;) is still better having been corrected with all possible care. This last mentioned edition is the best of those published by Coste.

Coste has incurred the reproaches of many, for having modernized the orthography of Montaigne, although by so doing, he had rendered him intelligible to a greater number of readers. The grammatical notes which he has placed at the bottom of the page, though not all equally good, are generally very in-

teresting, and it is to be regretted, therefore, that they have been omitted in the more modern editions.

— Les mêmes, revus et collationnés sur un exemplaire corrigé de la main de l'auteur, par Naigeon. Paris, Didot l'ainé, an x. [1802,] 4 vols. 8vo.

This edition is correctly printed, but is not pleasant to the eye, and has neither side-notes, nor table of contents. The edition of Naigeon was printed from one of the two copies left by Montaigne, at his death, with corrections in his own hand writing, but which seems to have been inferior to the other copy, used by Mademoiselle de Gournay, in the edition above mentioned.

— Les mêmes, nouvelle édition, (donnée par M. Eloi Johanneau), Paris, Lefèvre : de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, 1818, 5 vols. 8vo. avec le portrait de Montaigne, par Alex. Tardieu.

This edition combines all the advantages of Naigeon's, with several improvements, mentioned in the preface. It is, beyond all doubt, one of the best and most complete, that have ever been printed, of Montaigne's production. Besides the usual edition, printed on fine paper, a hundred copies were struck on large vellum paper, which, from their extreme beauty, are already becoming scarce.

"I need scarcely say that I leave entirely out of the account what constitutes (and justly constitutes) to the generality of readers, the principal charm of the Essay; the good nature, humanity, and unaffected sensibility which so irresistibly attach us

to his character—lending, it must be owned, but too often, a fascination to his talk, when he cannot be recommended as the safest of companions. Nor do I lay much stress on the inviting frankness and vivacity with which he unbosoms himself about all his domestic habits and concerns; and which renders his book so expressive a portrait, not only of the author but of the Gascon country gentlemen two hundred years ago. I have in view chiefly the minuteness and good faith of his details concerning his own personal qualities, both intellectual and moral. The only study that seems ever to have engaged his attention was that of *man;* and for this he was singularly fitted by a rare combination of that talent for observation which belongs to men of the world with those habits of abstracted reflection, which men of the world have commonly so little disposition to cultivate. He has accordingly produced a work *unique* in its kind; valuable in an eminent degree, as an authentic record of many interesting facts relative to human nature; but more valuable by far, as holding up a mirror in which every individual if he does not see his own image, will at least occasionally perceive so many traits of resemblance to it, as can scarcely fail to invite his curiosity to a more careful review of himself."—*Dissertation prefixed to the Supplemental volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica, exhibiting a general view of the Progress of Metaphysical, Moral, and Political Philosophy, in Europe, from the revival of Letters. By Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. &c. p.* 16.

"Montaigne's immortal history of his own mind, for such are his "Essays," have assumed perhaps too modest a title, and not sufficiently discriminative."—*Curiosities of Literature,* vol. 1, p. 533.

"As Machiavel was the first who discussed grave questions in a vulgar tongue, and created a philosophy of History, so Montaigne was the first conspicuous writer who, in a modern language, philosophized on the common concerns of men, and

the ordinary subjects of private reflection and conversation. The degree which nature claims in the diversity of habit, the efficacy of education, the value of the learned languages, the usages of society, the passions that actuate private life, and the singular customs of different nations, are the subjects chiefly handled in his essays. In the period from Socrates to Plutarch, such questions had been well treated before. But Montaigne was evidently the founder of popular philosophy, in modern times."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 27, p. 222.

"In the greater part of authors,(says Montesquieu) I see *l'homme qui écrit*, in Montaigne, *l'homme qui pense*."

Noel (F.)

Dictionnaire de la fable, ou Mythologie grecque, latine, égyptienne, celtique, persanne, syriaque, indienne, chinoise, scandinave, africaine, &c. Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work, the most complete on the subject of which it treats, that has been published in France, or perhaps in any country, is well worthy the attention of the learned."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franç.* No. x. p. 123.

Notices, &c.

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la bibliothèque du Roi, et d'autres bibliothèques, publiés par l'Institut royal de France, faisant suite aux Notices et Extraits lus au Comité, établi dans l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. Paris, 1818, vol. 10.

"This volume is divided like the preceding ones, into two parts; the one dedicated to Asiatic, and the other to European literature. The one contains notices, extracts, &c. in the arabic, persian, and chinese characters and language; and the other contains greek and latin manuscripts. * * * The existence and continuation of this collection, exhibiting such noble proofs of French literary industry, are hardly sufficiently known or appreciated. How is it that so excellent an example is not followed by other European Governments?"—*Rev. Enc.* vol. 4, p. 508.

PEIGNOT (G.)

Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie. Paris, 1802-4, 3 vols. 8vo.

This Dictionary explains the different terms relative to Bibliography, printing, languages, manuscripts, &c. and contains historical notices of the principal ancient and modern libraries, the different philosophical sects, the most celebrated printers, and bibliographers, with lists of their works, and an exposition of the principal bibliographical systems that have been proposed for the classification of a library.

Manuel du Bibliophile, ou Traité du choix des livres. Dijon, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This compilation contains a great variety of useful and curious information relative to the formation and arrangement of a library. The second volume, besides a biographical and critical account (in alphabetical order) of the most distinguished writers ancient and modern, contains a useful classed catalogue of the best works in every department of literature."—*Ency. Metropol.* part 9, p. 538.

PERIGORD (A. B. de).

Nouvel Almanach des Gourmands, servant de guide dans les moyens de faire excellente chère, dédié au ventre. Première année (1825). Seconde année (1826). Troisième année (1827). Paris, 1827, 3 vols. 18mo.

"France, in producing Grimod de la Reynière, the author of the original *Almanach des Gourmands* may claim the glory of having given birth to the very greatest writer on the subject. The *bijoux* of Grimod's great work are known to every one. His panegyric on the pig; his encomium on the intense devotion of the goose, that forgets its sufferings in the glorious anticipation of its posthumous reputation of being made into a Strasburg *pâté*—his description of the sucking-pig—his laudation of the thrush sauce 'with which a man would eat his father," and many other passages of similar brilliancy, will be remembered at once. We are sorry to say that his successor, in the *Nouvel Almanach des Gourmands* has not succeeded in rivalling his chimerical vein for a moment. And yet there is now and then a readable article in the book, but they are 'few and far between.' The best joke we see is the map prefixed to each of the three volumes which exhibits with geographical accuracy, the various edible and potable productions of France, depicted upon the spots where they are to be found."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, vol. 1, p. 172-3.

POUGENS (Charles).

Archéologie française, ou Vocabulaire des mots anciens tombés en désuétude, et propres à

être restitués au langage moderne. Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This is a useful and patriotic work. It is alphabetically arranged. Each *letter* has two divisions. The first consists of the most important words, with their relative terms in Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and English; the second consists only of subordinate expressions, little used, with the names of the authors who have employed them. Though specially devoted to philological pursuits, the *Archéologie* is not devoid of interest. The quotations and comparisons with various languages, the proofs of what the English have borrowed from us, &c. form its most interesting portion."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 399.

PORT-ROYAL.

Grammaire générale de Port Royal, avec le commentaire de Duclos. Paris, 1803, 1 vol. 8vo.

La Logique, par MM. de Port Royal (Arnauld et Nicole). Paris, 1662, 1730, or 1775, 12mo.

"A modern critic has drawn a parallel between two celebrated Port Royalists, he says—Arnauld and Nicole are undoubtedly, after Pascal, the first of the Port Royal establishment; happy if like him, they could have rescued from oblivion the number of works which they wasted on the disputes of the day, and which disappeared with the disputes themselves. To these two great masters the French nation is indebted for the *Grammaire* and the *Logique* of the Port Royal—two treatises which even in our day have not been surpassed. Arnauld was

the greater theologian; Nicole was more a philosopher and moralist; both equally severe and rigid, and it may be, a little dogmatical in their opinions. Arnauld preserved to his last hour a strong controversial spirit, which sufficiently evinces itself in his writings. He replied to those who advised him to relax from his labours, *N'aurai-je pas toute l'Eternité pour me reposer?* Nicole was more pacific; he was used to say, *Je n'aime pas les guerres civiles.*

PROVERBES.

Dictionnaire des Proverbes français. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This Dictionary is attributed to a very enlightened writer, who has rendered it a very interesting manual; it exhibits great research and acuteness of observation; and contains many curious anecdotes."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 12.

RAYMOND (F. M.)

Dictionnaire des Termes appropriés aux arts et aux sciences, et des mots nouveaux que l'usage a consacrés, pouvant servir de supplément au Dictionnaire de l'Académie, ainsi qu'à la plupart des autres lexiques français. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 4to.

"The publication of this work, which contains 3000 words, and a great number of definitions that no other dictionary has, and which comprehends nearly the whole of the new technical terms with which our language has been enriched, is an act of real service to those who occupy themselves with scientific studies."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 444.

Raynouard (M.)

Grammaire comparée des langues de l'Europe latine, dans leurs rapports avec la langue des Troubadours. Paris, 1821, 8vo.

"The celebrated author of this Grammar intends, by the *Langue des Troubadours*, that branch of Romaunt idioms which originated in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, and in the South of France generally, from the corruptions of the Latin language, and which was made use of by our Troubadours."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 350.

— Des Troubadours et des Cours d'Amour. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Considered as historical monuments the compositions of the Troubadours are of considerable importance; in them may be found a vast number of valuable details which serve to illustrate facts otherwise obscure; and to develope the customs and manners of the age: for Poets are the painters of social life. To obtain however a correct idea of the works of the Troubadours, one thing was wanting; viz. to refer back to the originals, and to publish a choice selection of these, sufficiently varied and extended, as to present their poetical system at one view, and to afford an insight into the theory and structure of their language. This has been accomplished by M. Raynouard. He has published some choice originals; and by grammatical explanations, he has paved the way for the curious to be enabled to study the Troubadours in their original."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 12, pp. 355-86.—*See* Poetry.

Rémusat (Abel).

Recherches sur les Langues tartares, ou Mémoires sur différens points de la grammaire et de la littérature des Mandchoux, des Mongols, des Ouigours, et des Tibetains. Paris, 1820, 4to.

"The author's object has been to ascertain the truth of the various contradictory opinions on the antiquities of Tartary; he has particularly examined the hypothesis of Bailly and his followers, who imagined they had found, either in Siberia or the Tibet, the origin of truths and errors disseminated through the human race, and in the creed of the Lamas, the source of various institutions and ceremonies introduced into the Romish church. The author's arguments have the merit of novelty, and are worthy of consideration."—*Revue Ency.* vol 6, p. 531

RENOUARD (M).

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur. Paris, 1819, 4 vols. 8vo.

A catalogue well known to Bibliographers. It contains much valuable information on the various editions of the classics as well as of modern literature. It is worthy a place with the productions of Barbier, Brunet, de Bure, and Peignot.

— Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes, ou Histoire des trois Manuces et de leurs éditions, et supplément. Paris, 1803-12, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Renouard, in his description of the productions of the Aldine press is without a rival."—*Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature*, &c. vol. 3, p. x. (Pref.)

Résumés de l'Histoire des Littératures anciennes

et modernes, par une société de Savans et de gens de lettres. Paris, 1825, 12mo. *(continued)*.

Several of these *Résumés* have been already published. In general, they are ably executed. The collection is to form about twenty or twenty-five volumes. They will embrace *Résumés* of Hebrew, Arabian, Chinese, Persian and Japanese, Indian, Greek, Modern Greek, Roman, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese French, Anglo-Saxon, English, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish, Russian and Polish Literatures.

ROLLIN. (M).

De la manière d'enseigner et d'étudier les Belles Lettres. Paris, 1805, 4 vols. 8vo.

"His (Rollin's) Treatise on the Belles Lettres and his Ancient history have been translated into every European language, and are perhaps the best works extant for instilling into the mind of youth, just principles of taste and a love of virtue."—*Butler's Works*, vol. 5, p. 217.

SALFI (F.)

Résumé de l'histoire de la Littérature italienne. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 18mo.

"Himself a clever Italian poet, formerly a professor in several universities in his own country, Mr. Salfi has been chosen to complete the elegant monument which M. Guingené has raised with so much taste and talent to the glory of Italian literature, but which this illustrious writer was unable to finish. Nothing more was necessary for M. Salfi to fulfil his task, than to pour out the stores of his own mind, and to select among the fruits of his former studies and labours, those which he thought likely to be most generally useful. This he has done, and therefore

has presented us with a book well-worthy our attention, at once learned and analytical, steering clear at once from the charge of omission and of amplification."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 388.

Sacy (Silvestre de).

Grammaire arabe. Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"An immortal work, which consigns to obscurity, by its superior lustre, all previous works of the same nature; and which has thrown more light upon the forms of words, the idiom, and the syntax of the Shemitish languages than has been cast before for many centuries. By this work, which contains 463 pages of syntax, Gesenius has been substantially aided in the compilation of his Hebrew Grammar; and a multitude of things pertaining to the grammar and idiom of the Hebrew (though they may be learned by the diligent student without the aid of this work, so as to be useful to him), are seen, without a knowledge of De Sacy's Arabic syntax, only as through a glass, darkly. De Sacy has placed them in the meridian sun. That a work, which was not designed to have the most remote bearing upon the Hebrew Scriptures, should be thus made to contribute in a signal manner to their illustration, ought surely to be a matter of gratitude to the Great Disposer of events, who can overrule the designs of men to the accomplishment of his own purposes."—*Stuart's Dissertations on studying the original languages of the Bible, p.* 84.

Schœl (M.)

Histoire de la Littérature grecque, depuis son origine, jusqu'à la prise de Constantinople par les Turcs. Paris, 1825, 8 vols. 8vo.

"The first edition of this work, which appeared in 1812, under the title of *Histoire de la Littérature grecque, &c.* was in a very short time out of print. The author was employed several years in preparing a second edition, if we may so call a work entirely re-written, on a much more extensive plan. Translated into several modern languages, and particularly into English, and modern Greek, it has been every where received with the greatest approbation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 508.

SÉVIGNÉ (Madame de).

Les Lettres de Madame de Sévigné, de sa famille, et de ses amis, nouvelle édition, publiée par M. de Monmerqué, avec une notice, par M. Saint-Surin. Paris, 1818, 10 vols. 8vo.

"This (says Brunet)is the best edition of this immortal production; to it, however, should be added, *Lee Lettres inédites de Mad. de Sévigné, publiées à Paris,* 1814, 1 vol. 8vo.; also the *Mémoires de M. de Coulanges, suivis de Lettres inédites de Mad. de Sévigné, de son fils, de l'Abbé de Coulanges, d'Arnauld d'Andilly, d'Arnauld de Pomponne, de Jean de la Fontaine; et d'autres personnages du même siècle, publiés par M. Monmerqué.* Paris, 1820, 8vo. The contributions of La Fontaine consist of an Epistle in verse, to the Duke de Bouillon; *Suite de la relation du voyage de Limoges;* and three letters to M. Jaunart.

M. Campenon, in one of the last editions of these letters, thus expresses himself: "What are the writings of this epoch, which make us best acquainted, with the events of the period, the great men distinguished in the Church, the army, the Ministry, and

in the field of literature? which gives us the most correct estimate either of the agitated existence of the brilliant court of Louis XIV. or the recluse and studious manners of the Port Royalists? Do the best pages of Pélisson in the defence of Fouquet, create in us a greater interest in the fate of the accused than the rapid and animated sketches of Madame de Sévigné? Do not the few lines she has dedicated to the death of Turenne produce a more profound impression than all the eloquent diction of Flèchier? And if we examine these Letters in a strictly literary sense, what writer has given greater animation to his style? who has enriched the language with happier phrases? who has created, with apparent unconsciousness, such a number of picturesque, familiar, witty, or occasionally energetic locatory expressions, which drop incessantly from her pen, and which time and custom have brought into common use?" &c.

"The Letters of Madame de Sévigné, are now esteemed the most accomplished model of a familiar correspondence; they turn much indeed upon trifles, the incidents of the day, and the news of the town, and they are overloaded with extravagant compliments and expressions of fondness to her favourite daughter; but withal, they shew such perpetual sprightliness, they contain such easy and varied narration, and so many strokes of the most lively and beautiful painting, perfectly free from any affectation, that they are justly entitled to high praise."—*Blair's Lectures*, vol. 3, p. 68.

"Madame de Sévigné shines both in grief and gaiety, there is too much sorrow for her daughter's absence, yet it is always expressed by new terms, new images, and often by wit, whose tenderness has a melancholy air. When she forgets her concern, and returns to her natural disposition, gaiety, every paragraph has novelty; her allusions, her applications, are the happiest possible. She has the art of making you acquainted with all her acquaintance, and attaches you ever to the spot

she inhabited. Her language is correct, though unstudied; and when her mind is full of any great event, she interests you with the warmth of a dramatic writer, not with the chilling impartiality of an historian."—*Correspondence of Horace Walpole.*

Sismondi (Simonde de).

De la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe, seconde édition. Paris, 1819, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This is another work of the celebrated historian of the Italian republics; though we think it written on the whole with less force and spirit than that admirable history. The excellent author has visibly less enthusiasm as a critic than as a politician; and therefore he interests us less in that character, and at the same time inspires rather with less than greater confidence in the accuracy of his opinions. * * * In his republics, he describes events and characters in the history of modern Italy, with the genuine feelings of an enlightened reasoner, indignant at the wrongs, the vices, and the degradation of the country of his ancestors. In judging of its literature, he too often honours French rules and German systems of criticism."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 25, p. 31.

Stael (Madame de).

De la Littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les institutions sociales. Paris, 1820; 1 vol. 12mo.

"We look upon this, as upon the whole, the best and the least exceptionable of all Madame de Stael's publications; and we look upon her as beyond all comparison, the first female writer of her age."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 21, p. 2.

— De l'Allemagne. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We shall conclude by a few general observations, not on the beauties of this extraordinary work, for on them, our sentiments are, we apprehend, sufficiently apparent, but on what are much less obvious features; the faults which we conceive to pervade it. The most apparent of these is, perhaps, the too general and unmixed character of that praise, which when so lavishly bestowed, must diminish considerably in value. We do not blame her for the warmth of her zeal, in so good a cause as the honour of Germany; but we cannot help regretting that she should have expressed herself so strongly as to resemble an apologist, rather than an impartial observer. A constant ambition of style, which is too fond of refining, and adorning every thing, to give effect to the more prominent and interesting features of her description, is a second and perhaps a more important failing; and there is a want of arrangement in her topics, and a tautology proceeding from this want, which almost convince us that the eloquence of her diction is spontaneous, and that she both thinks, and composes, with a rapidity which will derive no disadvantage from a critical drag-chain. These are, however, but petty faults, when compared with the accuracy of taste, and '*ardentia verba*', which we have had occasion to notice, or with that depth of thought, and purity of sentiment, which pervade the present volumes, and which have made the productions of her riper understanding, as much superior to those which first introduced her to the world, as the fruits of morality and reason, excel the morbid and feverish dictates of capricious impulse, and unrestrained imagination."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 10, p. 409.

"Thus terminates a work, which for variety of knowledge, flexibility of power, elevation of view, and comprehension of mind, is unequalled among the works of women; and which, in

the union of the graces of society, and literature, with the genius of philosophy, is not surpassed by many among those of men."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 22, p. 225.

TRÉVOUX.

Dictionnaire universel, français et latin, vulgairement appelé Dictionnaire de Trévoux, corrigé et considérablement augmenté, par l'Abbé Brillant. Paris, 1771, 8 vols. fol.

"The small town of Trévoux gave its name to an excellent literary Journal, long conducted by the Jesuits, and to this dictionary. * * * The first edition of this dictionary sprung from the spirit of rivalry, occasioned by a French dictionary published in Holland, by the protestant Basnage de Beauval. The Duke du Maine set his Jesuits hastily to work, who, after a pompous announcement that this dictionary was formed on a plan suggested by their patron, did little more than pillage Furetiere, and rummage Basnage, and produced three new folios, without any novelties; they pleased the Duke du Maine and no one else. This was in 1704. Twenty years after, it was republished and improved; and editions increasing, the volumes succeeded each other, till it reached to its present magnitude and value, in eight large folios, in 1771, the only edition now esteemed. * * * In this manner, from the humble beginnings of three volumes, in which the plagiary much more than the contributor was visible, eight were at length built up with more durable materials, and which claim the attention and gratitude of the student."—*Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 2, p. 347-9.

VILLEMAIN (M.)

Lascaris, ou les Grecs du quinzième siècle, suivi d'un Essai historique sur l'état des Grecs depuis la conquête musulmane, jusqu'à nos jours, troisième édition. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 18mo.

"This production of M. Villemain is not unworthy a place by the side of the *Voyage d'Anacharsis*."—*Revue Encyclo.* vol. 30, p. 824.

—Discours et Mélanges littéraires. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

"If the strict duty of a critic will not allow us to place M. Villemain among the first of authors, I must nevertheless consider him as one, who among the universal shipwreck of taste, has held fast to its true principles, and has not disdained to take the ancients for guides. He has studied all the secrets of style, and has made the best use of his knowledge. Doubtless he sometimes sacrifices the justice of the expression to the harmony of the phrase; more simple, he would be more touching and sublime. But this ambition of style, which he has perhaps derived from too intimate an acquaintance with the oratory of the ancients, with the fathers of the Church, with Isocrates and Seneca, Chrysostom and Tertullian, forms a portion of his identity. What we admire in M. Villemain, is the profound knowledge of the ancients, which illuminate every page of his writings. He does not quote, which is often an artifice of ignorance, affecting learning, but every line of his composition is evidently embued with classical attainment."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 353.

To this work should be added the "*Cours*" now being delivered in Paris, by this elegant and gifted *Littérateur*.

VOLNEY (C. F.)

L'Alphabet Européen, appliqué aux langues asiatiques, ouvrage élémentaire, utile à tout voyageur en Asie. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This volume is a continuation and completion of a work of M. de Volney, entitled '*Simplificateur des langues orientales ou Méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues arabe, persanne, turque, avec des caractères européens.*' The curious in etymological studies, will find in this work many learned views, and scientific observations."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 115-117.

Les Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Volney was indefatigable in his search after Truth; not content with what Books contained, he sought it in the wilds of Egypt and Syria. He braved hunger and thirst, and exposed himself to every danger. He mixed with tribes of Arabs, learned their language, and adopted their customs. Arrived before the ruins of Palmyra, his admiration knew no bounds, and here those inspirations took place which he has transmitted to Posterity."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 174.

POETRY, NOVELS, THE DRAMA, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

The most celebrated epoch of French literature, particularly in the departments of Poetry and the Drama, may be dated from the days of Corneille down to those of Voltaire. The *chefs-d'œuvres* produced during this period are much too numerous to be characterised here. We must be content to refer the reader to the account of the works of CORNEILLE, RACINE, MOLIÈRE, VOLTAIRE, &c. to be found in the succeeding pages. The name of LA FONTAINE is dear to every lover of nature; his fables, a compound of gaiety, grace, and elegance, have justly procured him the name of the *inimitable*. BOILEAU, though less read in England, still enjoys a high and well-deserved reputation. The same may be said of J. B. ROUSSEAU. Though few among the modern Poets of France will bear a comparison with those just mentioned, the productions of DELILLE, ANDRIEUX, DELAVIGNE, the two LE BRUN, LAMARTINE, JOUY, BERANGER, and TASTU, have a great number of admirers.

As novellists, after LESAGE and SCARRON, may be placed PRÉVOST and PIGAULT LEBRUN, ROUSSEAU, MARMONTEL, and ST. PIERRE. Among the names of female novel writers, those of STAEL, COTTIN, GENLIS and SOUZA are so well known as to require only to be mentioned.

POETRY, NOVELS, &c.

ANDRIEUX (M.)

Le Trésor, comédie en vers.

"The character of this comedy partakes of the exuberance and gaiety of Collin d'Harleville, and of the playfulness and humour of Regnard. The chief characters of this Comedy, consisting of two brothers of opposite dispositions, the one learned, good-tempered and disinterested; the other ignorant and avaricious, remind us both in matter and manner, of a contrast of the same description to be found in Terence."—*Rapports de l'Institut, p.* 84 *(Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature &c.)*

ARLINCOURT (M. le Vicomte de).

Le Renégat. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Le Renégat evidently belongs to the *Romantic* school; the sentiments are pure; the style, we consider, betrays too much affectation of the sublime, and aims too much at originality." —*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 448.

—Ismalie, ou la Mort et l'Amour. Paris, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

"M d'Arlincourt is not very well known in England, although he has had the honours of Translation; and, in the present state of literary intercourse between the two countries, we may

fairly assume, from this circumstance, that he has not as yet deserved to be so. * * * There can be no general standard of taste however, or surely countries approaching so nearly to each other in knowledge and civilization, as France and England, would have found it out; and M. D'Arlincourt, who is scarcely read at all in the latter, has attained to considerable popularity in the former. This popularity has been procured by his novels of '*Le Renégat*,' '*Le Solitaire*,' and '*Ipsobae*.' —*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 355.

AULNOY (Madame d')

Histoire d'Hypolite, Comte de Douglas. Paris, 1726, 2 vols. 18mo.

This is a *Chef d'Œuvre* of its kind. It cannot be read without exciting the deepest interest. It inculcates the love of virtue, and a hatred of vice.

BAILLY (M. Le).

Fables, quatrième édition. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

"These fables of M. Bailly have received considerable approbation, and have been favorably judged by the Critics, at different intervals."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 385.

BAOUR-LORMIAN (M.)

Veillées poétiques et morales. Paris, 1 vol. 12mo.

Omasis en Egypte. Paris, 1806, 8vo.

"The tragedy of Omasis, by M. Baour Lormian, was first acted in 1806. The subject is the History of Joseph. It is replete with interest; it contains many fine sentiments, and some of its situations are very dramatic. The style is in strict unison with the subject, elegant and harmonious; but it is deficient in design. The most interesting part of its action is taken from the Old Testament. Upon the whole, however, it has more the character of a Pastoral than of a Tragedy."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 15. (*Classe de la langue, et de la Littérature, &c.*)

"The '*Omasis en Egypte*' of M. Lormian, has obtained distinction for the extreme beauty of its style. His odes on the battles of Bonaparte, are now less popular than they once were. His translation of the '*Jerusalem*', and the '*Aminta*', are said to have considerable merit. He has also imitated '*Young's Night Thoughts*,' in his '*Veillées Poétiques*' with success."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 34.

Béranger (P. J. de).

Chansons, nouvelle édition. Paris, 1825, 3 vols. 18mo.

"*In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria* this motto was never more applicable than to M. Béranger. With some fugitive pieces, Anacreon and Catullus obtained immortality; and with two small volumes of songs, Béranger has established his claim to be ranked among the first Poets of France. His reputation has been rendered the more lasting, inasmuch as his productions are eminently French."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 30, p. 381. Béranger has since added another to the above volumes.

Bernard (M.)

L'Art d'Aimer; et Poésies diverses. Paris, 1803, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The character of his light pieces, and particularly his *Art d'Aimer*, procured for him the appellation of the *Gentil Bernard*. His Epistle to *Claudine*, and the Song of the Rose are greatly admired. The opera of *Castor et Pollux*, played for the first time in 1737, is his master-piece. Voltaire being commissioned by Madame de la Valière, to invite Bernard to supper, worded his invitation as follows—

Au nom du Pinde et de Cythère,
Gentil Bernard est averti,
Que *l'Art d'Aimer* doit, Samedi,
Venir souper chez *l'Art de Plaire*."

—*Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 2, p. 58.

Boileau, see Œuvres Complètes.

Boutigny (Le Vayer de).

Tarsis et Zélie. Paris, 1667, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The novel of *Tarsis et Zélie*, equally known and esteemed, appeared for the first time in 1669, under the name of the Sieur le Revay (le Vayer.) This production unites all the qualities of romantic writing; the heroic, the pastoral, the tragic, the amorous, and even the humourous. It is, in fact, the history of the human heart, written in a manner the most instructive, and containing many interesting episodes."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 77.

Brumoy (Le Père).

Le Théâtre des Grecs, seconde édition complète, revue, corrigée, et augmentée d'un

choix de fragmens des poètes grecs, tragiques et comiques, par M. Raoul-Rochette. Paris, 1822, 15 vols. 8vo.

"Father Brumoy rendered literature an important service when he published, at the commencement of the last century, a translation of the Greek Drama. Unfortunately he had rather the merit of commencing than that of accomplishing, this undertaking. Indeed, his translation is far from being complete. Only *extracts* are given of many plays; and although as a translator he generally shews a sound taste, his style is sometimes wanting in elegance. The edition mentioned above, has the advantage of being *complete*, that is, it contains the whole of the Greek plays known to us. To these have also been added, translated fragments from comic and tragic Greek writers. The pieces themselves are better arranged, and those of different authors are not, as in the former edition, mixed together. The present edition also contains an impartial review of each piece, the poetical imitations that have been made by modern authors, and observations on the Drama." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 185.

Chénier (André).

Œuvres complètes d'André Chénier. Paris, 1819, 8vo.

"The Poems of André Chenier, frequently highly original, are replete with those singular traits which leave the mind of the Critic undetermined, whether most to reprove the author's negligence, or to admire his force. Few modern Poets are so much distinguished for the use of what Boileau calls, *des expressions trouvées.*"—*Revue Ency.* vol. 4, p. 90.

Chénier (M. J.)

Poésies lyriques. Paris, 1801, 18mo.

Le Théatre du même auteur. Paris, an IX, (1801,) 18mo.

"Chenier established his celebrity by his play of Charles the Ninth, given in 1789. The emotion which this play excited, was one of the earliest, but most decided presages which ushered in the revolution. Chenier took an active part in every stage of that event, and while he successively obtained high and important offices under the various governments, his poetical works, his Henry the Eighth, '*La Mort de Calus*' '*Caius Gracchus*,' '*Timoléon*' and '*Fénélon*', gave him for a time, the reputation of being the first tragic poet of the nation. It is, however, by his 'Ode to Voltaire,' that he is now best known and most admired. This splendid composition lost him the favor of Napoleon; and he died in disgrace, after having largely benefitted by the bounty and countenance of the Emperor." —*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 340.

Collin d'Harleville (M.)

Les Mœurs du Jour, ou l'Ecole des Jeunes Femmes, comédie en cinq actes.

"This comedy is among the small number of modern dramatic composition, that will please in the closet as well as on the stage, because its style is pure, its versification easy, and its dialogue abounding in wit."—*Pougens' Bibl. Franç.* No. 8, p. 2. Collin d'Harleville is also the author of several other pieces, among which *l'Optimisme*, *l'Inconstant*, *les Châteaux en Espagne*, but particularly his *Vieux Célibataire*, are much esteemed.

Corneille Pierre, See Complete Works.

Corneille (Thomas).

"Thomas Corneille attempted the same career as his Brother; perhaps his name was unfortunate, for it naturally excited a comparison which could not be favourable to him. Gaçon the Dennis of his day, wrote the following impromptu under his portrait.

Voyant le portrait de Corneille,
Gardez-vous de crier merveille!
Et dans vos transports n'allez-pas,
Prendre ici *Pierre* pour *Thomas!*"

—*D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 2, p. 241.

Crébillon (M.)

Théâtre. Paris, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

La Harpe speaks coldly of Crebillon; he places him far beneath Voltaire, and asserts that he wrote but one good piece —Rhadamiste. He thus expresses himself; "The talent which nature had bestowed on Crebillon, stopt short at the production of Rhadamiste. He had some twinklings in *Idoménée* and *Atrée*, some luminous moments in *Electre*; and *un beau jour dans Rhadamiste.*" Montesquieu held a much higher opinion of this Poet; he styled him "the great tragic writer of the day: the only one who could excite the genuine tragic feeling—*la terreur.*"

Delille (Jacques).

L'Homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques françaises. Paris, 1805, 1 vol. 8vo.

"In this work J. Delille has given in fine verse the wisest lessons."—*Pougens' Bibl. &c.* No. 8, p. 32.

— La Pitié. Paris, 1803, 1 vol. 8vo.

"It is chiefly from the modern poets of England, that M. Delille has borrowed the peculiarities of his manner. Besides the obvious and avowed imitations of Pope, Addison, Goldsmith, Cowper, and Darwin, that occur in the present publication, there is something in the whole temper and complexion of his compositions, that certainly does not belong to the genuine school of French poetry. The prose of Rousseau, and of Florian, may have afforded some instances of it; but if it had a poetical origin, it must have been borrowed from the poetry of England. * * * Although most of his writings recal to us the general manner of English poetry, we shall be but seldom reminded of the loftier flights of Milton, the luxuriant tenderness of Thomson, or the fairy fancy and magical facility of Shakespeare. We shall find more of the pointed polish, and celebrated elegance of Pope, the dignified and correct tenderness of Goldsmith, and the dazzling amplifications of Darwin. M. Delille, in short, is a refined, studied, polite and accomplished writer, who never forgets himself in the ardour of composition, and seldom lets the reader forget him."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 3, p. 27-28. *(See Complete Works.)*

Delavigne (M. Casimir).

Trois Messéniennes nouvelles. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"M. Casimir Delavigne had already given sufficient proof of very superior poetical Talent. His *Trois premières Messéniennes*, were principally remarked for their deep expression

of lament over the disasters of the nation; his *Nouvelles Messéniennes* were consecrated to ancient and modern Greece. His *Vépres Siciliennes*, evinced his love of humanity, and his fidelity to the cause of independence. His tragedy of the *Paria* displayed all the magnificence, ease and voluptuousness of orientalism. His charming production of the *Comédiens*, presents in a witty and ingenious light, the humiliations to which young dramatic writers are subject, and is a noble victory of genius over mediocrity. His *Ecole des Vieillards* exhibits in the person of the beautiful *Hortense*, a profound knowledge of the human heart, and of the character of woman, a compound as they are of grace, sensibility, frivolity, and coquetry. His last work, *Trois Messéniennes Nouvelles*, is again distinguished for a pure love of liberty and of his country."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 21, p. 199-200.

— Sept Messéniennes nouvelles. Paris, 1827, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The first *Messéniennes* of the author, were written with the intention of consoling us under our afflictions during the time of the visit of the Allies to Paris. The second were on the subjects of Greece and Naples; Italy, Greece, American Independence, and the death of one of the greatest constitutional Orators of France, form the subjects of the work before us. These last *Messéniennes* may possibly appear to fastidious readers, with all their brilliancy and richness, to possess less strength than the preceding ones."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 643-4.

— Le Paria, tragédie. Paris, 1821, 8vo.

"Le Paria recalls to our mind the best days of French Literature: M. Delavigne possesses all the resources of his native tongue. His style is admirably varied; whatever may be said

of his subject, his plot, or cast of characters, there is but one opinion as to the beauty of his language."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 613.

—L'Ecole des Vieillards, comédie en cinq actes. Paris, 1823, 8vo.

"With more regular proportions than the *Vêpres Siciliennes*, more dramatic, and more animated interest than the *Comédiens*, more elegant and pure than the *Paria*, the *Ecole des Vieillards* approaches nearer to perfection, in all the requisites of the Drama, than any of the author's former productions."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 558.

— Les Comédiens, comédie en cinq actes et en vers, précédée d'un prologue en prose, par le même auteur, 8vo.

"This comedy, by Casimir Delavigne, was attended with the most complete success. The characters are well drawn; the situations comic; and the piece abounds in wit, especially in the fifth act, which is particularly fine."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 215.

DELRIEU (E. J. B.)

Artaxerce, tragédie. Paris, 1808, 8vo.

"The tragedy of Artaxerce, by M. Delrieu, was produced in 1808. It was attended with eminent success. The original idea, it is well known, is taken from Metastasio. Lemierre had already attempted, in his Artaxerce, the same subject, but without success. M. Delrieu is indebted for some of his Ideas to Lemierre." — *Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 16, *(Classe de la langue et de la littérature &c.)*

Deshoulières (Madame).

Ses Œuvres. Paris, an VII. (1799,) 2 vols. 8vo.

"Among the number of productions of Madame Deshoulières, her Idylls hold the first rank; and among these the best are those of *Les Oiseaux* and *Les Moutons*; the latter has more sweetness, the former is more poetical. *L'Hiver* is also a superior poem; the rest bear no comparison. An eclogue entitled *Iris*, deserves mention; as also some allegorical verses to her children: *Dans ces près fleuris, &c. L'Epitre à M. Caze*, is also well written. All her other pieces, (with the exception of one or two *rondeaux*, a moral piece on gaming, and another on self-love) are out of date, especially her Ballads, Epistles, Songs, Odes, &c."—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 40.

Diderot (Denis).

La Religieuse. Paris, an VII. (1799,) 2 vols. 8vo.

"A well known anecdote supplied the idea of Diderot's novel of *La Religieuse*. It is founded on fact: it is the history of an unhappy victim to the cruelty of her parents, and who vainly calls upon the protection of the law. The descriptions which are contained in this Novel, of the proceedings in the interior of a Convent, are also correct as matter of fact. *Jacques le Fataliste* by Diderot, is a licentious production. The *Bijoux Indiscrets*, also by him, cannot be recommended." —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 84.

Duclos (Charles Dineau).

Confessions du Comte de * * * écrites par lui-même à un ami. Paris, 1806, 2 vols. 18mo.

"There are few who have not read the *Confessions du Comte de* * * * by Duclos, a work written with inimitable delicacy of style. We have also by the same author, the *Baronne de Lux*, *Acajou*, and the *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs du dix-huitième siècle*. The latter assumes a higher moral tone than any other of his productions."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 83.

DURFÉ (Honoré).

L'Astrée, pastorale allégorique, avec la clef, retouché, par l'Abbé Souchay. Paris, 1773, 10 vols. 12mo.

"A work, which under the disguise of pastoral incidents and characters, exhibits the singular history of the family of the author, and the amours of the Court of Henry the Great. It certainly must be of intrinsic merit, since it was the admiration of many grave and distinguished characters, who would not have been merely enticed by the developement of the fashionable scandal of the day. Huet used to read this work with his sisters, and he informs us they were frequently forced to lay down the book to give vent to their tears."—*Dunlop's History of Fiction*, vol. 3, p. 143-163.

"The Abbé Lenglet, in his *Bibliothèque des Romans*, attributes the fifth and sixth parts of the *Astrée*, published at Paris in 1626, to a M. de Borstet. In the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans*, July 1775, may be found a historical explanation of the *Astrée*, from the manuscript of M. de Pauling, by the celebrated Patru. This explanation is a necessary appen-

dege to any Edition of this work, not containing the Key." —*Barbier's Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes*, vol. 1, p. 98.

Dufrénoy (Madame.)

Œuvres poétiques de Madame Dufrénoy, précédées d'une Notice sur sa vie et ses ouvrages, par M. Jay. Paris, 1827, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Madame Dufrénoy distinguished herself in that species of writing, in which Parny, (in her eyes a beautiful writer,) appeared to her to have equalled Tibullus. But in following their steps, without strictly imitating them, she has, according to her own words, opened a new field for elegiac composition."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 775.

Duval (Alexandre).

Le Tyran domestique. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

"The Comedy of *Le Tyran Domestique*, by M. Duval, was produced in the year XIII. (of the republic.) It is a stock piece, and when played, is productive of considerable effect, The plot is interesting and moral. The distinguished talent of M. Duval, may be traced throughout, Its defects are, that the action becomes too serious towards the end; the plot becomes weak at the point where it ought to increase in interest, and it is negligent in style, and in versification."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 19-20. (*Classe de la langue, et de la littérature &c.*)

Fénélon (F. S. de).

Aventures de Télémaque, édition rétablie sur

le manuscrit original, et sur deux copies auxquelles l'auteur a fait plus de sept cents corrections et additions: accompagnée des principales variantes, et suivie de l'Examen de conscience d'un Roi, pour la première fois conforme au manuscrit autographe. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Telemachus appears to have been composed by Fenelon, while he was preceptor to the Royal Duke. Not long after the affair of Quietism broke out, Fenelon gave the manuscript of it to a valet de chambre, to be copied by him, and the valet sold it to a bookseller at Paris. At that time the Police narrowly watched the motions of Fenelon. They had notice of the publication, and when the Bookseller was at the 208th page of the Impression, seized, in the King's name, all the copies which were in the possession of the Booksellers; and every precaution was used to annihilate the work. But it was too late; the manuscript was preserved; it was sold to Adrian Moetjens, a bookseller at the Hague, and by him, it was immediately printed. This edition appeared in 1699, and is very incorrect. * * * He afterwards gave a more perfect edition of it in 1701; and that edition was generally followed, in all subsequent editions, till the edition of 1717. In that year, the Marquis of Fenelon, great nephew to the archbishop, published a new Edition of Telemachus, from a copy corrected by Fenelon himself. This edition became the *textus receptus*, or the model, from which all subsequent impressions of Telemachus have been taken. As a composition, Telemachus has perhaps received its full measure of praise. It is eminently defective in unity of design, abounds with unnecessary details, is often prosaic; its moral is oftener taught by long discourses, than by action, its proper vehicle in an epic poem; and it con-

tains more of profane love, than might have been expected from a man of prayer, always writing at the foot of the Cross; but it abounds with passages of exquisite beauty, and contains some of true sublimity. A soft tinge of poetic, and it may be said of religious melancholy is shed over the whole, which seems to elevate it to real poetry, gives it an indescribable charm, and interests the reader, both for the author and his hero."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 3, p. 112.

Full particulars of the various editions of Télémaque will be found in the introduction to that published by the Editor, and forming a part of the *Classiques Français*.

Fontaine (Jean de la).

Ses Œuvres, avec un nouveau commentaire littéraire et grammatical, dédié au Roi par Ch. Nodier. Paris, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The characteristic quality of La Fontaine is simplicity; not that childishness of thought, and guiltlessness of meaning which have often passed current under this title, but that fascinating singleness of expression, which is not inconsistent with the highest refinement of wit, and which communicates a charm to whatever it relates, by saying the oldest and commonest things in so interesting a manner as to give them all the zest of novelty, that air, in short, of 'unconcern so exquisite' by which the effect of all the various embellishments of his poetry is heightened and improved. There is indeed throughout his writings, an apparent unconsciousness of his own perfections; and (to use a trite expression) he never cackles over the egg that he has laid. His wit seems to escape from him as it were involuntarily, and is poured forth, without parade or display, in careless profusion. But it is not by his wit alone that La Fontaine exerts so powerful an influence over

us; for while he delights to amuse the imagination, he knows how to touch the heart. This is the secret of poetry, and this, after all, is the true criterion of a Poet." — *Quarterly Review*, vol. 23, p. 455.

La Fontaine was possessed of singular naïveté. A curious anecdote is related of his enthusiasm for the apocryphal book of Baruch. He was one day with Racine, who being occupied for the moment, lent him a Bible which contained the Apocrypha, to look over until he should be at liberty. The good man opened by chance on a chapter in Baruch, which contained the prayer and supplication of the people; after perusing it with strong feelings of admiration, he suddenly addressed Racine — "Who is this Baruch? what a fine genius!" For some days he was so full of the subject, that every one he met was accosted with "Have you read Baruch? What a fine genius!" For the last two years of his life, La Fontaine acted the part of a contrite spirit; and practised some of the severest austerities of monastic worship. At his death it was discovered that he wore a hair shirt. Louis Racine wrote the following lines on the subject; —

Vrai dans tous ses écrits, vrais dans tous ses discours,
Vrai dans sa pénitence à la fin de ses jours,
Du Maitre qui s'approche il prévient la justice,
Et l'auteur de *Joconde* est couvert d'un cilice.

Rabelais was passionately admired by La Fontaine. He would allow no author, ancient or modern, sacred or profane, a place on the same shelf. He was one day at the house of Despréaux in company of Racine, the Docter Boileau and some others; one of the party was speaking of St. Augustine; he listened for some time abstractedly, at length, rousing himself as from a dream, he asked the Doctor with the most serious air, if he thought that Saint Augustine had more wit (esprit)

than Rabelais? The Doctor glancing at him from head to foot, merely replied; — "*Prenez-garde* Monsieur La Fontaine, one of your stockings is wrong side outwards" Many anecdotes are related of La Fontaine's absence of mind.

La Bruyère, in a speech before the French Academy in 1693, thus designates La Fontaine; — "Less unequal than Marot, and more poetic than Voiture, he has the liveliness, the happy turns, and the naïveté of both. He instructs in sport, inculcates virtue through the medium of the brute creation; raises the most insignificant subjects to sublimity; he is unrivalled in his peculiar style, ever original; and far superior to the models he has chosen, himself the most difficult model of all to imitate." Molière, speaking of La Fontaine to Boileau said, "*Le bon homme ira plus loin que nous.*" Those who wish to be made most fully acquainted with La Fontaine will do well to consult the *Eloges*, sent to the Marseilles Academy, in 1774, the one by Chamfort, which obtained the prize, and the other by La Harpe. The latter is more historical, and may be found in *La Fontaine et tous les Fabulistes*, of Guillon, Paris, 1803, 2 vol. 8vo. The *Eloge*, by Chamfort, is given in the edition of the *Trois Fabulistes*, par M. Gail. Paris, 1796, 4 vols. 8vo. The work, however, which contains the fullest particulars of the Life and Writings of La Fontaine, is *L'Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de La Fontaine*, par C. A. Walckenaer. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo. This volume will always be read with pleasure.

Peignot reckons the fables of La Fontaine at 241. Of these 36 are considered master-pieces. Tradition says that La Fontaine preferred over all his compositions, the Fable entitled *Le chêne et le roseau*; but persons of taste, and among others, the Abbé Barthélemy are of opinion, that the one of the *Animaux malades de la peste*, is entitled to the palm. These however, take precedence of the 36.

The following is a list of the 56, with the primitive sources to as many as could be traced;—*Le chêne et le roseau*, liv. 1, fab. 22, from Æsop, who has the olive instead of the oak. *Les animaux malades de la peste*, liv. 7 fab. 1, from the 14th sermon of Jean Raulin. *Le juge arbitre, l'hospitalier et le solitaire*, liv. 12, fab. 28, source unknown. *Le savetier et le financier*, liv. 8, fab. 2, from Jan. Eric. Erithraeus (J. Vict. Rossi). De modo scrib. hist. *Le Rat qui s'est retiré du monde*, liv. 7, fab. 3, source unknown. *Le cocher, le chat, et le souriceau*, liv. 6, fab. 5, from Abstemius. *Le lion, et le moucheron*, liv. 2, fab. 9, from Æsop. *Le renard et le bouc*, liv. 3, fab. 5, from Lockman. *La Mouche et le coche*, liv. 7, fab. 9, from Lockman. *L'alouette et ses petits, etc.* liv. 4, fab. 22: from Æsop. *Le meunier, son fils et l'âne*, liv. 3, fab. 1, from Robert Gobin (in his *loups ravissans, &c.*) *Les deux pigeons*, liv. 9, fab. 2, from Pilpay. *Le paysan du Danube*, liv. 2, fab. 7, not from Marcus-Aurelius; but of more modern date. *Le corbeau et le renard*, liv. 1, fab. 2, from Æsop, *La grenouille qui veut se faire aussi grosse qu'un bœuf*, liv. 1, fab. 3, from Phædrus. *La besace*, liv. 1, fab. 7, from the same. *L'hirondelle et les petits oiseaux*, liv. 1, fab. 8, from Æsop. *Le loup et l'agneau*, liv. 1, fab. 19, from Æsop. *Le rat de Ville et le rat des champs*, liv. 1, fab. 9, from Horace. *Le renard et la cigogne*, liv. 1, fab. 18, from Æsop. *L'aigle et l'escarbot*, liv. 2, fab. 8, from Æsop. *La lice et sa compagne*, liv. 2, fab. 7, from Phædrus. *Le loup et la cigogne*, liv. 3, fab. 9, from Æsop. *Le chat et le vieux rat*, liv. 3, fab. 18, from Æsop. *Le jardinier et son seigneur*, liv. 4. fab. 4, source unknown. *L'âne et le petit chien*, liv. 4, fab. 5, from Æsop. *L'œil du maitre*, liv. 4, fab. 21, from Phædrus. *Le renard qui a la queue coupée*, liv. 4, fab. 5, from Æsop. *La vieille et les deux servantes*, liv. 5, fab. 6, from Æsop. *Le lion s'en allant en guerre*, liv. 5, fab. 19, from Abstemius. *L'ours et les deux com-*

pagnons, liv. 5, fab. 20, from Æsop. *Phèbus et Borée*, liv. 6, fab. 3, from Lockman. *Le villageois et le serpent*, liv. 6, fab. 13, from Æsop. *Le charretier embourbé*, liv. 5, fab. 18, from Abstemius. *La discorde*, liv. 6, fab. 20, source unknown. *La jeune veuve*, liv. 6, fab. 21, from Abstemius. *La Laitière et le pot au lait*, liv. 7, fab. 10, from Pilpay *(le santon et le pot de miel.)* *Les deux coqs*, liv. 7, fab. 13, from Æsop. *Le chat, la belette, et le petit lapin*, liv. 7, fab. 16, from Pilpay *(le chat et la perdrix.)* *Les femmes et le secret*, liv. 8, fab. 6, from Abstemius. *Les deux amis*, liv. 8, fab. 11, from Pilpay. *L'éducation*, liv. 8, fab. 24, from Æsop. *Le loup et le chasseur*, liv. 8, fab. 27, from Pilpay. *L'huitre et les plaideurs*, liv. 9, fab. 9, from Camerarius. *Le singe et le chat*, liv. 9, fab. 17, source unknown. *Le gland et la citrouille*, liv. 9, fab. 4, from Abstemius. *L'homme et la couleuvre*, liv. 10, fab. 2, from Pilpay. *La tortue et les deux canards*, liv. 10, fab. 3, from Pilpay. *Les lapins*, liv. 10, fab. 15, source unknown. *Le vieillard et les trois jeunes hommes*, liv. 11, fab. 8, imitated from the Greek anthology. *Les deux chèvres*, liv. 12, fab. 4, source unknown. *Le chat et les deux moineaux*, liv. 12, fab. 2, from Furetière. *L'amour et la folie*, liv. 12, fab. 14, from Louis Labé. *Le philosophe Scythe*, liv. 12, fab. 20, from Aulus Gellius. These are the 56 fables, accounted the best from the pen of La Fontaine.

FONTANIER (M.)

La Henriade, avec un commentaire classique, par M. Fontanier. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

" The author of this work is already advantageously known by some very useful works on our language and literature ; by his editions of the *Tropes de Dumarsais*, with a commentary, his *Manuel classique pour l'étude des Tropes*, a book in great

request in the Colleges. In 1818, he published his *Etudes de la langue francaise sur Racine*, in which he reviewed the principal critical works on this celebrated tragic writer, as those of D'Olivet, Desfontaines, Louis Racine, Voltaire, l'Académie, Luneau de Boisjermain, La Harpe, and Geoffroy. His last work has the same degree of merit as his *Etudes sur Racine*. But the author, in both these productions, has carried his analytical scruples too far."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 701.

Force (Mlle. de la).

Histoire de Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre. Paris, 1783, 6 vols. 12mo.

"The History of Marguerite de Valois is one of the best productions of Mlle. De la Force, The novel of Gustavus Vasa is another of her works, in which the most ingenious fiction is united to the most interesting historic detail."—*Barbier's Bibl. &c.* vol. 5, p. 42.

Gay (Mlle. Delphine).

Nouveaux Essais poétiques. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo.

This Lady clothes her ideas in the most pure and elegant language, and holds a distinguished rank among modern French poets.

Galland (M.)

Les Mille et une Nuits, contes arabes, traduits par Galland, revus et continués par M. Caussin de Perceval. Paris, 1806, 9 vols. 18mo.

This is the best edition of this well-known production.

Barbier (in his *Bibl. &c.*) says, "I know no composition of this kind more ingenious, more varied, or more fascinating than the *Mille et une Nuits*, translated from the Arabian by Galland."

Gresset (J. B. L.)

Ses Œuvres, avec la parrain magnifique. Paris, 1811, 3 vols. 8vo.

The *chefs d'œuvres* of this amiable poet are *Le Méchant*, *Vertvert*, and *La Chartreuse*. We cannot say much for the translation of the Eclogues of Virgil, the tragedy of Edouard III. or the Essay on Harmony.

Guizot (Madame.)

Contes nouveaux. Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Madame Guizot is esteemed as a popular moral writer, addressing herself more particularly to the youthful classes. She may be styled the Miss Edgeworth of France. The tale of Scaramouch, of the Mother and Daughter, and of the Young Painter, are sufficient to shew her superiority over other writers of the same class."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 150. Madame Guizot is the author of several other works, equally esteemed.

Hugo (Victor).

Cromwell, tragédie, en cinq actes. Paris, 1828, 8vo.

"Modern French literature is becoming more and more embued with the spirit of the *Romantic* school. Almost all the novelties of the day are of this description, and not the less so

is the dramatic poem entitled *Cromwell*, by Victor Hugo, a man not unknown to many of our readers. This drama is the most formidable affair of the kind we have ever seen, being spread over no less than thirty finished sheets; we may perhaps, revert to it as a curious indication of the general political view of the present race of literary men in France."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 380.

"Cromwell is less a drama than a historical romance in dialogue; and yet it is so dramatic in spirit, that we feel angry it should not be so in body; and so amusing, without being perfectly dramatic, that we regret being constantly reminded that it was the author's intention to concoct a drama."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 4, p. 716.

Jouy (Etienne).

Sylla, tragédie, en cinq actes. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

"He (M. Jouy) wants some of the main qualifications of a tragic poet: he cannot individualize character; for if he could, he surely would not have made a cold monotonous declaimer of the changeful, humourous, elegant, licentious, witty, cunning, and gallant Sylla; he has no well-spring of poetry in him—we never read a tragedy so dry and destitute in this respect; not a single passage occurs to us which we can distinguish from ordinary prose, except by the metre, much less is there any instance of those overflowings of genius, or those bursts of exultation, or those low, sad, 'dying falls' of sorrow, which, whether we look to our own Shakespeare, to his Racine, or to the unquestioned models of elder Greece, the superior talent in every country has sanctioned and established. M. Jouy wants all this; still we shall be glad to meet with him again."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 28, p. 111.

Lamartine (A.)

Méditations poétiques. Paris, 1823, 8vo.

Nouvelles Méditations poétiques. Paris, 1823, 8vo.

Helléniennes, ou Elégies sur la Grèce. Paris, 1825, 8vo.

La Mort de Socrate. Paris, 1823, 8vo.

"With regard to M. Lamartine, we are far from saying that even to minds accustomed to the boldest strains of English Poetry, his productions can appear devoid of fault. Still more must his innovations in thought and language make him appear extravagant, and even barbarous, to the French, who measure poetry by the rule and compass, and give laws to inspiration. Yet the mind of this author is cast in a larger poetical mould than ever before was used by nature to create a Frenchman. * * * Should the poetry which the French affect to stigmatize under the epithet of romantic, ever get footing there, M. de Lamartine will be remembered as the founder of a school which shall supersede the classical mythological coldness and uniformity that prevail in all that has yet appeared in this department of French literature." — *Quarterly Review*, vol. 34, p. 429-30.

"Alphonse Lamartine, like his English prototype, was a gay young gentleman, a complete *roué (on dit.)* But reformed rakes now-a-day it seems, make the best poets, as well as the best husbands. Like another Childe, he visited Italy, and was resident, we believe, in some diplomatic situation at Naples, when his Byronic muse procured for him the hand of one of our fair country-women, with a large fortune. He has published one volume of Poetical Meditations, which has run through

we know not how many editions, and which has given their author the name of the first poet in France. He writes pretty morality, not so deep perhaps or so systematic as that of the Essay on Man, but with more feeling. He adds the melancholy of Byron, to the morality of Young."—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Mag.* vol. 13, p. 511.

Le dernier Chant de Childe Harold. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This poem of M. de Lamartine, is in continuation of the Childe Harold of Lord Byron. It is a highly poetical production. It was a hazardous task, and if Lamartine cannot be placed on a level with Lord Byron, he may be said at least, to approach him; more could not be done by any man of the age."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 26, p. 553.

La Fayette (Madame de).

La Princesse de Clèves. Paris, 1818, 18mo.

Zayde, histoire espagnol. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 24mo.

"Madame de la Fayette has supplied a model of novel writing, in Zayde, and the Princess of Clèves. These productions are esteemed for the delicacy of the sentiments, the happy turns of expression, and for the agreeable mixture of fact and fiction, which characterize them."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 38.

"Voltaire observed that the novels of Madame La Fayette were the first in which are described the manners of respectable people, and adventures consistent with nature and good taste. Fontenelle said that though he was by no means fond of novels

yet he had read the Princess of Clèves a number of times."—*Crawfurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 323.

Lebrun (P. D. E.)

Ses Œuvres, contenant Odes, Elégies, Epitres, &c. par Ginguené. Paris, 1811, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Le Brun is author of four vols. of Odes, Epigrams, Epistles and Elegies. His Odes rank in France with those of J. B. Rousseau and Malesherbes. He is, however, always spoken of by French Critics as '*aimable, spirituel, mais méchant*;' of his claims to the latter epithet, his little impromptu on the celebrated Fanni Beauharnois (grandmother to the Ex-Queen of Holland) is a proof—

Eglé, belle et poëte, a deux petits travers,
Elle fait son visage—et ne fait pas ses vers."

—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 340.

Lebrun de Charmettes (M.)

Ode á la Grande Armée. Paris, 8vo.

"Le Brun's Ode *A la grande Armée*, is written throughout with a vigourous hand. This Ode was put into the hands of the Emperor, almost immediately after its publication, while he stood on the battle-field of Friedland, and saw his vanquished enemies flying before him. How far poetry might have been a seasonable relief after such a scene, or what may be the justice of Napoleon's criticism, it is not our purpose to enquire; but we believe that he glanced over the verses, exclaiming 'Le Brun has here surpassed himself.' for he attributed the Ode to the celebrated poet of that name; and we know that he ordered

on the spot, a pension of 6000 francs a year to the supposed author. A few days afterwards the mistake was discovered. The old Poet had not his annuity confirmed on the occasion, (although he subsequently got one to the same amount) and the youthful student was placed on the pension list for 1200 francs, a sum more suitable to his station, though not equivalent to his merit, if the Imperial valuation was correct."—*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 13, p. 401.

LECLERCQ (Théodore).

Proverbes dramatiques, troisième édition. Paris, 1826, 5 vols. 8vo.

"M. Leclercq is one of the ablest satirists of the day. He exhibits a faithful picture of the manners and foibles of the age. No one possesses in a higher degree the tone of high life. His dialect is purely aristocratic. The fifth volume contains a piquant satire on the Jesuits."—*Le Globe*, vol. 4, p. 413.

LEGOUVÉ (G.)

Le Mérite des Femmes, et autres poésies. Paris, 1814, 12mo.

This is a charming poem, superior to any other by the same author, and combining the double advantage of a subject happily chosen, and elegantly treated.

Etéocle et Polynice, tragédie. Paris, an VIII. [1800].

"The Tragedy of Eteocle and Polynice, by M. Legouvé was first performed in the year eight (of the Republic.) It has

some good dramatic situations; and is distinguished by the chaste style peculiar to its author: but the subject, in the employment of which Racine failed, and which Boileau reproved, appears to be one not very favourable for the Drama; and though the plot of M. Legouvé is not without merit, it is possessed of but feeble interest, and the denouement is more shocking than heroic."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 10, *(Classe de la Langue et de la Littérature, &c.)*.

"It was bold to choose for the subject of a tragedy, the only one in treating which Racine has been unsuccessful. The success of the piece has been great on the stage, it remains for the reader to decide whether it is equally calculated to please in the closet."—*Pougens' Bibl.* No. 9, p. 77.

LESAGE, *See Œuvres Complètes.*

LLORENTÉ (J. A.)

Observations critiques sur le roman de Gil Blas de Santillane. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

There exists an interesting controversy, as to whether Lesage invented the celebrated novel of Gilblas, or borrowed the idea (and the Spanish controvertists assert almost the whole of it) from a Spanish work of Vincent Espinel, entitled, *La vida de lo Escudero don Marco d'Obrego.* M. le comte François de Neufchâteau, has written an Essay on the subject, which was read in the French Academy, and has since been printed at the head of the edition of Gilblas, forming a part of the *Collection des meilleurs ouvrages de la langue Française*, published by M. Didot. The above mentioned work of M. Llorente, forms a part of the controversy, in which M. Audifré has taken a part, in his *Biographie de Lesage.* By perusing these different Essays, the reader will be enabled to form a tolerable opinion of the question which it would be improper and impossible to treat in this work.

Lorris (Guillaume de).

Le Romant de la Rose, commencé par Guillaume de Lorris, et achevé par Jean de Meun. Verard, Paris. Another edition, Gailliot du Pré. Paris, 1526, fol.

"The Edition of 1526 (says Brunet) and all these of the 16th. Century are from the revisions of Clement Marot: some of his corrections are carried so far as to disguise the original; the best Edition is the one revised by M. Méon, and printed by P. Didot."—4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1814.

"The first 4000 lines of this celebrated production were written by Guillaume de Lorris who died in 1260. It was finished by Jean de Meun, who died in 1364, nick-named Clopinel, because he limped. Clopinel was the delight of the court of Philip le Bel. The *Roman de la Rose* is an allegorical poem, comprising the theory and practice of the Art of Love. A young man is described sleeping on a sunny bank, who dreams that he is in the midst of a most beautiful garden; he descries a rose-bud, the beauty of which enchants him: he proceeds to gather it, and meets with innumerable obstacles; he succeeds, however, at length, and the dream thus closes—

Ains eus la rose vermeille;
A tant fut jour, et je m'éveille,

Jean de Meun was the first who gave to the world, the loves and misfortunes of Abelard and Heloise."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 290.

Marivaux (P. Carlet de)

Le Paysan parvenu, ou les Mémoires de M* Paris, 1765, 3 vols. in 1, 12mo.**

"A truly original author is the ingenious Marivaux. His *Payean parvenu* will always maintain its reputation. His style, generally speaking, is natural and agreeable."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 85.

MAROT, *See Œuvres Complètes.*

MARMONTEL, *See Œuvres complètes.*

MOLIERE, *See Œuvres Complètes.*

MONTCRIF (F. A. P. de)

Ses Œuvres, et Histoire des Chats. Paris, 1791, 2 vols. 8vo.

Choix de Chansons, à commencer de celles du Comte de Champagne, jusques et compris celles de quelques poëtes vivans, recueillies par de Montcrif. Paris, 1757, 12mo.

"The *Rajeunissement inutile* is among this author's poetical productions the most admired. He has written some charming songs; the romance of the Countess of Saulx, and that of Alix and Alexis are deserving particular notice. The Anacreontic, to an air, by Handel, *Plus inconstant*, &c. is also his, and not, as has been said, the production of the Regent, or according to others, of the President Henault."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 42.

MONTOLIEU (Madame de).

Caroline de Lichtfield. Paris, 1798, 3 vols. 18mo.

"It is generally allowed that Caroline of Lichtfield is the most interesting of novels, next to the Princess of Clèves. Its

object is to shew that young persons may be happy, even though not united to the object of their first passion. Madame Montolieu is the authoress of a number of other novels of more or less interest and celebrity."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 76.

PARNY (Evariste).

Ses Œuvres choisies, avec une Notice et des Jugemens. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 32mo.

"The Elegies of M. de Parny, in which are described the pains and penalties of love, are particularly admired, both for style and sentiment. His latter productions were extremely licentious, and exhibit a sad picture of the debasement of the human mind."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 81-88.

PICARD (L. B.)

L'Honnête Homme, ou le Niais ; histoire de Georges Dercy, et de sa Famille. Paris, 1825, 3 vols. 12mo.

Aventures d'Eugène de Senneville et de Guillaume Delorme. Paris, 1815, 4 vols. 12mo.

L'Exalté, ou Histoire de Gabriel Désodry, Paris, 1824, 4 vols. 12mo.

Le Gil Blas de la Révolution, ou les Confessions de Laurent Giffard. Paris, 1824, 5 vols. 12mo.

"If the susceptibility, or rather the servility of the dramatic censorship supplies an excuse for mediocrity, it also has a most benumbing influence over real talent. To this disastrous cause

may be attributed the silence of the comic muse of Andrieux, Duval, Picard, &c. The latter has opened himself a new career for the exercise of his talent; the result of which is the production of the works mentioned above. The *Honnête Homme* is a faithful portraiture of modern manners. But in this, as in his other novels, the picture is overcharged, and is not without some tints of vulgarity."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 26, p. 250.

— Son Théâtre. Paris, 1812, 6 vols. 8vo.

"About the same time (French Revolution) appeared three comic poets, Fabre d'Eglantine, (who by the bye, was the principal composer of another work, not less comic, the Republican Calender, which substitutes cabbages, parsnips, turnips, and other esculent plants, in the room of the Saints which formerly presided over the days of the year,) author of the *Philinte de Molière, &c.*; Collin d'Harleville, and Andrieux. The most prolific poet of the times in this walk of the Drama, is M. Picard, who produced twenty-five comedies before he was forty years of age; and all of them at least amusing."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 29, p. 27.

"Monsieur Picard has obtained some celebrity, in England, for his novels. In France, he is best known and most admired for his excellent and numerous comedies. His *Petite Ville*, *Les Marionettes*, *Monsieur Muzard*, *Les deux Réputations*, and *Le Colatéral* are among those of his works, which have most eminently contributed to bestow on him the distinguishing *sobriquet* of '*Le petit Molière.*'"—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 377.

PIGAULT-LEBRUN, *See Œuvres complètes.*

PIRON (Alexis),

Œuvres dramatiques. Paris, 1758, 3 vols. 12mo.

"I read Piron's Comedy, *La Métromanie*, which there was an intention of acting at *Mon Repos*. The versification is beautiful, and many of the sentiments correct and well-expressed. This applies to the whole scene between M. Ballivan and Danus. But I never read any thing worse contrived than the plot. There is much confusion in that part which regards the lovers." —*Gibbon's Miscel. Works*, vol. 2, p. 296.

PRÉVOST (l'Abbé).

Histoire de Cléveland, fils naturel de Cromwell. Paris, 1808, 6 vols. 12mo.

Le Doyen de Killerine. Paris, 1808, 4 vols. 12mo.

Histoire de Manon Lescaut et du Chevalier des Grieux. Paris, 1818, 12mo.

Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité, Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.

"The Memoirs of a Man of Quality, Cleveland, and the History of the Chevalier de Grieux, &c. are replete with incidents of the most afflicting and terrible kind. Some French critics have assigned to Prevost the same rank in romance writing, as Crebillon holds in tragedy."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 77.

"In his Memoirs of a Man of Quality, and his History of Cleveland, there is much to commend, and some little to condemn. The characters are ably drawn, and well sustained; the diction is pure, noble, and natural; but one is fatigued by the number of petty details, and too multiplied moral reflections.

His novel of the *Doyen de Killerine*, though much too prolix, is amusing and interesting. His History of Margaret of Anjou should also be classed among his novels; it is a mixture of fact and fiction. His History of a Modern Greek, said to be founded on fact, may be placed among the Abbé's most successful productions. The History of the Chevalier de Grieux and of Manon Lescaut, may take precedence of all his productions. The Abbé was a most voluminous writer. He wrote an account of Voyages and Travels, from the commencement of the fifteenth century, in 16 vols. 4to. which was abridged and continued by La Harpe."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 355.

Pougens (Charles).

Les Quatre Ages. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

Lettres d'un Chartreux. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 18mo.

Abel, ou les Trois Frères. Paris, 1820, 1 vol. 12mo.

"These productions of M. Pougens must be classed among the philosophical tales. *Les Quatre Ages* is an exceedingly pleasing description of the pleasures of a country life: it is a species of pastoral which Gessner would perhaps have not disavowed. The *Lettres d'un Chartreux*, describe in passionate terms, the ravages made by love, in the heart of one isolated from all society; it is a terrible picture very finely drawn. In the tale of Abel, the author proposes to establish, that too rigorous an education produces ill effects: that in punishing too severely the errors of youth, the heart is thereby rendered callous rather than ameliorated, in short, that our Penal Code is too severe, that the punishments inflicted, for crimes which do

not incur the pain of death, make confirmed delinquents of those who might by less cruel means be brought back to the path of virtue."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 84-92.

Quinault (Philippe.)

Son Théâtre. Paris, 1739, 5 vols. 12mo.

"Quinault, before he was thirty years of age, had produced sixteen Theatrical Pieces, all in verse, and in five acts. His comedy of the *Mère Coquette*, is the only one which has survived to the present day. Boileau says that all, in M. Quinault's Tragedies, except the words *Je vous hais!* is conveyed in gentle terms. He however abandoned the regular drama, and betook himself to the composition of Operas. He possessed good sense and amiability, and his works partake of these qualities. His poetry is graceful, but not distinguished for genius. His best operas are *Alceste*, *Thésée*, *Roland*, *Atys*, and *Armide*, which may be considered his *chef-d'œuvre*."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 1, p. 418-420.

Rabelais (François).

Ses Œuvres, édition variorum, augmentée de pièces inédites, des Songes drôlatiques de Pantagruel, ouvrage posthume, avec l'explication en regard; des remarques de Le Duchat, de Bernier, de Le Motteux, de l'Abbé de Marsy, de Voltaire, de Ginguené, &c., et d'un nouveau Commentaire historique et philologique par MM. Eloy-Johanneau et Esmangart. Paris, 1823, 10 vols. 8vo.

This edition of the works of Rabelais, printed by Didot the Elder, is ornamented with 132 engravings, 120 of which serve to illustrate the *Songes drolatiques*.

Cardinal Duprat was so enamoured of Rabelais' works that he was never without a copy of them. Wherever he went, his Rabelais went with him. Cardinal Jean du Bellay was possessed of the same feeling; he admired Rabelais so much, that he refused a learned individual of the day, a seat at his table, because he had not read *the Book*, for so Rabelais' singular narrative was called. Boileau styled him, good sense under a mask. La Bruyère spoke of him as follows:—"Rabelais is incomprehensible. His book is an inexplicable enigma; a chimera. It is the face of a beautiful woman, in other respects terribly deformed. It is a monstrous compilation of moral beauty and vile corruption; what is bad of it, is of the worst description, the height of vulgarity; what is good, is most exquisitely so, the perfection of delicacy."

Sterne is well known to have been a great admirer of Rabelais, and not a little of the spirit of the *Curé de Meudon*, is diffused through his writings. The quaintness and abruptness of his style may be traced also to Rabelais.

Rabelais is more celebrated than read. In every page of his satire may be traced the character of the man, whose words on his death-bed were—*Je m'en vais chercher un grand peut-être.*

Swift, who has been called by some the English Rabelais, perhaps caught the idea of his Tale of a Tub, and of his Gulliver, from a knowledge of the *Curé de Meudon*'s productions.

RAYNOUARD (F. J. M.)

Les Templiers, tragédie, en cinq actes. Paris, 8vo.

"M. Raynouard, originally an *avocat* in Province, but sufficiently independent in his circumstances to permit his giving up his profession, has long retired to the enjoyment of literary pursuits. His fine tragedy of the Templars was crowned with the most complete success."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 341.

"The tragedy of the Templars had a run of thirty-five nights. The Jury being of opinion, that originality of conception, novelty of design, and the power of producing great effects by simple means, are the highest characteristics of the dramatic art; and allowing that such distinguish the tragedy of the Templars, they present it to your Majesty (Napoleon) as being worthy of the prize."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 10-17.

"We cannot say that we find in it much of that bright genius, which marks the best plays of Corneille; and it has less of that pathos, which charms us in Racine. Many of the scenes are cold and languid. There is little passion, and consequently little interest. The situation of the young Marigni would frequently excite our pity, if he seemed to have more feeling for himself. The Grand Master is a virtuous and stern barbarian, in whose inflexible character we do not recognise the temporizing spirit of Jaques de Molay, who confessed, who retracted his confession, and who probably would have been equally burnt if he had not."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 9, p. 209.

— Choix des Poésies originales des Troubadours. Paris, 1822, 6 vols. 8vo.

"This work is of great importance towards the illustration of a portion of the literary history of Europe; and we hardly know which to admire most, the admirable order, the philosophy, and the enlightened criticism, which are apparent in every page; or the spirit of industry, so necessary to overcome the immense

difficulties, which were in the way of the accomplishment of such a work."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 66.

RÉGNARD (M.)

Son Théâtre, et Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1790, 6 vols. 8vo.

Voltaire said of this author—"He who is not pleased with Regnard, never can appreciate Molière."

"His (Regnard's) *Joueur* is only inferior to the *chefs d'œuvre* of Molière; and the *Métromanie* of Piron. It is the only piece in which the author is strictly moral. * * * The *Légataire* is nearly equal, and by some preferred to the *Joueur*; it is highly comic. The *Ménechmes*, should follow next."—*Peignot's Manuel, &c.* vol. 2, p. 97-8.

RIBOUTÉ (M.)

L'Assemblée de Famille, comédie. Paris, 1818, 8vo.

"*L'Assemblée de famille*, by M. Ribouté, was first acted in 1808. The representation of this piece was attended with a marked success, a success which still continues. It is a picture of manners, neither devoid of truth nor interest; its plot is simple; but it is deficient in humour and originality."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 20.

RONSARD (Pierre).

Ses Œuvres, augmentées et illustrées de commentaires, par Nic. Richelet. Paris, 1623, 2 vols. folio.

"Ronsard was idolized in his time. He was styled the Prince of Poets. The principal prize at the Floral Games was awarded him, and was thought to be a reward so much below his merit, that the City of Toulouse forwarded him a silver figure of Minerva, accompanied by a decree, in which he was called *Le Poète Français par excellence!* He was patronized, among others, by Mary, Queen of Scots. He first introduced the Ode among the French." —*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 1, p. 325-328.

The following curious anecdote, relative to the muse of Ronsard, is related by Brantome;—A French gentleman, whose name was Chatelard, condemned, in Scotland, to lose his head, for having attempted the honor of a Queen, would have a hymn of Ronsard repeated while on the scaffold, in place of any religious rites. The hymn *(De la mort)* says Brantome, is a fine composition, and capable of giving consolation at the moment of dissolution.

Roy (Père Le).

Satyre Ménippé, de la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne, et de la tenue des Etats de Paris, par Le Roy, Gillot, Passerat, Rapin, Florent-Chrétien, etc. Paris, 1593, 1 vol. 8vo.

"It is almost superfluous to heap further praise upon this ingenious and celebrated Satire. When it first appeared it was considered a *Chef d'œuvre* (four editions having been sold in three weeks) and it is evident that time has not diminished its reputation. It is the most curious and useful book extant, for a thorough insight into the true spirit and secret springs of the famous league; and is written in a style of delicate and poignant raillery, by a Junto of the choicest wits of the time

Rapin, in his reflections on Poetry, says that this satire surpasses every work of the kind that has been produced for centuries, and Voltaire was of opinion that its character could not be heightened."—Le Long. *Bibliothèque de la France.*

Rousseau (Jean Baptiste).

Ses Œuvres, précédées d'un Essai historique sur sa vie, et augmentées de notes et d'un choix de ses lettres, &c. par M. Amor-Durivier. Paris, 1820, 5 vols. 8vo.

"Rousseau is generally acknowledged to be one of the best French Poets. He was a shoemaker's son: received a good education; early distinguished himself by his poetical effusions; admired for his talents, and above want, his happiness seemed complete, when a terrible storm gathered and burst over him. The *Café de Laurent* was the resort of the great wits: there might be seen Rousseau, La Motte, Fontenelle, Crébillon, Saurin, &c. An opera called *Hésione*, made its appearance. Rousseau directed some satirical verses against it. These produced others of abominable language and tendency. Rousseau was accused as the author of these also: he stoutly disavowed them. In the midst of the confusion which this contest had made, Rousseau cast the blame on Saurin, who immediately commenced a suit at law against him, and accused him of subornation. This charge the Parliament thought sufficiently substantiated; and Rousseau was condemned to perpetual banishment. He retired to Switzerland; became acquainted with the Count du Luc, and Prince Eugene, joined the latter at Vienna, lost his favour, and set out for Brussels. In 1721 he arrived in England, where he published an Edition of his works. He again visited Brussels, where commenced his quarrel with

Voltaire. He paid a secret visit to Paris, and his friends endeavoured to procure a revocation of his sentence, but not succeeding, he returned to Brussels, where he died in 1741. After receiving the sacrament, he publicly declared that he was not the author of the aforesaid vile Couplets, which had been the cause of all his misfortunes. Piron wrote an epitaph for him as follows—

Ci-gît l'illustre et malheureux Rousseau,
Le Brabant fut sa tombe, et Paris son berceau,
Voici l'abrégé de sa vie,
Qui fut trop longue de moitié
Il fut trente ans digne d'envie,
Et trente ans digne de pitié.

—*Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 2, p. 20-26.

Sainte-Palaye (De la Carme de).

Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie. Paris, 1781, 3 vols. 12mo.

"These Memoirs unite the usefulness of history to the charms of romance. The author's style is pure, natural, and elegant."
—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 32.

Salm (Madame la Princesse de).

Vingt-quatre heures d'une Femme sensible, ou une grande leçon. Paris, 1825.

"The second edition of this charming little work, just published, is a proof of its flattering reception with the public. It abounds with fine sentiments, and displays a profound knowledge of the human heart, and is written sometimes in a style

of tenderness and ease, bespeaking a confiding affection; and sometimes in one of bitterness and heat, the result of jealous feeling."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 790.

SCARRON (Paul)

Le Roman comique, avec la troisiéme partie, par A. Offray. Paris, 1766, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The *Roman comique* is well known, and abounds with pleasantry, with wit, and character."—*D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature,* vol. 2, p. 232.

SCUDÉRY (Madame de).

Clélie, Histoire romaine. Paris, 1666, 10 vols. 12mo.

"This Lady wrote 40 volumes of novels; the principal of which are *Clélie, Artamène, Ibrahim, Almaide, Célinte, Mathilde d'Aguilar,* and *Célamine.* She also wrote Conversations, to the amount of 10 volumes. And what is more remarkable, her Essay on Glory obtained the prize of eloquence, the first ever decreed by the French Academy."—*Crawford's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 319.

SISMONDI (J. C. Simonde de.)

Julia Severa, ou l'an quatre cent quatre-vingt douze. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 12mo.

"The reader will become better acquainted, by reading this novel, than he would, by perusing any history, with the manners of the Franks, the Gauls and the Romans of that period; as well as with the wild court of Clovis; the ambition and

the policy of the Clergy of that period; the vanity, the meanness and the luxury of the Roman patricians; the misfortunes of the brave but oppressed Gauls, and the wrecks of the ancient fanaticism of the Druids, still casting a faint gleam amidst the gloomy forests of Gaul."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 103.

STAEL (Madame de).

Corinne, ou l'Italie. Paris, 1807, 2 vols. 12mo.

Delphine. Paris, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The narrative of Madame de Stael is as lively and affecting as her descriptions are picturesque and beautiful, so that each of them, by itself, could maintain a high place in the species of composition to which it belongs. The conception of the story is also in a high degree original; the difference of national character is the force that sets all in motion; and it is Great Britain and Italy, the extremes of civilized Europe, that are personified and contrasted, in the hero and heroine of this romantic tale."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 11, p. 183.

Delphine is a highly wrought production, and though not so popular as her Corinna, is still worthy of the eminent station, which Madame de Stael has obtained in the literary world.

ST. PIERRE (Bernardin de)

Paul et Virginie. Paris, 1819, 12mo.

La Chaumière Indienne. Paris, 1807, 12mo.

"Paul and Virginia, a sort of moral tale, has obtained a far-spreading and well-deserved reputation. It was first pub-

lished in 1788, in the fourth volume of the Studies of Nature. The tale is founded on fact. Saint Pierre is a writer of great feeling; his style is simply elegant, not devoid of ornament, and what there is, is selected with great taste."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 118.

The *Chaumière Indienne* is one of the most attractive tales in any language. It is replete with interest; and the style is animated, rich, pure, and harmonious.

Souza (Madame de).

Mademoiselle de Tournon. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 18mo.

Eugène et Mathilde. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Madame de Souza has written several very popular novels. The story of *Eugène et Mathilde* is perhaps more artfully constructed than any that Madame de Souza has hitherto produced. The time of the events is during the first years of the French Revolution, and the struggles of an uncloistered nun with her vow of singleness, afford, if not the chief, the most touching source of its interest. The characters of the three sisters, the prim, rigid Ernestine, '*que dès quinze ans on eut voulu rajeunir*'; the capricious, but affectionate and natural Mathilde, who, when expostulated with on any of her faults, thinks it enough to answer gaily '*je suis comme celle*', and the gentle young nun, Eugénie, whose ready sacrifices to another world, are enhanced by her susceptibility of the best affections of this; all these various portraits are touched with a delicacy, a discrimination, and a truth, which throw an air of perfect reality over the painful story to which they belong. The story of Madame de Tournon is founded on a few pages in the *Mémoires de Marguerite de Valois*, which relate the melan-

choly death of the young Hélène de Tournon, daughter of the celebrated woman of that name, who twice defended the town of Tournon against the Protestants. * * * The personages in this novel are almost all historical; and the skill with which their real characters, as well as that of the gallant, superstitious, and cruel court to which they belonged, are made to serve the purposes of the author's fiction, without deviating in the slightest degree from their original and recorded peculiarities, is the more remarkable, from its rarity in works of this kind, where, as in the portraits of distinguished persons in print-shops, the name is often the only part of the original that is preserved."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 34, p. 376-377.

TASTU (Madame Amable).

Poésies, etc. quatrième édition. Paris, 1827, 1 vol. 12mo.

"Madame Tastu, in her poetical effusions, unites the qualities of both sexes, energy and grace; and these qualities, far from weakening the effect, only serve to produce a more lively and a more refined interest."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 650.

TRESSAN (M. de).

Corps d'Extraits de Romans de Chevalerie. Paris, 1786, 4 vols. 12mo.

"We owe this work to the labours of M. de Tressan. The first volume contains a sketch of French romances. Then follow *Tristan de Léonois*, *Artus de Bretagne*, *Florus et Blanchefleur*, &c, an extract from the Romance of the Rose, *Pierre de Provence*, and the *Belle Maguelone*. The second

and third contain a number of other extracts from old romances. The fourth volume, besides a dissertation on the origin of romance writing, before the Christian era, contains a work of some length, entitled *Zélie*, a novel which has supplied the materials for the comedy of that name, in the 'Theatre of Education,' by Madame de Genlis."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 30.

TERRASSON (l'Abbé Jean).

Séthos, histoire ou vie tirée des monumens-anecdotes de l'ancienne Egypte, traduit d'un MS. grec, composé par Terrasson. Paris, 1731, 3 vols. 12mo.

This is an edition recommended by Brunet. A new edition of it was published in 1813, in 6 vols. 18mo.

"I had borrowed of M. B——. a French moral and political romance of the Abbé Terrasson, called Sethos. The beginning is fine, the description of the manners of the court of Memphis is worthy of Tacitus; and the system of the Egyptian initiation is a very happy thought; but, unluckily, the interest of the piece gradually diminishes in every book, till you arrive at the catastrophe, which is very cold and unnatural. As to the style, it is pure and elegant, scarcely ever elevated, and never animated. The Abbé Terrasson had too mathematical a head to excel in the language of descriptino, and too stoic a heart to shine in that of the passions. His feelings, however, are just, though not warm; the whole work breathes a spirit of virtue and humanity, which renders it very amiable."—*Gibbon's Miscel. Works*, vol. 2, p. 93.

VIENNET (J. P. G.)

Epitres et Poésies, suivies du Poëme de Parga, Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

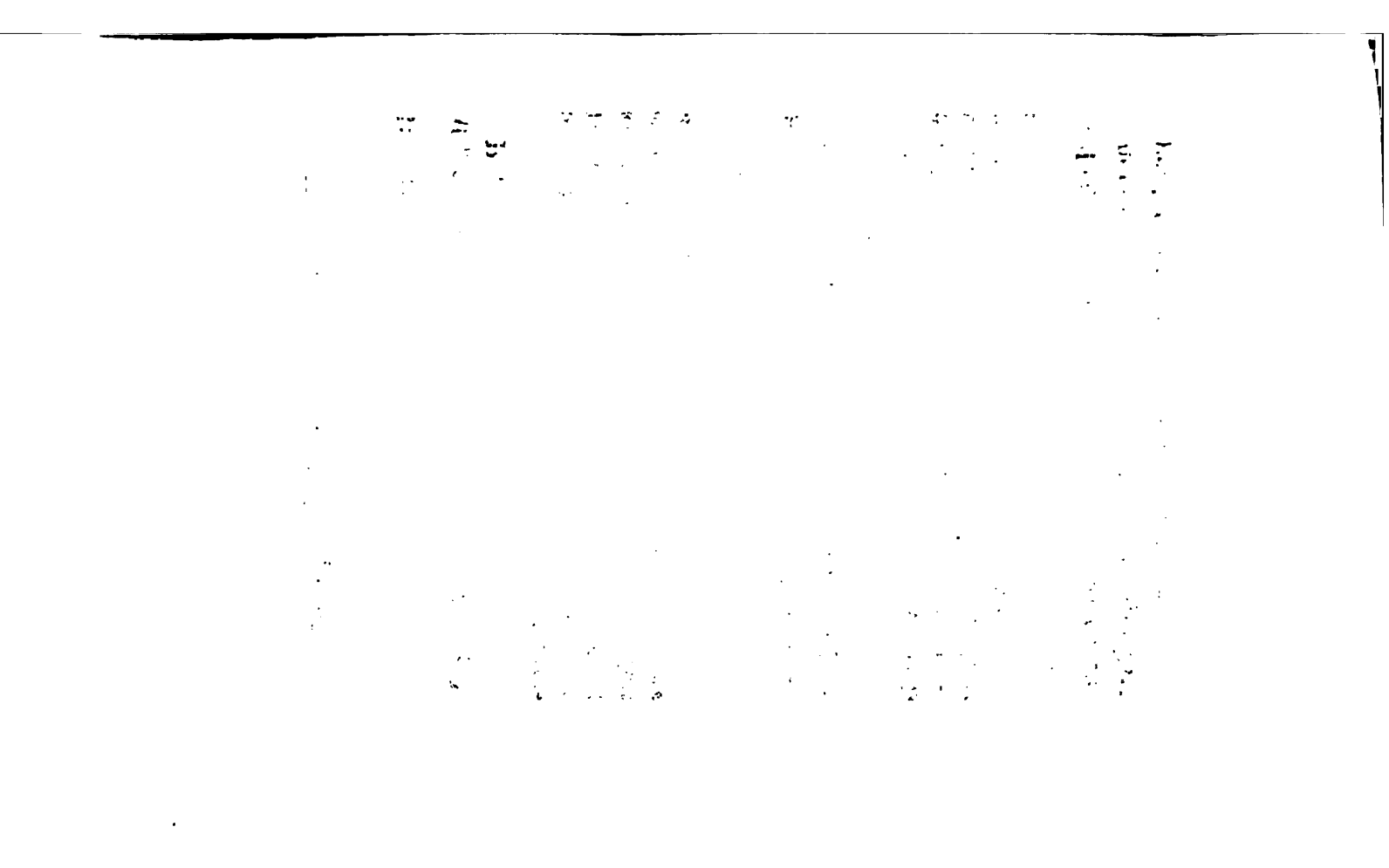
"M. Viennet deservedly bears the character of a distinguished poet, a philosopher, and good citizen. The present collection consists of sixteen Epistles, followed by *Parga*, a poem. Part of these Epistles are purely literary; and in others of them, the author glances at passing events; one of them is a specimen of a heroic Epistle, a species of writing, it must be allowed, not very successful in France, since the only remarkable specimen we have is a translation from Pope, and like all other translations, very inferior to the original."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 10, p. 136.

FINE ARTS,

ANTIQUITIES, &c,

INTRODUCTION.

The Fine Arts are a subject upon which the French have expended a great deal of study and research, as the fine works which they have published sufficiently testify. The "Galerie Française" is a magnificent undertaking, and worthy of the great names, which are enrolled among its contributors. The "Annales du Musée," the "Galerie historique des Hommes célèbres, &c." and the "Vies et Œuvres des Peintres, &c." with which the celebrated name of LANDON is connected, are works of no ordinary stamp. The "Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, &c." by M. SEROUX d'AGINCOURT, is a work of great labour and profound research. Fourteen hundred objects, connected with the remains of Art, are engraved, to illustrate the author's subject. Other works of more or less interest and celebrity, in reference to the Fine Arts, will be found in the succeeding pages.



FINE ARTS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Bouillon (P).

Musée des Antiques, dessiné et gravé, par P. Bouillon. Paris, 1826, 3 vols. fol.

"The three volumes of which this work is composed, contain all the ancient sculpture which enriches the galleries of the Louvre. This immense and magnificent collection, designed and engraved by the same artist, is worthy of the highest praise; and deserving the most distinguished success."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 787.

Deperthe (J. B.)

Histoire de l'Art du Paysage, depuis la renaissance des Beaux-Arts, jusq'au dix-huitième siècle, &c. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Not only a profound knowledge of the subject prevails through this new work of M. Deperthes; but it is also distinguished for the able judgments pronounced on the merits of the various artists, past in review." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 19, p. 196.

— Théorie du Paysage, ou considérations générales, sur les beautés de la nature, que l'art peut imiter, &c. Paris, 1818, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The theory of landscape is very elegantly written, in a picturesque and varied style, so as to correspond with the subjects treated. The work has been long expected and desired by Artists, who felt the want of a complete treatise on the subject. Fifty copies of the work have been purchased by the Minister of the Interior, for the use of the Royal Colleges."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 8, p. 94-101.

Droz (Joseph).

Etudes sur le Beau dans les Arts. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo.

"An acute moralist, he (the author) displays, in the exercise of his judgment, as great penetration as justice; an elegant writer, he unites the graces of style with depth of reasoning; a subject, purely metaphysical, in his hands, presents nothing obscure, complex, or superfluous."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 653.

Dumersan (M.)

Notice des Monumens, exposés dans le Cabinet des Antiques de la Bibliothèque du Roi, suivie d'une description des objets les plus curieux, que renferme cet établissement, &c. Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"They who wish to visit the *Bibliothèque du Roi* will do well to take this volume as a guide to its collections. It contains many interesting remarks on the subjects of history and the arts. The variety of the objects described, forms of itself a subject of useful comparison; these objects, among others, consist of the Egyptian papyrus, Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek,

and Roman inscriptions, medallions, bas-reliefs, busts, vases, marbles, &c."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 212.

Galerie Antique.

Galerie antique, ou Collection des Chefs-d'œuvres d'Architecture, de Sculpture, et de Peinture antiques. Paris, 12 parts in 1 vol. folio.

This work is particularly designed for the use of architects, painters, sculptors, and the amateurs of antiquity and the fine arts. It was proposed, in forming it, to offer them a choice collection of the most pure and elegant productions of the best ages of Greece, and to save them the great expense attending the acquisition of those high-priced works which relate to the arts of Greece. The 12 *livraisons* published form one volume. The importance of the monuments which it contains, viz. the Pantheon, the Propylæe, the Erechteum, the Temples of Minerva-Polias, and of Pandrosa, the Choragic Monuments of Thrasillas and Lysicrates, a Plan of the Acropolis, the Tower of the Winds, and the Portico of Augustus; all types of Grecian architecture, give it a peculiar value. It may be said to comprise in itself a complete course of the science, in which the three Grecian orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, are illustrated by the richest and most beautiful specimens.

Galerie Française.

Galerie française, ou collection de portraits des hommes et des femmes célèbres, qui ont illustré la France, dans les seizième, dix-septième et dix-huitième siècle, accompagné de

notices biographiques, sur chacun d'eux; par une Société d'Hommes de Lettres, et d'Artistes. Paris, 1821.

"This is a noble undertaking, and redounds to the glory and honor of the French Nation. Among the contributors may be named MM. Andrieux, Denon and Fourier of the Institute. Droz, Forbin, Gautherot, Lémontey, Leseur, Mathieu Dumas, Miel, Muriel, Pickerand, de Segur, and Villemain. A strict fidelity distinguishes the Portraits already published; and the Literary Notices rival the efforts of the Artists, in rigorous truth and precision."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 184.

GÉBÉLIN (Court de.)

Monde primitif, analysé et comparé avec le monde moderne, ou recherches sur les antiquités du monde. Paris, 1773-82, 9 vols. 4to. with plates.

"It is not without reason that the French rank this work among those which have done the greatest honour to their nation. A great French critic (D'Alembert) thought the undertaking sufficient to require the united talents of the "Academy of Forty," and would scarcely believe that one man could have encompassed so great a variety of objects with such wonderful success."—*Dictionnaire historique.* As the title does not sufficiently convey an idea of the nature of the work, we annex the contents of each volume:—1, *Allégories Orientales.* 2, *Grammaire universelle.* 3, *Origine du langage et de l'Ecriture.* 4. *Histoire civile, religieuse et allégorique du Calendrier.* 5, *Dictionnaire étymologique Français-Celte.* 6 *and* 7, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue Latine.* 8, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue Grecque.* 9, *Dissertations mêlées*

(de l'histoire orientale; des symboles, des armoiries, et du blason des Anciens; des noms de familles; des jeux; des langues d'Amérique, &c.)

LANDON (C.)

Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole moderne des beaux-arts. Recueil de gravures au trait, d'après les principaux ouvrages de peinture, sculpture, &c. du Musée. Paris, 1801-1810, 7 vols. 8vo.

Each volume of this interesting work contains 72 engravings, 150 pages of text, and an engraved title. To this first collection should be added *Paysage et Tableaux de genre.* Paris 1805, 4 vols. 8vo. since which have also appeared, *Annales du Musée, seconde collection, partie ancienne*, Paris 1810-14, 5 vols. 8vo. *y compris la Galerie Giustiniani. Salon de* 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. &c. the whole composing 48 vols, 8vo, 1801-24.

— Galerie historique des Hommes les plus célèbres de tous les siècles et de toutes les nations, contenant leurs portraits, gravés au trait, avec un abrégé de leurs vies, &c. Paris, 1805, 13 vols. 12mo.

The historic gallery possesses the principal advantages of an historical dictionary, without its inconveniences. These dictionaries are in general either too voluminous, containing a multitude of persons, whose history we care very little about; or too concise, consisting only of a collection of meagre articles, by far too numerous, and frequently containing nothing more than dates or titles. The Historic Gallery, on the contrary, is

a selection of portraits, graphic and historical, of the most celebrated persons of all ages and all nations. Each historical account occupies 2, 4, 6, 8 or more pages, according to the importance of the subject. In order to justify the favorable reception which the public has given to this work, it will suffice to name the principal contributors, viz. Messrs. Auger, De Barante, Biot, Bourdois, Cuvier, Durdent, Feuillet, Landon, Le Breton, &c.

" This work, published by the celebrated painter M. Landon, has obtained a well-merited success. A great number of articles inserted in the *Galerie Historique*, prove that the authors of them are well read in History; some of them deserve particular mention; such as, in general, those by M. Feuillet, designated by the letter F. those by M. Auger, with the initial A. and those by M. La Renaudière, with the initials P. H. L." —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3, p. 282.

—Vies et Œuvres des Peintres les plus célèbres de toutes les Ecoles. Recueil classique, réduit et gravé au trait, et publié par Landon, 24 vols. 4to.

To combine in one work all the productions of the same master, dispersed in numerous cabinets and in different countries, to render their compositions with scrupulous fidelity, to present them in an uniform size, engraved with great purity, and at an extremely moderate price, was the plan which the editor of the above-mentioned work, proposed to himself, and which he has fulfilled with laudable perseverance. When we consider the influence exercised by the Fine Arts upon the manners and habits of a nation, as well as upon its manufactures, we cannot but feel a wish that this collection, so well adapted to promote a taste for them, may become the manual of all artists, and find a place in every library.—*See* LEGRAND.

Lebrun (J. B. P.)

Galerie des Peintres flamands, hollandais, et allemands: ouvrage enrichi de 201 planches, gravées d'après les meilleurs tableaux de ces maîtres, par les plus habiles artistes de France, de Hollande, et d'Allemagne. Paris, 1792-6 3 vols. fol.

This work, confined to the productions of a distinct and separate school, is accompanied by letter-press, in which Le Brun has displayed the extensive knowledge, which the particular study of painting, long experience, and frequent travels in foreign countries, enabled him to acquire.

Legrand & Landon.

Description de Paris et de ses Edifices, avec un précis historique, et des observations. Paris, 1806-9, 2 vols. 8vo.

In order to convey a correct idea of the most remarkable buildings of Paris, the Editors conceived that plans and geometrical elevations, which detail at once the extent, the distributions, and the just proportions of the edifices, were preferable to perspective views, which give only a single aspect, and in which, it is frequently necessary to sacrifice to picturesque effect, the most valuable parts of the whole. All the plans are reduced to a common scale, so that, at the first glance, the spectator may judge comparatively of the extent of the various edifices. The work thus executed, is admirably adapted for the use of artists and amateurs, as well as of foreigners, who visit the French capital, and who, familiarised before-hand with the de-

tails of the fine edifices, of which Paris presents a surprising assemblage, will afterwards view them with more advantage and retain a more perfect recollection of them.

Seroux d'Agincourt (J. B. L. G.)

Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, depuis sa décadence, au quatrième siècle, jusqu'à son renouvellement, au seizième, ouvrage enrichi de 325 planches. Paris, 1823, 6 vols. folio.

"We cannot say too much in praise of the industry of the author, who consecrated 30 years of his life, and great part of a large fortune, to accomplish this noble enterprize. To bring together, as he has done, the relics of every age and country; and to leave no void in the chronological order of these materials, must have been a work of immense labour and cost."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 109.

M. d'Agincourt has divided his history into three parts; the first is devoted to architecture, the second to sculpture, and the third to painting; but he has not neglected any of the correlative branches. The plates are 325 in number, of which 73 belong to architecture, 48 to sculpture, and 204 to painting. The monuments which they represent are upwards of 1400. The whole of them were engraved at Rome, under the immediate inspection of the author, and are executed with great fidelity; the true character of the originals is carefully preserved, a circumstance of no small importance for the object of the work.

Maillot & Martin.

Recherches sur les costumes, les mœurs, les

usages religieux, civils et militaires des anciens peuples, d'après les auteurs célèbres et les monumens antiques, ouvrage mêlé de critiques, et de préceptes utiles aux jeunes peintres, sculpteurs, &c. orné de 296 planches, au trait. Paris, 1804-6, 3 vols. 4to.

The object of this work is to facilitate to artists the study of the costumes and manners of the people of antiquity, and to save them much valuable time. The author, in devoting to this work more than thirty years of his life, has been desirous of producing a complete elementary work, on the costume of the ancients, and to exhibit only such examples as have been proved to be authentic, by monuments, and by the testimony of celebrated authors, whose names he has taken care to note, by the side of each subject. The first volume contains, in very great detail, the costume, manners, customs, &c. of the Romans, after medals and many other ancient monuments of the different ages, from Romulus to the last Emperors of Constantinople. The second volume includes details of the same kind, respecting more than three hundred nations or cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, especially the Greeks, Gauls, Turks, and Egyptians; and also respecting the Christians of the first ages of the Church. The third volume is devoted to the costume, manners, and customs of the French, from the commencement of the monarchy to the reign of Louis XIV. The engravings are all taken from the medals and monuments of each epoch.

MIONNET (Th. E.)

Description de Médailles antiques, grecques et romaines, avec leur degré de rareté et leur estimation, &c. Paris, 1806-13, 6 vols.

8vo. of text, and one vol. of plates. Supplement. Paris, 1819-22, 2 vols. with plates.

"This work serves as a catalogue, containing more than 20,000 impressions of medals. It is a valuable work that has found its way into almost every public library in Europe. Every Consul in the Levant has a copy of it; and every learned traveller makes it his *vade mecum*."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 100.

ORLOFF (Grégoire).

Essai sur l'Histoire de la Musique en Italie, depuis les temps les plus anciens, jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We can at least assure the reader that the elements of the history of the Art are contained in this Essay. The author has spared no pains to procure all the information necessary to his work; and as he cites only the most accredited writers, we may venture to say that the facts which he has assembled may be entirely depended on."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 88.

TOULONGEON (F. E.)

Manuel du Muséum Français, contenant une description analytique et raisonnée, avec une gravure, au trait, de chaque tableau, tous classés par écoles et par œuvres des grands maitres. Paris, 10 livraisons, 8vo.

This work gives an historical and accurate description of the pictures of the great masters, composing the *Muséum Français*. It was conceived that it would be doing a real service to the arts, to point out, in each of their productions, the beauties which

render them superior, and the defects which sink them into mediocrity. The work is divided into *livraisons* of greater or less extent; each livraison contains the works of a great master, with an account of his life, and an outline copy of each picture.

Visconti et Mongez.

Iconographie romaine, par M. Mongez, tom. 2, faisant suite à l'Iconographie ancienne (grecque et romaine,) par E. Visconti. Paris, 1821.

"Towards the end of the 16th Century, Cardinal Fulvio Ursini, better known among the literati by the name of Fulvius Ursinus, selected from among the objects of antiquity, collected together at Rome, a number of Statues, Busts, Medals, &c, which exhibited Portraits of celebrated personages of Greece and Rome. A. Lafréné had this collection engraved, with some others equally authenticated, and published the whole at Rome, in 1669 in one vol. fol. This work was so well received, that Lafréné republished it, with notes supplied by Fulvius Ursinus himself. Another Edition in 4to. appeared in 1598, by Theodore Galle. A second Edition of this, was edited and commented upon, by Jean Faber, or Lefebre, and published in 1606. Carini (or his brother) republished it, in 1669, with a commentary in Italian, and this collection then received the title of *Iconographie*. The collection of Ursinus has been the foundation of those which have succeeded. The work now under review owes its existence to Napoleon, and was executed at the public expence. It forms one of the most magnificent productions of the day. The learned Visconti accomplished the *Iconographie Grecque*, which contains 304 portraits. The Notices, by him, are distinguished by vast erudition,

luminous criticism, sound judgment, and animated description. He also completed the first volume of the *Iconographie Romaine*. M. Mongez has succeeded in the undertaking, and has given, in the volume he has just published, the lives of the twelve Cæsars, and the principal persons who composed their families. To conclude, the *Iconographie* of Visconti and Mongez, deserves every recommendation, both for the beauty and fidelity of the Engravings, and the extraordinary merit of the text."— *Revue Ency.* vol. 26, p. 427-428-430.

ARTS AND SCIENCES:

MATHEMATICS, METAPHYSICS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

The French authors who have written on the subjects, connected with the department, which occupies the succeeding pages, have established a reputation, throughout Europe. On the subject of *Moral Philosophy*, we need only mention the names of DESCARTES and MALLEBRANCHE; whilst among the moderns, those of CABANIS, CONDILLAC, DÉGERANDO, MASSIAS, and DE TRACY, are nearly as familiar to those who make the science of Metaphysics their peculiar study. The last named author ranks among the most popular writers of the day. He has done much towards rendering this branch of philosophy extremely fashionable in France. In experimental philosophy, the works of AMPÈRE, BIOT, and the Baron DUPIN will be found to contain very scientific views, and sound principles. The mathematical department of French literature is admitted, on all hands, to be extremely rich. We need only enumerate the great names of LAPLACE, LACROIX, and LAGRANGE to warrant us in the con-

clusion, that in works on the abstruse sciences, no country in Europe can boast of being more ably supplied than the French. The Edinburgh Critics, and those of the *Quarterly Review*, have made honourable mention of the labours of these celebrated mathematicians. Since the days of the great EULER, who according to the best judges, ranks next to the immortal NEWTON, none have obtained higher esteem than the French triumvirate, mentioned above.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Ampère (M.)

Recueil d'Observations électro-dynamiques, contenant divers Mémoires, Notices, etc. sur les sciences relatives á l'action mutuelle de deux courans électriques. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

Exposé des nouvelles Découvertes sur l'Electricité et le Magnétisme. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

"It will be found that no theory of electro-magnetism, hitherto devised, can at all enter into competition with that of Ampère. It is impossible to deny that a great advance will have been made in the philosophy of nature, if it can be shown, or even rendered probable, that all the phenomena usually referred to the operation of magnetism, as a principle totally distinct from electricity, are mere electrical effects; that the former is in fact included in the latter; and that, instead of two agencies, there exists but one. It must, however, be confessed, that much still remains to be done, before the theory can be regarded as satisfactorily established. The new discoveries which are continually making in electro-magnetic science will subject it to a severe ordeal, and must soon either give it decisive confirmation, or produce its complete overthrow. The curious facts lately brought to light by Arago, Barlow, Christie Babbage, and Herschell, relative to the magnetic effects induced on iron, and the magnetism manifested by other metals, during

their rotation, are yet to be explained consistently with Ampère's theory."— *Quarterly Review*, vol. 35, 268-269.

Archives, etc.

Archives des Découvertes et des Inventions nouvelles, faites dans les sciences, les arts, et les manufactures, tant en France que dans les pays étrangers, pendant l'année 1823, avec l'indication succincte des principaux produits de l'industrie française, etc. Paris, 1824, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work would be rendered still more interesting if the subjects were classed or arranged in alphabetical order. No doubt, the difficulty which is experienced in finding the article sought for, has given the Editor of the *Dictionnaire des Découvertes*, the idea of arranging in alphabetical order, all the inventions of which our Country can boast. Still the *Archives des Découvertes &c.* here spoken of, would have a decided superiority over the *Dictionnaire*, if this classification were attended to, as it embraces a much wider field, and comprehends the discoveries of the whole world."— *Revue Ency.* vol. 23, p. 428.

The rapid progress which has been made in the arts and sciences, and the stimulus which has been given to the exertions of human ingenuity, have rendered it desirable to possess a work, exhibiting a general view of the results of the labours and researches of every Nation. The *Archives* are destined to fulfil this object, and to furnish annually a repertory, as complete as possible, of the discoveries and inventions which have been made in the course of the past year, in all countries of the Globe. The articles are classed under their respective

heads, and accompanied by a concise but satisfactory account, indicating the sources where the reader may obtain more circumstantial details.

A volume appears at the beginning of each year.

Azaïs (H.)

Cours de Philosophie générale, ou explication simple et graduelle de tous les faits de l'ordre physique, de l'ordre physiologique, de l'ordre intellectuel, moral et politique. Paris, 1824, 8 vols. 8vo.

"M. Azaïs will not effect a revolution in the world of metaphysics. He might have selected a subject more suited to his talent. His style of writing, is however, clear, flowing, and pleasing. The *Traité de physique*, by Nollet, was indebted for the reputation it obtained, to the same recommendation of style. M. Azaïs might have rendered some service to students if he had left established systems to themselves; but he has had the ambition to attempt the superstructure of a new system upon the ruins of others sanctified by time." — *Revue Ency*, vol. 22, p. 571.

Bailly (J. S.)

Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne, jusqu'à l'établissement de l'école d'Alexandrie. Paris, 1781, 4to.

The best known, and most esteemed history of ancient astronomy, is that of M. Bailly, says the *Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 27, and M. Delambre mentions it in very high terms in the *Discours préliminaire*, to his *Histoire de l'Astronomie*. M. Bailly is also the author of —

Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne. Paris, 1779-82.

The second edition is preferable, as there are several additions. To this, says Brunet, (*Manuel du Libraire*) may be added—

Histoire de l'Astronomie, depuis 1781, jusqu'à 1811, par M. Voiron. Paris, 1811, 4to.

Histoire de l'Astronomie, par M. Delambre. Paris, 1817, 2 vols. 4to.

"This work is divided into five books. The first contains all that the author has been able to collect respecting the astronomy of the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, and the Greeks, before the foundation of the school of Alexandria. The second treats of Eastern Astronomy, under which denomination the author speaks of Astronomy as known to the Chinese, the Indians, and those nations who have drawn their information on the subject, from these two. The three last books speak of Grecian astronomy. The author first speaks of the state of mathematical science, as relating to astronomy; he then gives an analysis of the numerous works of Ptolomy, and concludes by the commentaries on those works."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 30.

Biot (J. B.)

Traité élémentaire d'Astronomie physique, avec des additions relatives à l'Astronomie nautique, par M. de Rossel, seconde édition, Paris, 1810, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Although the volumes before us constitute the second edition of a work of no superlative merit, yet it has many claims

on our attention. * * * Since its first appearance, the author has received many suggestions for modification and improvement from Laplace, Delambre, Pictet, Prevost, Maurice, Arago, Chaix, Rodrigue, Berrouer, Mathieu, Bouvard, and Rossel: his performances, therefore, may be contemplated as a fair specimen of the maximum of producible talent in France on this interesting subject."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 7, p. 136.

"Those who are terrified by the thronged symbols, and mighty calculations of La Place, may take refuge here, and learn the principles and processes of astronomy without violent mental exertions: while those who venture to follow the steps of that great master, may usefully avail themselves of the friendly plain directions of M. Biot." — *Monthly Review*, vol. 50, p. 472.

Borgnis (J. A.)

Traité complet de Mécanique, appliqué aux arts, contenant l'exposition méthodique des théories, et des expériences les plus utiles, pour diriger le choix, l'invention, la construction, et l'emploi de toutes les espèces de machines. Paris, 1818-23, 8 vols. 4to.

"The importance of the subject here treated, and the order with which the whole is arranged, are sufficient recommendations of this work of M. Borgnis. All the articles are written with great perspicuity; and are sufficiently intelligible for the reading of the working classes."— *Revue Ency.* vol. 3 p. 233

[The *Revue Ency.* adds in a note, that the Minister of the Interior, having received a very favorable report of this great work of M. Borgnis, made by the *Bureau Consultatif des Arts et Manufactures*, had ordered a number of copies to be purchased at the expence of government.]

Cabanis (P. J. G.)

Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Cabanis has assembled a number of important facts, connected with Moral Philosophy and Physiology, in order to develope his new theory of Physics. He has worked these facts into every possible form, and has drawn from them results, more or less established, and these results go to the formation of a science, in great part novel, which has served to enlighten Europe. The work is also written in a style of such clearness, elegance, and beauty, as is not to be surpassed by any author of the day."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c. (Classe de la langue et de la littérature française,)* p. 125.

— Lettre posthume et inédite, à M. F. sur les causes premières, avec des notes, par F. Bérard. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

"This is one of the last productions of this celebrated author. It proves that Cabanis was neither an atheist nor a materialist, though accused of being both."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 754.

Chaptal (M. le Comte).

De l'Industrie française. Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

"M. Chaptal, having been long at the head of the department, which in France has the superintendence of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, has had the most ample opportunities of obtaining information; though we must observe, that we do not consider even Mr. Chaptal's work as altogether satisfactory; and that we did expect to find more method, as well

as more matter in it—more depth of thought as well as more of lucid order."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 32, p. 341.

Charron (Pierre).

De la Sagesse. Dijon, 1801, 4 vols. 12mo.

"Charron, in many respects, may be considered not far inferior to Montaigne. True he has not the energy, or the brilliant genius of the latter; but he is quite as philosophical, and carries his views of human nature quite as far."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 237.

Christian (M.)

Traité de Mécanique industrielle, ou Exposé de la science de la Mécanique. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 4to.

"With some trifling defects, this treatise may be recommended on the score of utility. At all events, it is a very popular book."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 510.

Condillac (Etienne-Bonnot).

Traité des Systêmes. La Haye, 1749, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This work is judicious and abounding with fine thoughts; but the Abbé sometimes confounds theory and truths flowing from a few general principles, with those practical acts which require talents and experience, and which from their nature, are liable to great uncertainty."—*Gibbon's Miscel. Works*, vol. 2, p. 284.

Condorcet (M. le Marquis de).

L'Esquisse d'un Tableau historique des progrès de l'Esprit humain. Paris, 1822, 18mo.

"A picture of the gradual improvement of the human race must have floated before the eyes of the dying Condorcet, when, collecting all the force of his genius, he gave to the world the foregoing work, which is a singular mixture of pure and magnificent ideas, with errors, which have been already exploded." —*Revue Ency.* vol. 3, p. 31.

Crouzas (J. P. de).

La Logique, ou Système de Réflections, qui peuvent contribuer à l'étendue de nos connaissances. Amsterdam, 1725, 4 vols. 12mo,

"But what I esteem most of all, from the perusal and meditation of Crouzas' Logic, I not only understand the principles of that science, but formed to my mind a habit of thinking and reasoning I had no idea of before."—*Gibbon's Miscel. Works*, vol. 1, p. 88.

Daunon (P. C. F.)

Essais sur les Garanties individuelles que réclame l'état actuel de la Société. Troisième édition. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The same may be repeated of the *Garanties*, as Montaigne said of his Essays;—'*C'est ici un livre de bonne foi, lecteur!*' Machiavel, in his work, entitled 'The Prince' has broached a learned but perverse doctrine, adapted to the use of tyrants. The *Garanties individuelles* will serve as an index to every

principle of public liberty, and should be the guide of every constitutional Government. M. Daunon, by this work, has established his character as a profound writer."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 596.

DÉGERANDO (M.)

Du Perfectionnement moral, ou de l'Education de soi-même. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work ef M. Dégerando is distinguished for the importance of its doctrines, the justice of its observations, and that depth of science, the result of the author's unremitting study of mankind. The first book treats of the *facultés morales;* the second, of their *emploi*, the third of their *culture;* these are subdivided into chapters, in which the principal questions arising out of this important subject, are ably discussed."—*Revue Ency.*

— Histoire comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie, considérés relativement aux principes des connaissances humaines. Seconde édition. Paris, 1822-3, 4 vols. 8vo.

"When this work appeared in 1804, it excited considerable attention, and was translated into several languages. The new point of view in which the author had placed the history of philosophy, and his manner of analyzing the various metaphysical systems of ancient and modern times, received universal commendation. Some of the German metaphysicians, however, accused him of too great partiality to Lord Bacon, and experimental philosophy. It is so far certain, that at the time when this work appeared, the French school was still under the yoke of Locke and Condillac; and M. Dégerando did us great ser-

vice, by his exposition of systems, with which we were totally unacquainted. In this new edition, the author has favoured us with considerable additions and emendations. The author has divided his history into five distinct periods; the first is continued from the first existence of philosophy down to Socrates; the second, from Socrates to the introduction of Greek philosophy into Egypt and at Rome; the third, from the school of Alexandria to the extinction of the Eastern empire; the fourth from the overthrow of the empire, to the revival of letters; and the fifth and last, from the revival of letters to the end of the last century."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 61-2.

Descartes (René).

Les Œuvres de Descartes. Paris, 1724, 13 vols. 12mo.

"The Meditations of Descartes were undoubtedly the source of most of the controversies of a metaphysical nature, since the the downfall of the Schoolmen. He was the antagonist of Gassendi. His more famous contemporary Hobbes, was one of the objectors to the Meditations; and Mr. Locke again was principally excited by Hobbes and Descartes. Spinoza was the avowed follower of the latter, as well as Mallebranche, who through his scholar Norris, and perhaps Collier, may be regarded as the forerunner of Berkeley, from whom the opinions of Mr. Hume, and the controversies to which they gave rise, immediately followed. Descartes made an attempt to give a new system of all the sciences; an attempt excusable only when lectures were the only means of instruction, and when one professor might have been obliged to conduct his pupil through the whole circle of education. In this impracticable plan, he is perhaps the only great metaphysician who was much

more a Natural Philosopher than a moralist. Of all subjects he seems the least to have studied Ethics."— *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 27, p. 229.

"Mallebranche was passing up the *Rue St. Jaques*, some time in the year 1664, when a Bookseller put into his hands the *Traité de L'Homme*, of Descartes, which had just been published. He ran over the first leaves; a new light burst upon him; he felt instantly enamoured of a science which, till then he had had but little idea of. He bought the book, read it night and day, and was so affected by its perusal, as to be obliged occasionally to lay it down. It was to his mind, as the application of a match to gunpowder. He abandoned all his other studies for the philosophy of Descartes, and devoted the rest of his life to Metaphysics."— *Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 1, p. 194.

— Discours de la Méthode pour bien conduire sa raison, et chercher la vérité dans les Sciences. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

"*Le discours de la Méthode*, may be ranked among the small number of books which have had an immediate and powerful influence over the human mind, and which have caused a revolution in the empire of thought. Descartes broke the chains of Philosophy, and overthrew the tyranny of the Schools. He merited the title of Father of modern philosophy. The *Discours de la Méthode*, in spite of its claims to eminence, has not been much consulted of latter days, inasmuch, as before this new edition appeared, the book had become scarce. This Edition is prefaced by a very well-written Notice, by M. Michelot, of the life and writings of Descartes."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 176.

DICTIONNAIRE, &c.

Dictionnaire technologique, ou Nouveau Dictionnaire universel des Arts et Métiers, et de l'économie industrielle et commerciale, par une Société de Savans et d'Artistes. Paris, 1822-7, 8vo. *(Continued.)*

"The Technological Dictionary, begun at Paris in 1822, has attained some celebrity in this country. The principal contributors are M. Francœur, Professor at the Faculty of Sciences; M. Molard junior, assistant-director at the Conservatory of Arts; M. Lenormand, Professor of Technology; M. Robiquet, Professor at the School of Pharmacy; and M. Payen, a manufacturer of drugs. The work is what might be expected from such an association; copious and elaborate, but more profuse than precise. The authors give a minute description of the arts as they are practised in France, including all the latest improvements, and shew at every page that they are acquainted with the practices of other countries, and with the most recent scientific discoveries." — *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 365.

DUBRUNFAUT (M.)

Traité complet de l'art de la Distillation. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This book will be a guide to Distillers; and in the public Libraries, it will doubtless be consulted by all who are interested in the art, as well as by the merely inquisitive."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 540.

DUTENS (M.)

Mémoires sur les Travaux publics de l'Angleterre. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 4to.

"This work of M. Dutens is one of great merit, the style of which is clear and concise. No traveller up to the present day, has given such useful details on the management of the public works in England."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 4, p. 465.

Dupin (Charles).

Applications de Géométrie et de Mécanique à la Marine, aux ponts et chaussées, &c. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 4to.

These are applications of the best mathematical theories to the best objects of general utility. The name of the author is a sufficient recommendation of the work.

— Géométrie et Mécanique des Arts et Métiers, et des Beaux-Arts; Cours normale, à l'usage des ouvriers et des artistes, &c. Paris, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This work is peculiarly national; but its utility must be every where acknowledged. It may be as well to observe, that M. Dupin has turned his particular attention to the formation and publication of works, for the use of operative mechanics; by his exertions, an impetus has been given to the establishment of elementary and mechanical institutions in many parts of France. He made a very interesting report on this subject in 1826, addressed to the *Ministre de la Marine.* He stated in this Report, that 8000 Artisans, or Master Manufacturers, were then attending a course of gratuitous instruction, delivered in 70 French Towns.

— Mémoires, sur la Marine, et les Ponts et Chaussées de France et d'Angleterre. Paris, 1818, 8vo.

"This work, so important to nautical science, obtained M. Dupin admittance into the *Institut*." — *Revue Ency.* vol. I, p. 312.

DÉSORMEAUX (Paulin).

L'Art du Tourneur, avec figures, dessinées par l'auteur, &c. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This new Treatise on an art, as useful as it is pleasing, may serve for the whole library of a Turner. It contains the essence of all which has ever been published on the subject. Amateurs of the art will find that the lessons are given in a plain, clear and concise style."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 24, p. 429.

DUCLOS (Charles Dineau).

Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle. Paris, 1751, 12mo.

"This is considered the author's best production. Louis XV characterised it as being 'the work of an honest man'. It is rather singular that in this work upon men and manners, the word *woman* does not once occur."—*Peignot's Manuel &c.*

FRANCŒUR (L. B.).

Uranographie, ou Traité élémentaire d'Astronomie. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"The author's Treatise is at once elementary and complète. It is a work of easy comprehension; it proceeds, by gradual

means, through the whole progress of the Science until it arrives at the point of perfection."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 47.

HELVETIUS (M.)

De l'Esprit. Paris, 1793, 4 vols. 18mo.

— De l'Homme, de ses Facultés intellectuelles et de son Education. Paris, 1772, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The title of his three works, *Le Bonheur*, *L'Esprit*, and *L'Homme* announce subjects of profound meditation. *L'Esprit* has been celebrated for more than 60 years. It has been censured by the Sorbonne, condemned by Parliament, combatted by Laharpe, and reprinted 20 times. The author has been accused of borrowing his principles from Locke and Condillac, and of conducting his reader to such conclusions therefrom, as would not have been countenanced by those great philosophers."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 609.

JULLIEN (M).

L'Art d'employer le Tems, pour notre plus grand avantage, véritable source de bonheur. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

This book has been literally translated into English, without any acknowledgment of its estimable author, M. Jullien. It shews a philosophic mind, and is written with considerable taste and talent.

LACROIX (S. F.)

Traité du Calcul différentiel et du Calcul intégral; avec le Traité des Différences et des

Séries. Paris, 1800, 3 vols. 4to.

"The *Calcul différentiel* of M. Lacroix was published in 1797, the *Calcul intégral* in 1798; but the third volume, consisting of *Les Différences* and *Les Séries*, and which forms the completion of the only series we have, describing all the methods of modern analysis, appeared in 1800. The Jury think proper to admit as being worthy to compete for the Prize (for the best geometrical work) this production of an author who has contributed more than any other, to the new impetus given to the study of the mathematics."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 3, *(Classe des sciences mathématiques.)*

LAGRANGE (Louis J.)

Théorie des Fonctions analytiques. Paris, 1813, 4to.

"Lagrange having accepted the office of Professor in the Polytechnic School, composed for the instruction of his pupils, the work which he calls *Calcul des Fonctions*, intended as a Commentary and Supplement to the *Théorie des Fonctions analytiques*, which he had before published. These works are both of great value, on account of the new and accurate view which they give of the principles of differential calculus, or of what we call the method of fluxions. * * * We have often wondered that the works of Lagrange have not produced a greater sensation among the mathematicians of this island, who have always aimed so much at accuracy in their manner of treating this subject. * * Another treatise of Lagrange is the *Traité de la résolution des équations numériques de tous les dégrés*. This is also a work of great merit, and yet it is but little known in this country, though the Memoir which is the foundation of it, was published by Lagrange, in the Berlin Me-

moirs, so long ago as the year 1767. It deserves to be particularly studied; and nothing more useful could be done in any elementary treatise of algebra, than to give to this method of approximating to the roots of equations the simplest form which it admits of."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15, p. 8.

— Leçons sur le Calcul des Fonctions, ou Cours d'Analyse, par le Calcul infinitésimal. Paris, 1806, 8vo.

"That the author is a profound and most learned mathematician needs hardly to be stated. That he has also paid very considerable attention to the principles of science, and to the *Metaphysique* of certain branches, we are perfectly willing to acknowledge; but we hesitate to pronounce that he is a most exact and scrupulous reasoner."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 49, p. 497.

Laplace (M.)

Théorie de l'Action capillaire. Supplément au dixième livre du Traité de Mécanique Céleste. Paris, 1806, 4to. Supplément, 1807.

"Those who enter with ardour on a life of science, could not pursue a more eligible path, than to proceed, with the assistance of modern elementary treatises, from the academical study of the great British mathematicians, to the profound and masterly works of Euler, which stand, in our opinion, immediately next to those of Newton, with respect to mathematical elegance and address, however inferior they may be in philosophical solidity. With this preparation, if they should fortunately escape the contagion of a rage for abstraction and

prolixity, their road through the works of the modern astronomers, opticians, and mechanicians, in the very first class of which, we willingly rank the *Mécanique Céleste*, of Laplace, would lie almost on a uniform declivity."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 1, p. 112.

— Essai philosophique sur les Probabilités. Paris, 1819, 8vo.

"This is without doubt, one of the most remarkable works that have appeared in France since the Revolution. The doctrine of probabilities, applied to the votes of deliberative assemblies, is a novel subject of speculation, and ought to be found interesting in England, where so many important affairs are decided by a majority of voices. We do not hesitate to say that in this species of research, no other philosopher has gone so far, or displayed such acuteness as M. de Laplace."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 15, p. 223.

— Exposition du Système du Monde. Paris, 1813, 4to.

"This work contains first, a brief but clear and accurate account of the phenomena of the Heavens: and next, a philosophical exposition of the principles by which those phenomena have been explained. It is to Laplace himself, and to his great work of the *Mécanique Céleste*, that we are indebted for that perfect system of physical astronomy which has left no inequality in the planetary motions that is not fully accounted for, and which has derived from the principle of gravitation, the measure of many smaller inequalities which observation had indicated, but which it never could have analyzed. To have an abridgment of this great work, made by the author himself, and impressed throughout with the strongest characters

of genius and originality, is an advantage which philosophers and men of science can never sufficiently value. The details into which the author enters, is sufficient to explain the great and general truths which flow from the doctrine of gravitation, and the mode of applying those truths to the explanation of particular phenomena. This book is accordingly of infinite value, even to the most profound mathematician."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15, p. 399.

LAROMIGUIÈRE (M, S.)

Leçons de Philosophie, ou Essai sur les facultés de l'âme. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"There is in every branch of science a certain number of works which emerge from the crowd of literary productions, and form epochs in the history of science. Thus, that branch of science which relates to the rights of nations, and which, among us, has made many steps towards perfection, was created by Montesquieu, developed by Rousseau, and brought to its present state of perfection, by modern writers: thus again, Moral Philosophy has also progressively advanced. Descartes took up and established the system of Bacon; Locke profited thereby; Condillac reduced to a system the theories of Locke, and M. Laromiguière has completed the labours of Condillac. The book before us has the recommendation of clear method, profound reasoning, and sound philosophy." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 14, p. 44.

LASTYRIE (M. de):

Collection de Machines, d'Instrumens, Ustensiles, Constructions, Appareils, &c. em-

ployés dans l'économie rurale, domestique, et industrielles, accompagnée de 200 planches représentant 1200 sujets. Deuxième édition. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 4to.

"We have several times had occasion to speak of the importance and utility of this work. We have only to add that this new edition contains a number of new designs of machines of the latest invention, whose qualities have been tried and approved."—*Revue Ency.* vol, 18, p. 636.

Le Boyer (J.)

Traité complet du Calendrier, considéré sous les rapports astronomique, commercial et historique, dans lequel on trouve les éphémérides de tous les peuples et de tous les temps, avec des méthodes aisées pour passer d'une date à l'autre. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 8vo.

"We had different treatises upon particular calendars, but there did not as yet exist, at least to our knowledge, a general work upon the subject. This want is ably supplied by the work of M. Le Boyer. Moreover his predecessors considered the subject merely as it regards chronology; M. Le Boyer, without neglecting this branch, pays also considerable attention to it as connected with astronomy. Useful to the reader, in a commercial point of view, as well as with respect to historical and astronomical knowledge, the *Traité du Calendrier* enables him to pass at once from our Calendar to all others, both ancient and modern. In short, the *Traité du Calendrier* is a well-written book, on a useful subject, composed by an industrious and learned man."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 367.

Le Cat (Charles Nicholas).

Traité des Sensations et des Passions en général, et des Sens en particulier, avec la théorie de l'oure. Paris, 1767, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The knowledge of the senses approaches nearly to that of the soul, of which they are the organs. M. Le Cat explains their anatomy, functions and objects, with penetration always guided by experience. His work has given me a pleasure not to be described."—*Gibbons' Mis. Wks.* vol. 2, p. 237.

Legendre (A. M.)

Elémens de Géométrie. Paris, 1817, 8vo.

"Bossut's Elements of Geometry, which appeared about the year 1775, is almost the only one in the French language, where geometrical accuracy is aimed at throughout. The work of M. Legendre, however, has accomplished its object more completely, we think, than that just mentioned, or indeed, than any other modern treatise of elementary geometry. It is very extensive, including the properties of the sphere, together with the cubature and complanation of the solids bounded by planes, and also of the sphere, cylinder, and cone. At the same time, the propositions contained in it are purely elementary, that is, such as by their simplicity and generality, deserve to be considered as the fundamental truths of the science of Geometry. * * * We must take care of Legendre's treatise, which we cannot sufficiently recommend." — *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15, p. 3-4.

Mallebranche (Nicolas).

De la Recherche de la Vérité où l'on traite de la nature et de l'esprit de l'homme. Paris, 1712, 1 vol. 4to.

Entretiens de Métaphysique. Paris, 1711, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The moralist of the Cartesian school, was Mallebranche; whose Treatise on Morals is distinguished by the ingenuity and originality of 'the Inquiry after Truth' and by a stronger shade of that mysticism which naturally colours his philosophy." —*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 27, p. 229.

"Mallebranche was an indefatigable writer, especially in controversial matters. He was sometimes opposed to Arnauld. It has been said of him that he was the Fenelon of Controversy, and Arnauld, the Bossuet. Mallebranche was not distinguished in conversation. A clever writer, comparing this profound metaphysician with the ingenious Fontenelle, with both of whom he had conversed, affirmed, "I found Mallebranche as much below his writings, as I found Fontenelle superior to his." —*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile* vol 1, p. 194.

Massias (M. le Baron.)

Rapports de la Nature à l'Homme, et de l'Homme à la Nature, avec trois Tables synoptiques. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Full of animation, this author appeals powerfully to the heart and to the understanding; and inspires a tone of all that is pure and beautiful. His writing is occasionally embued with a melancholy softness, which brings to mind the finest

touches of St. Pierre, and Chateaubriand." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 527.

— Principes de Littérature, de Philosophie, de Politique et de Morale. Paris, 1827, vol. 1.

This first volume, by the elegant and well known Massias, is written in a style similar to that of Lord Bacon's Aphorisms, and contains materials for thought, which, if fully developed, might fill many a bulky tome.

— Problème de l'esprit humain, faisant suite et complément au livre Du Rapport de la Nature à l'Homme, et de l'Homme à la Nature. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*Résumés* are now completely fashionable. This is the *Résumé* of all the Sciences and Arts; the veritable Philosophic Manuel, containing the substance of all the systems of Philosophy which have exercised the human mind. It is an analytical treatise on the subject of the Deity, the universe, and Man: and is one of the most interesting books which have appeared for years."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 29, p. 214.

— Théorie du Beau et du Sublime, ou Loi de la reproduction par les arts de l'homme organique, intellectuel, social et moral, et de ses rapports. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

"This is a supplementary volume to the author's book '*Sur le Rapport de la Nature à l'Homme, et de l'homme à la Nature*', a work which has obtained for its author a distinguished rank among the Philosophers of France." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 31, p. 72.

NOEL ET L. J. M. CARPENTIER.

Nouveau Dictionnaire des Origines, Inventions et Découvertes, dans les arts, les sciences, l'agriculture, la géographie, le commerce, etc. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a most useful book. It contains the elements of every branch of human knowledge. No book is perhaps better entitled to a place in the library of daily reference.

PAIXHANS (H. J.)

Nouvelle Force Maritime, et Application de cette force à quelques parties du service de terre, ou Essai sur l'état actuel des moyens de la Force maritime, etc. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 4to. with 7 plates.

— Expériences faites par la Marine française sur une arme nouvelle; changemens qui paraissent devoir en résulter dans le Système naval; et examen de quelques questions relatives à la marine, à l'artillerie, à l'attaque et à la défense des côtes et des places. Paris, 1825, 8vo.

" The *Nouvelle Force maritime* is divided into eight books. In the first, M. Paixhans examines the ordinary means of the Navy, ships, pieces of ordnance, projectiles &c. and concludes that by projectiles prepared for explosion, the most powerful innovatino may be introduced. In the second book, he examines the ex-

traordinary means, fire-ships, steam-vessels, fuzees, torpedoes, fulminating powder &c. and concludes that steam-vessels alone are deserving of great attention. In the third book, he discusses the improvements which might be introduced naval into artillery under the present system, and establishes as a principle, that instead of having on board the same ship, three different calibres, she may be entirely armed with pieces of the same calibre as the principal battery, however great that may be. In the fourth book, he brings forward his proposed new artillery, or bomb-cannon, for firing large shells horizontally, and exhibits a great number of instances of the destructive effects of loaded projectiles when employed against shipping. In the fifth book he discusses the calibres, weights, dimensions, charges, &c. of the bomb-cannon. In the sixth book, he replies in great detail, to the various objections that have been, or may be made to the proposed new system. In the seventh, he proposes for the ships now existing, a mode of arming with howitzer-guns, and strengthened by some bomb-cannon; a proposition, the inconvenience of which, he in his subsequent publication, candidly admits that a very small number of bomb-cannon being more than sufficient to produce immediately, a decisive effect, it is useless to add thereto lesser effects, by an increase of embarrassment. Finally he examines by what system of naval material, the present line-of battle ships might be fought, and their place supplied by employing bomb-cannon, with sailing vessels as well as steam vessels, &c. * * * It appears that two distinct Commissions, composed of highly distinguished officers, as well as the French Academy of Sciences, have in their several reports expressed a decided opinion in favour of M. Paixhans' bomb-cannon, and of the propriety of admitting them, in small numbers, on board of ships of the line: and they have recommended experiments, adapted to all circumstances, to be made

with them at sea."— (*See Expériences &c.*) *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 4, p. 567-590.

PORTALIS (E. J. M.)

De l'usage et de l'abus de l'Esprit philosophique, durant le dix-huitième siècle. Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work of M. Portalis, is evidently deserving of much praise, and liable to some censure. We are of opinion that the good predominates, but we will not, however, rank the book among those which entitle their author to the claims of genius, for it does not shew thought and invention, so much as it displays an intimate acquaintance with the state and progress of human knowledge, in its different branches." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 499.

PUISSANT (L.)

Traité de Topographie, d'Arpentage, et de Nivellement, avec deux supplémens, Paris, 1807, 4to. with plates.

—Traité de Géodésie. Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 4to.

"The principles of MM. Laplace, Legendre and Delambre, were collected in 1805, in a *Traité de Géodésie*, by M. Puissant. He also published, in 1807, a continuation of his first work, having for its title, *Traité de Topographie, d'arpentage, et de Nivellement.* These two productions, in which the author has explained in very clear terms, and demonstrated in a manner peculiar to himself, the *formulas* of our Geometricians and Astronomers, are also estimable on account of the

number of examples which the author has drawn from proper sources; and the Jury therefore have declared these works to be worthy of honorable mention." — *Rapport de l'Institut &c.* p. 132.

Rochefoucauld (Le Duc de la).

Réflexions, ou Sentences et Maximes morales. Paris, 1665, 12mo.

This (says Brunet) is the first Edition ornamented with an Engraving by E. Picart, and accompanied by a preliminary discourse by Segrais, which in the later editions has been suppressed. The latest Edition mentioned by Brunet, is by Didot the Elder, 1815, with a Notice on Rochefoucault, by M. Suard.

"One of those works," says Voltaire "which mainly contributed to the formation of the National taste, and to give it nicety and conciseness, was the collection of Maxims of François de la Rochefoucault."

Lord Chesterfield remarks of Rochefoucauld and La Bruyere (16th. Letter to his Son.) "I will recommend to your attentive perusal, now you are going into the world, two books which will let you as much into the characters of men, as books well can do. I mean '*Les Réflexions Morales de M. de la Rochefoucauld,*' and '*Les Caractères de la Bruyère.*'"

Rogniat (Lieut.-Gen.)

Considérations sur l'Art de la Guerre. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This is the work of an experienced military commander, and an acute observer of events. General Rogniat does not confine himself to the operations of his own corps; he has

studied the causes of victory and defeat, in the general practice of the art of war. His works contain very complete views, observations delivered with great perspicuity, and able decisions, relative to all great military operations."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 10, p. 72.

This critique is abridged from an article in the *Revue*, by Charles Dupin. He also gives an anecdote in the same critique which some of our readers may think interesting. Speaking of the General's work he adds;—Rogniat makes some observations on the battle of Waterloo, which are not very flattering to Napoleon; it is probable that these observations had excited some degree of resentment in the breast of the ex-Emperor; an information, which I obtained in the following manner;—During my last visit to London, I was presented with a manuscript by a Bookseller, which had been entrusted to him by the Countess of M———. who had just returned from St. Helena. Some hesitation was evinced as to its publication, in consequence of the sum asked for the manuscript, and I was desired to examine it and decide its value. It was written in a very fine hand, and corrected here and there in pencil, apparently by Napoleon himself. It consisted of critical observations upon various remarkable works; among others I noticed the *Concordats* of De Pradt, and the *Considérations, &c.* of General Rogniat. The observations on the former work appeared to me very striking; those on the latter, as might naturally be expected, were not very flattering; and their object was to demonstrate that the General had not properly estimated the public affairs which decided, during the Hundred Days, the fate of France. This manuscript, however, has never seen the light.

NATURAL HISTORY,
CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

The French Chemists have for a considerable period, maintained the highest rank in the science of Chemistry. The "Annales de Chimie" are, among publications of a similar kind, of the greatest celebrity: LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET and FOURCROY rank among the most distinguished of its contributors. "BERTHOLLET" say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "appeared at an early period, as the associate of LAVOISIER, and contributed to establish the modern system, by the zeal and ability with which he engaged in its defence." CHAPTAL's work, "La Chimie appliquée aux Arts" is in great request among Artists, and has obtained commendation from the French Institute.

In Natural History, the name of BUFFON stands pre-eminent. CUVIER and Count LACÉPÈDE follow next, both in interest and importance, in that popular branch of science. On the subject of Medicine, the celebrated BICHAT and CLOQUET are two of the most learned writers of

the present day. In Mineralogy, HAUY and HUMBOLDT deserve particular mention; and in Geology, DOLOMIEU has, in the opinion of the Edinburgh critics, done more for that science than any man who has preceded or followed him.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

Annales, etc.

Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle. Résumé général de l'histoire des ossemens fossiles des Pachy, dessinés etc. par M. Cuvier. Paris, 1806, vol. 8.

"The Annals of the Museum began to be published in 1802, and since that time, in a series of valuable Memoirs, have annually contributed to enlarge the boundaries of science. * * * We conceive this to be a most curious and valuable document concerning the ancient inhabitants of our globe. It is a work of great ingenuity and research; and does infinite honour to the skilful Naturalist by whom it has been conducted." — *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 18, p. 215-228.

Annales, &c.

Annales de Chimie, ou Recueil de Mémoires, concernant la Chimie et les Arts, qui en dépendent, par MM. Guyton, Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, Fourcroy, etc. Paris, 1789-1816, 96 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. of Indexes. New Series, to 1819, 12 vols. 8vo.

There is a lapsis in this Journal from September 1793, to the first of January, 1797.

"These Annals are more comprehensive in their objects than the title page would lead to expect. Besides several original Memoirs in each Number, by the Editors themselves, or their correspondents, they give a compendious view of the labours of others, and of all the discoveries successively made in Chemistry, and in the chemical arts and manufactures, throughout Europe. It is likewise a material part of their plan to repeat the interesting experiments of others, and to give an account of the results that take place in their own heads. The importance of such a work is obvious to every one: and the execution of it has hitherto done credit to the well known abilities of the gentlemen who have undertaken it."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 8, p. 169.

BÉCLARD, CHOMEL, etc.

Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine, Chirurgie, Pharmacie, Physique, Chimie, Histoire naturelle, etc: où l'on trouve l'Etymologie de tous les termes usités dans ces sciences, etc. par MM. Béclard, Chomel, H. Cloquet, J. Cloquet, et M. Orfila. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The names of the contributors to this work are a sufficient guarantee of its ability. This was a work greatly wanted, and it is now most ably accomplished."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 16.

BERTHOLLET (Claude Louis).

Essai de Statistique chimique. Paris, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The learned will always admire the labours by which M. Berthollet has enriched chemistry, and they will unanimously agree that a work which presents such profound views, developed in a manner so perspicuous, is one of the finest productions of the human mind."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 25.

— Elémens de l'Art de la Teinture, seconde édition. Paris, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

— Recherches et nouvelles Recherches sur les lois des affinités Chimiques. Paris, 1806, 8vo.

"Berthollet appeared at an early period, as the associate of Lavoisier, and contributed to establish the modern system, by the zeal and ability with which he engaged in its defence. He has enriched it by the discovery of several important truths; and society is indebted to him for the most successful application of chemical agency that has ever perhaps been made by a scientific chemist—that of the action of the oxymuriatic acid on vegetable colouring matter to the art of bleaching; an application by which the processes of that art have within a few years been completely changed."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 5, p. 141.

BICHAT (Xavier).

Recherches physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort, quatrième édition, augmentée par F. Magendie. Paris, 1822, 8vo.

"The work of Bichat bears the impress of an active and acute genius. It exhibits the most enlightened views of animal economy, and a most profound knowledge of the science of Medicine."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 90.

M. Bichat is the author of several other works, equally esteemed.

BOISSEAU (F. G.)

Pyrétologie physiologique, ou Traité des Fièvres, considérées dans l'esprit de la nouvelle doctrine médicale. Paris, 1826, 8vo.

This work contains a faithful account of the progress of modern medical science in France.

BRONGNIART (M. A.) &c.

Histoire naturelle des Crustacés fossiles, sous les rapports zoologique et géologique ; savoir les Trilobites, par A. Brongniart, et les Crustacés proprement dits, par A. G. Desmarest. Paris, 1822, 1 vol. 4to. with plates.

"In the work before us the subject is treated *ex professo*; the Lithographic Plates attached to it, have considerable merit. All the public collections of objects in Natural History were open to the authors." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 14, p. 500.

BUFFON, *See Complete Works.*

CHAPTAL (M le Comte).

La Chimie appliquée aux Arts. Paris, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo.

"*Le Traité de la Chimie, appliquée aux Arts*, has the reputation of having disclosed the secrets of artists, and though they deny that such is the case, it must be confessed that the principles have been developed upon which those secrets must rest. This Treatise has been already translated into several languages, and adopted by several governments, for public instruction. The object of this well-known treatise is the de-

velopement of the principles of Chemistry, in the most plain and lucid manner, and at the same time to shew how far these principles are applicable to the useful arts."—*Rapports de l'Institut &c.* p. 133-139.

— La Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"M. Chaptal's principles of Agriculture are placed upon incontrovertible grounds. His precepts have received the sanction of time and experience; but still it must be admitted that he has not given all the Chemical applications which might be made use of in Agriculture."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 286.

— L'Art de faire et de gouverner le Vin. Paris, 1819, 8vo. with plates.

"This work, (*L'Art de la Teinture du Coton en rouge. Paris, 1807,8vo.*) by M. Chaptal, forms an interesting appendix to that of Berthollet. (*Traité de l'art de la Teinture.*) *L'art de faire le Vin*, by the same author, has been distinguished by that success, which is sure to attend productions of public utility."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 132.

CIVIALE (Le Docteur.)

De la Lithotritie, ou broiement de la pierre dans la vessie. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work of Dr. Civiale contains the history of this invention. The observations he had already made upon man, afforded him an opportunity for various improvements. This skilful surgeon is entitled to the greatest praise, for the zeal, talent, and perseverance he has shown in a cause so useful to humanity."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 188.

CLOQUET (Hippolyte).

Faune des Médecins, ou Histoire naturelle des Animaux et de leurs produits, &c. Paris, 1822, 6 vols. 8vo. with 60 plates.

"This book enables us, among other things, to ascertain the different qualities (as far as regards digestion) of every description of animal food. It is equally interesting to the general reader, to the physician, and the surgeon. It is clearly and elegantly written, and very beautifully illustrated from designs by M. Cloquet himself."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 16, p. 142.

CLOQUET (Jules.)

— Anatomie de l'Homme, ou description et figures lithographiées, de toutes les parties du corps humain. Paris, 1822, fol. 240 plates.

"M. Jules Cloquet, by making use of the lithographic process for his engravings, has brought a work of otherwise amazing expence, into a moderate compass, as far as it regards price. It is a work deserving the highest commendation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 20, p. 614.

CUVIER (M. le Baron).

Recherches sur les Animaux fossiles, où l'on rétablit les caractères de plusieurs animaux dont les révolutions du Globe ont détruit les espèces. Nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée. Paris, 1827, 5 vols. 4to.

"This work is worthy of the celebrated Naturalist; it exhibits a splendid example of the progress of science, and whatever theories may exist, posterity will gratefully preserve a work which has cost so much labour, which contains so many important facts, and which presents so many useful lessons to the lovers of science."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 23, p. 290.

— Des Dents des Mammifères, considérés comme caractères zoologiques. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This is one of the most useful works which have appeared for a long time on Zoology: and such a one as never could have been accomplished but for the assiduity of M. Georges Cuvier, who for a number of years has been employed in collecting the necessary materials. The author describes, with the utmost exactness, the different kinds of teeth of the upper and lower jaw, beginning with those of man downwards."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 600.

— Leçons d'Anatomie comparée de G. Cuvier, recueillies et publiées sous ses yeux, par C. Duméril. Paris, an VIII. 5 vols. 8vo.

"The whole system of comparative anatomy is here developed, from man to the lowest of animal creation. A number of learned men have contributed to render this work as complete as possible; at the head of which, however, stands Cuvier; and this work which bears his name, distinguished for its assemblage of facts and illustrations, without any mixture of theory, is already considered a classic, and is in the hands of all who wish to be made acquainted with comparative anatomy in its fullest extent."—*Pougens' Bibliothèque Française*, No. 3, p. 39-51.

Cuvier & Brogniant.

Essai sur la Géographie minéralogique des environs de Paris. Paris, 1811, 8vo.

"The manner in which the Essay is written, and in which the invention has been conducted, appear to us to be entitled to the highest praise. Great attention and industry have been employed in obtaining the necessary information; and great skill in turning it to the best account. The descriptions are given without theory, in plain intelligible language; and lead to an accurate knowledge and classification of the organic remains."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 20, p. 379.

Dolomieu (M. D.)

Sur la Philosophie minéralogique, et sur l'espèce minéralogique. Paris, 1802, 8vo.

"This is the best bequest made to science, by the powerful genius of Dolomieu. * * * He has done more for geology than any man who has preceded or followed him, unless an exception be made in favour of the illustrious De Saussure. * * * A life spent in continual activity, left him few moments to arrange his observations, or to describe the regions he visited. Yet the detached essays he has published, are the most original and ingenious speculations to which the study of the earth has yet given rise; and his descriptions of the Lipari and Pontian Islands, need no higher praise than they derive from a comparison with the performances of other mineralogical travellers. The Essay *sur la Philosophie Minéralogique*, is the work of a man who was acquainted with all existing systems, and sensible of their defects; who had genius to devise a remedy, and judgment to point out its appli-

cation. This work has nothing to do with present systems, but to expose their errors; and proceeds no further in framing a new one than to define clearly, the line that should be pursued."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 4, p. 284-288.

Count Lacépède in his *Vue Générale &c.* thus eulogizes this author—"Dolomieu tracks science to its most elevated points. Accustomed to the consideration of great subjects, he pours forth his vast conceptions, and gives, under the title of *Philosophie Minéralogique*, a work, the merits of which time only can appreciate."

Dumas (C. L.)

Principes de Physiologie. Paris, 1807, 4 vols. 8vo.

This work shews a vast erudition, and is well worthy of honorable mention among those which treat on the same subject.

Fontenelle (M. Julia),

Manuel de Chimie médicale. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

"Chemistry received such an extraordinary impulse from the labours of Priestly, Lavoisier, Berthollet, &c. as brought that science to apparent perfection. The experiments and researches of Davy, Thénard, Gay-Lussac, &c. appear, however, to have opened a new career, in which numbers have more or less distinguished themselves. At the time when that impulse was given, a number of elementary works appeared among us, the most remarkable of which, are the *Traité élémentaire de Chimie* by the illustrious Lavoisier, the *Système des Connaissances Chimiques*, by the elegant Fourcroy; the *Elémens de*

Chimie, by M. Chaptal, the immortal work of Berthollet, entitled *Statique Chimique*; and finally, the *Traité de Chimie* by M. Thénard, which is considered the most classical. Still a more concise work was wanted; this has been accomplished by M. Julia Fontenelle. * * * It is uncommonly well written and has the peculiar merit of containing only those facts which are necessary to be known. 'I have only gleaned', says the author 'in the vast field of Chemistry, happy if what I have collected may be turned to a useful account.'"—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, p. 413-416.

Fourcroy (A. F.)

Système des connaissances chimiques. Paris, 1801, 6 vols. 4to.

"The philosophical system of chymistry, of the celebrated Fourcroy, contains in a few words, the whole system of Chymistry."—*Pougens' Bibliothèque Française,* No. 7, p. 132.

"The greatest work which has appeared of latter days on Chemistry, is that of M. Le Comte Fourcroy. In this work, which consists of ten volumes, may be found a clear and complete developement of the practical results of experiments in the science, known at the time of its publication: and as a great portion of these results have been produced by the author, his work has all the character of originality. Yet it must be confessed that the theory of affinities, which forms the basis and the philosophy of Chemistry, is treated rather superficially in the *Système &c.*"—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 13.

Gall (F. G.)

Anatomie et Physiologie du Système nerveux

en général, et du cerveau en particulier, etc. Paris, 1819, 4 vols. 4to.

"We will not conclude our analysis of this work, without doing M. Gall the justice to observe that he expresses his opinions with remarkable clearness, so that his ideas seem naturally to arise from each other."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 126.

Hauy (R. J.)

Le Traité élémentaire de Physique. Paris, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The *Traité élémentaire de physique* of M. Hauy, cannot receive too much praise, for its clearness, for its elegance even, or for the care which is manifested to collect together every physical result, including the experiments of the present day." —*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 15.

— Le Traité de Minéralogie. Paris, 1801, 4 vols. 8vo. and atlas, 4to.

"This work is a novel illustration of this important science. The ingenious theory of Chrystallization, of the author's invention, is applied with admirable skill, to all the known chrystallisible minerals, and the erudite researches of the author, to draw together all the facts with which Chemistry and Geology have enriched the study of Mineralogy, render this Treatise the most complete of its kind, and a most finished model of the art of illustrating, with perspicuity and grace, a very difficult science."—*Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 15.

Humboldt (Alexandre de)

Sur l'Elévation des Montagnes de l'Inde. Paris, 1817.

"There is perhaps no man living who has made, in his own person, and collected from others, so many facts and observations connected with the various atmospherical phenomena, as the Baron de Humboldt. His Essay on Isothermal lines, and the distribution of heat over the globe, was an able and elaborate production. Fond as he sometimes is of generalizing from a small number of insulated facts, he proceeded in that with all the caution which the delicacy and difficulty of the subject required. In the memoir before us, more confined in its object, but still closely connected with the former, we cannot say that he appears in so advantageous a light."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 22, p. 415.

— Tableau physique des Régions équatoriales, &c. Paris, 1807, 4to.

"No name stands higher than that of Humboldt, among the lovers of geographical and physical science. In exploring the tropical regions of the New World, this accomplished traveller has displayed a resolution and perseverance, that have never been surpassed by any former adventurer. Very few individuals indeed were better qualified than M. de Humboldt for executing that arduous undertaking. Zealous, active, vigorous; imbued with liberal knowledge, skilful in general physics, and particularly attached to chemistry, and its kindred branches, possessing ample means of indulging his taste, while thirsting after discoveries, and fired with emulation and the generous passion of fame, he has directed his enquiries into every department of nature and society. The mass of curious information which he procured in those distant travels, and the superb collection which he was enabled to make, relative to different objects of science, far exceed anything that has heretofore been achieved by the exertions of an individual. Much interesting light is thus cast on the history of

our species; the limits of accurate geography are extended; and the stores of botany, zoology, and mineralogy, are enriched with immense additions." — *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 16, p. 223-4.

JULIA FONTENELLE, *See Fontenelle.*

LACÉPÈDE (Le Comte de).

Vue générale des progrès de plusieurs branches des sciences naturelles, depuis le milieu du dernier siècle. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This rapid sketch by one of our most illustrious yet modest writers, with the title of *Vue générale, &c.* is a faithful delineation of the formation and progress of those sciences, which present at the same time the origin and progress of industry and civilization. The author, wishing to point out those works which have reference to the subjects treated by Buffon, gives a list of upwards of forty, which have contributed to the progress of the science in question, out of which we select the following; —*La Zoologie Analytique; et Le Traité élémentaire d'Histoire naturelle*, by M. Duméril. *L'Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux*, published in the *Encyclopédie méthodique*, by Mauduit. *Le Traité élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie*, the two last volumes by the Naturalist Daudin. *L'Analyse d'une nouvelle Ornithologie élémentaire*, by M. Viellot. *Le Système des Oiseaux*, by a young professor of Berlin, M. Iliger. *L'Histoire des Oiseaux d'Afrique*, by the celebrated M. Le Vaillant. The numerous works of M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, which may be found in the *Annales du Museum*, the *Magasin encyclopédique*, in the famous *Description de l'Egypte*, and in the important work which he has just published, *Sur les organes de la respiration, &c.*

— Histoire naturelle des Cétacées. Paris,

1809, 2 vols. 18mo.

— Histoire naturelle des Poissons. Paris, 1819, 5 vols. 8vo.

"M. le Comte de Lacépède, entrusted by Buffon to put a finishing hand to the magnificent edifice raised by his genius, has finished his great *Histoire des Poissons*, and published that of the *Cétacées*. The former of these works is replete with novel information; the number of new species described is very considerable; in a word, it is one of the best works on Natural History, of which France can boast."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 16.

LATREILLE (M.)

Mémoires sur divers sujets de l'Histoire naturelle des Insectes, de Géographie ancienne et de Chronologie. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work, the result of a long series of learned and ingenious researches, embraces many points of interest in geography, history, zoology, &c. What will also be particularly remarked by learned men, is a philosophical method attempted to be introduced for the first time by this author, in his classification of insects."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 5, p. 76.

MÉMOIRES, &c.

Mémoires de Physique et de Chimie, de la Société d'Arcueil. Paris, 1809, vol 1 and 2.

"These volumes are composed exclusively of the productions of a select decad of the most celebrated men of science, resident at Paris, who meet once a fortnight to pass the day toge-

ther, in making and discussing philosophical experiments, at the house of the elder Berthollet, at Arcueil, in the neighbourhood of a villa, lately purchased by Count Laplace. These two gentlemen may be considered as the fathers of the society; the other members are Biot, Gay Lussac, Humboldt, Thénard, Decandolle, Collet Descotils, A. B. Berthollet, and Malus. These two volumes are particularly interesting, as they contain, besides some original articles of high importance, a summary view of the principal investigations which have, during the last two or three years, employed the most celebrated of the philosophers of France."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 3, p. 17.

Mirecourt (G. de).

Tableau élémentaire d'Ornithologie, ou Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux que l'on rencontre communément en France. Paris, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Considered as an elementary work, this may be of great service to young students of Ornithology."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 464.

Ollivier (C. P.)

Traité de la Moëlle épinière et de ses maladies, contenant l'Histoire anatomique, physiologique et pathologique de ce centre nerveux, chez l'homme. Deuxième édition. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This new edition, honoured by the applause of the Institute, and enriched by a number of additions, is well worthy of public attention. The anatomical description of the spine which it

contains, is the most complete we have ever yet known."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 164.

Orfila (M.)

Traité des Poisons, tirés des Règnes minéral, végétal, et animal, ou Toxicologie générale, &c. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The extraordinary merit of this work has been honorably recompensed by the appointment of M. Orfila to the most important offices; he has filled successively the chairs of Medicine and of Chemistry. The work itself is too generally known to require any analysis."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 34, p. 596.

Pinel (M.)

Nosographie philosophique. Paris, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The *Nosographie* of M. Pinel is a production distinguished by great difficulties surmounted, and by no common utility. The author, in perfecting the works of his predecessors, has facilitated the study of Medicine, in favour of young students."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 32.

Portal (M.)

Cours d'Anatomie médicale. Paris, 1804, 5 vols. 4to.

"We shall conclude by simply remarking that the work of M. Portal embraces the whole range of anatomical science, appertaining to Medicine; with a just appreciation of all the systems of Physiology, whether supported by actual experi-

ments, or resting solely on theoretical views." — *Rapports de l'Institut*, p. 65.

Précis, &c.

Précis de l'Histoire de la Médecine et de Bibliographie médicale, contenant l'indication et la classification des ouvrages les plus utiles, la description des éditions rares ou de luxe, &c. Paris, 1826, 1 vol. 12mo,

"In the course of this work, the author proves himself to be learned, both as a physician and a bibliopolist, an indispensable combination in the writer of a work of this nature."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 32, p. 440.

Redouté (J. F.)

Les Liliacées. Paris, 1803-16, 8 vols. fol. with 480 coloured plates.

Brunet characterises this work as one of the finest productions of the kind in France.

The stimulus given to the study of Botany for several years past, particularly in France, has produced a number of magnificent works, in the first rank of which stands the "*Liliacées*" of the celebrated Redouté, just completed in 80 livraisons. So faithful an imitation of nature as is found in that work, excited a general desire among the botanical amateurs, that the author should devote his leisure to some new source of enjoyment for them: and in consequence, he promised them the "*Roses.*"

— Les Roses, avec le texte, par C. A. Thory. Paris, 1817, et années suivantes, fol.

The finest work (says Brunet) on this interesting subject of Botanical science.

Regnault (M.)

Considérations sur l'état de la Médecine en France, depuis la Révolution jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1819, 1 vol. 8vo.

"M. Regnault has not written a complete history of the state of medicine in France from the time of the Revolution; but merely a few simple facts and considerations. It is to be regretted that so experienced and able a pen should have been so circumscribed in its efforts."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 3, p. 50.

Roques (Joseph)

Phytographie médicale, ornée de figures coloriées de grandeur naturelle, où l'on expose l'Histoire des Poisons, tirés du règne végétal, et les moyens de remédier à leurs effets délétères, avec des observations sur les propriétés et les usages des plantes héroïques. Paris, 1821-25, 36 livraisons, 4to.

"The learned *monographies* of Vicat, on the poisonous plants of Switzerland, and that of Bulliard, on those of France, still left a vacuum, which is now filled up by the work of M. Roques. The vegetables are arranged, in this book, in their natural classes, an arrangement which has its advantages, for there is often an analogy between the form of vegetables, and their properties; but it has its disadvantages also, as form does not always give a correct notion of property. Correct descrip-

tions and equally correct plates, could alone remedy this defect, and with regard to these, the work of M. Roques may be mentioned as a perfect model. The author deserves great praise also, for the skill with which he has availed himself of the discoveries recently made in chymistry and physiology. * * * Next to the danger of using dangerous plants, is that of employing inefficacious ones. It is astonishing how many useless ones were used by the ancients, and are still employed by us. In our opinion M. Roques has by his observations on this part of his subject, conferred a great benefit on science," —*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 469.

St. Vincent (M. Bory de.)

L'Homme, *(Homo)* Essai zoologique sur le genre humain. Deuxième édition. Paris, 1827, 2 vols. 16mo.

"M. Bory de Saint Vincent attempts to prove that there are several species of Human Kind; that Adam is the father of but one of these species; that the Book of Genesis contains only the History of but a single family, &c. It is an interesting production."— *Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 414.

— Dictionnaire classique d'Histoire naturelle, par MM. Audouin, A. Brongniart, de Candolle, Deshayes, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, &c. sous la direction de M. Bory de Saint Vincent. Paris, 8vo, *(Continued.)*

"We have noticed from time to time, the rapidly increasing reputation and importance of this excellent Dictionary. A careful examination of the preceding volumes, has led us to

the conclusion that each succeeding tome has surpassed its predecessors. The authors seem animated by a desire to outstrip all works of the same nature, which have gone before; and we think they have thus far succeeded." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 35, p. 698.

St Hilaire (M. Geoffroy).

Philosophie anatomique. Des Monstruosités humaines. Paris, 1822, 8vo. with atlas.

"A work so rich in examples, and containing so many novel views, cannot fail to excite an extraordinary interest, and will no doubt give rise to many lively discussions."— *Revue Ency.* vol. 17, p. 253.

— Philosophie anatomique des organes respiratoires. Paris, 1818, 1 vol, 8vo.

"This is an extremely interesting work, the full merits of which, however, can only be appreciated by men of learning." —*Revue Ency.* vol. 1, p. 310.

Thénard (L. J.)

Traité de Chimie élémentaire, théorique et pratique. Troisième édition. Paris, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work of the learned Professor, took its rank as a classic production from the first moment of its publication. To the third edition the author has added numerous discoveries, resulting from the progressive improvement of the Science of Chemistry." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 169.

VELPEAU (M.)

Traité d'Anatomie chirurgicale, ou Anatomie dans ses rapports, avec la Chirurgie. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

"M. Velpeau, a celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, has accomplished a work very much wanted among Anatomists. It has been already translated into several languages, and highly appreciated by French Surgeons. The plates attached to the work are extremely well executed, and greatly facilitate the knowledge of the subject."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 31, p. 210.

JOURNALS,

PERIODICAL WORKS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

One of the oldest and most celebrated Journals in Europe, is the "Journal des Savans," projected in 1665, by DENIS DE SALLO, who published his first Essay in the name of the Sieur de Hedouville, his footman! The "Mercure galant et Mercure de France," commenced in 1672, has been edited, at various periods, by some of the first literary men in France. Its brightest days were immediately prior to the French Revolution. The different periodical works, which received the assistance of such men as BAYLE, Le CLERC, &c. are sure to find a place in every complete library. Among modern publications of this nature, we cannot omit the mention of the "Revue Encyclopédique;" which is deservedly considered as one of the best and most comprehensive Reviews in Europe. For the character and description of those Journals, which relate to particular branches of Literature and the Arts, we must refer our readers to the succeeding pages.

PERIODICAL WORKS.

ANNALES, etc.

Annales politiques, civiles, et littéraires du dix-huitiéme siécle, par Linguet. London, 1777-91, 180 nos. in 19 vols. 8vo.

Linguet commenced, in England, the celebrated *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*. This Journal had great success. The last volumes are scarce. Three volumes of extracts were published at Paris, in 1787, in 5 vols. 8vo.

ANNÉES LITTÉRAIRES, etc.

Années littéraires (Les cinq) de 1748-52, par Clément. La Haye, 1754, 4 tomes in 2 vols, 12mo.

"The *Cinq Années Littéraires*, had an astonishing run, and are still in repute, not only in France, but in other countries. It must be allowed that this success is not altogether unmerited. They contain some excellent critiques, observations replete with taste, and remarks distinguished for their wit and piquancy."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 891.

Année littéraire, par Fréron père et autres, depuis 1754 jusqu'en 1776, et continuée par Fréron fils, Royou, Geoffroy, Brotier, etc. jusqu'en 1790. Paris, 1754-91, 292 vols. 12mo.

A very celebrated journal, and scarce. The *Lettres sur quelques écrits de ce temps*, of which the *Année Littéraire* is a continuation, consist of 13 vols. in 12mo. printed at Paris, 1752-54, but bearing a London imprint. The *Année Littéraire* was re-commenced in 1800, by M M. Geoffroy and Grosier, but continued only to the seventh volume.

"It would be difficult to distinguish, in all which bears the name of Fréron what belongs only to himself. The *Abbé de la Porte*, contributed for a long time, to the *Année Littéraire*, and the *Lettres sur quelques écrits de ce temps*; he was not the only coadjutor of Fréron. The latter has the merit of being an agreeable, without any pretensions to that of being a profound writer."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 184.

Archives, etc.

Archives littéraires de l'Europe. Paris, 1804-8, 17 vols. 8vo.

"This publication contains some excellent articles, by Bernardi, Morellet, Muller, Sainte-Croix, Suard, &c. some posthumous articles by the President d'Aiguille, the Cardinal de Brienne, the Abbé Conti, Deleyr, Laguille, Métastase, Abbé de Vauxcelles, &c."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 216.

Bibliothèque, etc.

Bibliothèque universelle et historique, par J. Le Clerc, J. C. de la Croze et J. Bernard. Amsterdam. 26 vols. 12mo. 1686-93.

Bibliothèque choisie, par J. Le Clerc. Amsterdam, 27 vols. 12mo. and vol. of contents, 1703-13.

Bibliothèque ancienne et moderne, par J. le Clerc, 28 vols. 12mo. and vol. of contents. Amsterdam, 1714-27.

"The cotemporary, and the antagonist of Bayle, was Le Clerc. His firm industry has produced three *Bibliothèques— Universelle et Historique — Choisie* — and *Ancienne et Moderne.* Inferior to Bayle in the more pleasing talents, he is perhaps superior in erudition, and shews great skill in analysis: but his hand drops no flowers! His volumes are still consulted; Gibbon resorted to them at his leisure, 'as an inexhaustible source of amusement and instruction.'" —*Curiosities of Literature,* vol. 1, p. 22.

Bibliothèque Germanique, par MM. L'Enfant, Beausobre, de Mauclerc, et Formey. Amsterdam, 1720-40.

"Beausobre and L'Enfant, two learned Protestants, completed a valuable *Bibliothèque Germanique,* in 50 vols. An interesting work is the *Journal Britanique,* in 18 volumes, by the father of the late Maty. He was a foreign physician, residing in London; this Journal procured him reputation, and exhibits a pleasing view of the state of English literature from 1750 to 1755. Gibbon bestows a high character on this Journalist, who sometimes aspires to the character of a poet and a philosopher; one of the last disciples of the school of Fontenelle"—*Curiosities of Literature,* vol. 1, p. 23.

BULLETIN, etc.

Bulletin universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, continuation du Bulletin general et universel

des Annonces et de nouvelles scientifiques; dédié aux Savans de tous les pays et à la Librairie nationale et étrangère; publié sous la direction de M. le Baron de Férussac. Paris, 1828, *(Continued.)*

The following extracts from the Prospectus of this excellent and valuable work sufficiently explain its nature, and the encouragement it has received at the hands of the public, will be easily accounted for, when we state that besides being conducted by a man of acknowledged talent and unwearied perseverance, it can boast among its numerous *collaborateurs*, of such men as Ampère, Dupin, Fourier, Lacroix, Poisson, &c. for the Mathematics; Francœur, Freycinet, Mathias, Rossel, &c. in Astronomy; Bequerel, Dulong, Dumas, Fresnel, &c. in Natural Philosophy; Chaptal, Langier, Thènard, &c. in Chemistry; Férussac, Jussieu, St Hilaire, Bory de St. Vincent, Duméril, Lacépède, &c. in the natural sciences; Bailly, Magendie, Spurzheims, Orfila, Dupay, &c. in the medical sciences; Duport, Lasterie, Michaud, Tessier, &c. in rural and domestic Economy; Férussac, Klaproth, Champollion, Langles, Walkenaer, &c. in Geography, Statistics, &c. Saint-Martin, Mionnet, Raoul-Rochette and Champollion, in History and Antiquities.

"The object of this publication is to furnish to mathematicians, natural and experimental philosophers, chemists, geologists, naturalists, medical men, agriculturists, manufacturers, engineers, historians, philologists, military men; in short to every *savant*, a substantial analysis of all the works, and a complete epitome of all the academical memoirs, and periodical collections published in every part of the civilized world; to form a *methodical repertory* of all the facts connected with the branches of science to which they are attached; and a monthly

view of the successive efforts of the human mind, in every nation.

"The Editor flatters himself with thus being able to establish between the cultivators of the sciences and useful arts in all countries, an active and regular correspondence, to create for them a prompt and unexpensive method of giving publicity to their labours, and to secure for their discoveries (whatever may be their opinions) an unexceptionable register; his object is, by disseminating rapidly in all quarters a knowledge of facts, of processes, and of machinery, which interest men of science, and the greatest number of the social professions, to contribute to the progress of the sciences, and at the same time to facilitate their numerous and important applications.

"Every person in the least acquainted with the manner in which the sciences and useful arts are now cultivated in the different countries of the globe; all who know the isolated state in which men of science, agriculturists, and manufacturers stand to each other; every one, in short, who is capable of appreciating the utility of a bond of connection calculated to bring them together, and enable them to derive mutual advantage from the successes they achieve, will fully comprehend the extent and importance of the idea which has induced M. de Ferussac to create and direct so laborious an undertaking, which may exercise so beneficial an influence in the advancement of science, and in forwarding the prosperity of the various branches of manufactures in every nation.

"The effects which this sort of *Universal Telegraph* will produce, may indeed be looked upon as certain. It will compel persons to read, by the single fact that it will announce at the very moment of their appearance, the different productions published in all countries, the very existence of which, but for it, would have remained unknown; it will save a great deal of useless and imperfect labour; the time and expense thrown away

in experiments and attempts to arrive at results which others have already discovered, will be employed in making new steps and additional progress in the sciences and useful arts. It will act as a stimulus to men of science, and persons engaged in manufactures, by the periodical review of the efforts of their contemporaries, which will appear every month, to rouse the activity or personal interests of nations and individuals."

Choix, etc.

Choix des anciens Mercures, avec un extrait du Mercure français, par De la Place, Bastide, Marmontel, et De la Porte. Paris, 1757; 1764, 108 vols. 12mo. generally bound up in 54 vols. with 1 vol. of index.

"It must be allowed that this collection is one of the most curious, varied, and most agreeable and useful that can be procured. It is, from its nature, not only a necessary acquisition to all great libraries, but it is also a very valuable repertory for the more popular class of readers. It embraces extracts from more than 1500 vols. of the *Mercure de France*, as well as from other journals, especially those of Holland."—*Barbier's Bibl. &c.* vol. 5, p. 202.

Décade, etc.

Décade philosophique, politique, et littéraire, Journal commencé au 10 floréal, an II. [1794,] rédigé par MM. J. B. Say, Amaury Duval, Ginguené, Le Breton, Andrieux, &c. Paris, an II [1794] à 1807, 54 vols. 8vo.

The *Décade* first made its appearance amidst the horrors of

the Revolution. It was conducted by a Society of Men of Letters. The first number appeared the 10 Floréal, year 11 (April, 1794.) The 10 Vendémiare, year 13, this Journal was entitled *Revue philosophique, littéraire, et politique.* It was terminated in Sept. 1817, and consists of 54 vols. M. Ginguené may be considered as the founder of this Journal; his articles are generally marked by the initial G. A number of articles bear the following signatures: A. (Andrieux,) L. B. (Le Breton,) E. B. (*Encyclopédie Britannique*, or M. A. P. Lottin). V. B. (V. Boisjolin,) L. C. (La Chabeaussière,) A. D. (Amaury Duval,) P. C. (Paulin Crassous) L. (La Beaume,) M. (Marinié,) V. D. M. (Victor D. Musset) O. (Auger,) G. P. (Guillaume Petitain,) H. S. (Horace Say,) J. B. S. (Jean-Baptiste Say) Ch. T. (Charles Therémin,) G. S. (Guillaume-Toseau.) Horace Say edited the chapters on French politics, from the month Nivose, year 4, to the month Floréal, year 5. His brother, J. B. Say had the principal management of this Journal, from its commencement to the year 8, when it fell into the hands of M. Amaury Duval."—*Barbier's Bibl. &c.* vol 5, p. 210.

Esprit, etc.

Esprit des Journaux, français et étrangers, de 1772-1818. Liége et Bruxelles, 1772 et années suivantes, 495 vols. 12mo.

This useful enterprise was commenced in 1772, by the ex-Jesuit, Coster. M. Millon was employed on it from 1780 to 1787. It has been well-conducted, and is a very respectable work. It is rarely to be found complete. There are five vols. of index, which are an indispensable accompaniment to the work.

Gazette de France, &c.

Gazette de France, depuis 1631 jusqu'en 1792, par Théophraste Eusèbe et Isaac Renaudot; Hellot, depuis 1718, jusqu'en 1732, l'Abbé Langier, l'Abbé Arnaud, Suard, de Querlon, Rémond de Sainte-Albine, de Montry, Bret, Fallet, Marin, Collet, et l'Abbé Aubert, 162 vols. 4to.

To this collection should be added an index to the first 135 vols. down to 1763, by Genet, Paris 1766, 3 vols. 4to. The *Gazette de France* owes its establishment to the celebrated genealogist P. d'Hozier. He had a great number of correspondents both at home and abroad; and the result of this correspondence was communicated to his friend Théophraste Renaudot, and between them, they formed the plan of the *Gazette*, which made its first appearance in 1631.

The *Gazette de France* has been almost always under Ministerial guidance. Its editorship has been generally confided to writers of acknowledged reputation.

Gazette nationale, ou le Moniteur universel, rédigé successivement par MM. Maret, Thuau-Grandville, Rabaut de St.-Etienne, Ginguené, Guillois, Trouvé, et Sauvo. Paris, 1790-1822, 65 vols. fol. y compris l'Introduction historique, rédigée par M. Thuau-Grandville, en l'an 4 de la République (1724).

This Journal, essentially political, is nevertheless distinguished for occasional articles of great merit on literary subjects. Its contributions are particularly noticed for moderate and steady criticism. The Indexes published in the year 1800, are of great utility. The introductory volume is scarce.

Globe. (Le) Recueil philosophique et littéraire. Paris, 1826, and following years.

This excellent Journal has from its commencement enjoyed a high reputation, and is considered by many as the first literary paper in Europe. It is chiefly composed of articles on the leading and most interesting subjects, written by men of first rate talent, and which may not only be perused now from the momentary interest attached to those subjects, but which will be read hereafter on account of the soundness of their criticism, the correctness of their composition, and the learning and genius they evidently display.

JOURNAUX.

Journal des Mines, publié par l'Agence des Mines. Paris, an III. (1766)-1815.

This Journal (says Brunet) commenced in the year 3 of the Republic; was suspended in the Germinal, year 8, and was reproduced in Germinal, year 9; 12 Numbers appeared annually; the last number in 1815, is the 228th. There is besides, a volume of contents up to the 30th volume. The continuation is entitled; *Recueil de Mémoires relatifs à l'art des Mines*, (completing the year 1816) 1 vol. and *Annales des Mines*, 1817 to 1819, in 3 volumes.

Lacépède in his *Vue Générale &c.*, speaking of the *Journal des Mines*, designates it as a "precious collection of materials both for the friends of the public welfare, and for those attached to the study of the branches of science which it elucidates."

Journal Encyclopédique. Liége, 1756, et années suivantes, 250 vols. 12mo.

"This Journal took the whole range of science and arts. Rousseau of Toulouse, was its founder, and for a long time its Editor. It met with a very favorable reception both at home and abroad. It is a mixture of the *utile* and the *dolce*; and consists of 288 vols. from 1756 to 1791." — *Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 194.

Journal Economique. Paris, 1751-1772, 28 vols. 12mo. and 15 vols. 8vo.

"The *Journal Economique*, edited by an association of men of Letters, was commenced in 1751. It contains some excellent articles. The complete collection consists of 43 vols." —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 194.

Journal de Paris, composé principalement par Sautreau et Corancez, depuis 1777 jusqu'en 1790; depuis Mai, 1789, jusqu'en 1793, par MM. D. J. Garat, Condorcet, Regnaud de St.-Jean-d'Angely; depuis 1793 jusqu'à ce jour, par MM. Rœderer, etc. Paris, 1777, et années suivantes, 4to.

The *Journal de Paris* first appeared in 1777; it is therefore the oldest of the French daily Journals. Up to 1789, M. Sautreau de Marsy, conducted that part of it devoted to literature, to the satisfaction of the enlightened part of the community. For some years after the commencement of the Revoluton, its columns were dedicated to politics only. It is not yet forgotten with what energy and talent, the labours of the representative body were there commented on, by Garat, Condorcet, and Regnaud de Saint-Jean-d'Angely. Literature was again introduced to its columns in 1796 by one of its Proprietors, M. Rœderer.

Journal étranger, depuis 1754, jusqu'à 1762. Paris, 1754, et années suivantes, 45 vols. 12mo.

"This Journal, which has sustained many changes, has always been considered an excellent repository of ancient and modern Literature. Its Editor established a chain of information between the different nations of Europe. By its means the productions of the Bards, and the Literature of Germany became better known in France. Unfortunately it suffered many interruptions, and closed its existence too soon. It had a number of Editors; among the principal, were Toussaint, the Abbé Prévost, Fréron, Moëtte, Delayre, the Abbé Arnaud, J. J. Rousseau, the Abbé Beraud and M. Suard."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 191.

Journal universel des Sciences médicales. *(Continued monthly.)*

"This work fully justifies its title. It presents an ample display of the theory and practice of Medicine, in every civilized country, and even among savage nations. * * * Our readers of every class, will give us credit for having called their attention to a periodical, written with so much elegance, and such philosophy."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 202.

Journal général de la Littérature de France, ou Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné des Livres nouveaux, en tous genres, estampes, cartes géographiques, etc. qui paraissent en France, classés par ordre de matières. Paris, 1798, *(continued.)*

"This is a very useful publication. Twelve Numbers, which

form a volume, are published annually: in the twelfth is given an Index, by which the various works are found with the greatest facility."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 206.

This periodical was commenced in 1708, and comprehends all the works of French writers, and may be said to form an inventory of the national wealth, in relation to the productions of talent and genius. It says concerning each work, as much as is necessary to convey an idea of it: furnishes the researches of the learned, with the most prompt and accurate data; presents to foreign nations a view of the efforts and progress of French literature; it will serve to facilitate the future study of bibliography, and provides useful and abundant materials for the literary history of France.

Journal général de la Littérature étrangère, ou Indicateur bibliographique et raisonné des Livres nouveaux en tous genres, cartes géographiques, etc. qui paraissent dans les divers pays étrangers à la France, tous classés par ordre de matières, par P. Loos. Paris, *(Continued.)*

"This Journal is upon the same plan as the preceding, and they together form a complete series of universal bibliography. The latter embraces the productions of all nations; and contains a number of details, not to be found in any other Journal."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 206.

Journal des Savans, par le Sieur Hédouville (Denis Sallo) et continué par J. Gallois, de la Roque, L. Cousin, Dupin, Fontenelle, de Vertot, Terrasson, Burette, du Resnel, des

Fontaines, Trublet, Moncrif, de Guignes, Bonguer, Clairaut, Dupuy, Macquer, de Lalande, etc. Paris, 1665-1792, 111 vols. 4to.

"The *Journal des Savans* is one of the oldest publications of this class, in Europe. After a lapse of 25 years, it has recommenced under the auspices of Government. M. Daunou, who is the principal Editor, has enriched it with some excellent articles on History. The name of Sylvestre de Sacy, Abel Rémusat de Chéry, celebrated orientalists, are also on the list of contributors, as well as those of Cuvier, Raynouard, Gay-Lussac, &c."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 400.

The origin of so many Journals, was the project of Denis de Sallo, a Counsellor in the Parliament of Paris. In 1665, appeared his *Journal des Sçavans.* He published his Essay, in the name of the Sieur de Hedouville, his footman! Was this a mere stroke of humour, or designed to insinuate that the freedom of his criticism would only be allowed in a footman? The work however, met with so favourable a reception, that Sallo had the satisfaction of seeing it the following year, imitated throughout Europe, and his journal, at the same time, translated into various languages. But as most authors lay themselves open to an acute critic, the animadversions of Sallo were given with such asperity of criticism, and such malignity of wit, that this new Journal excited loud murmurs, and the most heart-moving complaints. * * * Sallo after having published only his third volume, felt the wasps of literature thronging so thick about him, that he very gladly abdicated the throne of Criticism. Intimidated by the fate of Sallo, his successor, Abbé Gallois, flourished in a milder reign. He contented himself with giving the titles of books accompanied with extracts; and he was more useful than interesting. * * This work was carried to a vast extent. A curious Index has

been formed occupying several vols. in 4to. and may be considered as a very useful instrument to obtain the science and literature of the century."— *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1, p. 22.

A re-impression of the *Journal des Savans*, combined with the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, (from Jan. 1754 to December 1763) was published at Amsterdam, in 79 vols. 12mo; comprising a volume of Index.

MERCURE, etc.

Mercure galant et Mercure de France, depuis 1672, jusq'en 1818, formant à peu près 130 vols. 8vo.

The *Mercure de France* dates its origin from 1762. The most brilliant epoch of this Journal was about the time of the commencement of the Revolution.

"Among the principal Editors of this Periodical are the well-known names of Marmontel (who inserted in it his *Nouveaux Contes Moraux*, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791,) De la Place, P. L. Lacretelle, Voltaire, La Harpe, (whose contributions are down to the date of 1793) Mallet du Pan, Chamfort, and Ginguené. During the years 3, 4, 5 and 6 (1795-8) of the Republic, the literary department of the *Mercure* was conducted by Le Noir-la-Roche, Cabanis, Destutt-Tracy, &c. Dubois-Fontenelle was at the head of the political department of this Journal, from 1778 to 1784. He was succeeded by Mallet du Pan, who continued that part down to the 10th Aug. 1792. During the years 3, 4, 5, and 6 (1795-8) of the Republic, M. Geoffroy took the lead. M. Agasse having given up the printing of the *Mercure* about the commencement of the year 7 (1799) it fell into the hands of the bookseller Cailleau,

who published about forty numbers of it. In 1800, Fontanes, La Harpe, the Abbés Morellet and B. de Vauxcelles, restored the *Mercure* in an octavo form. From 1802 to 1810, Fontanes, Chateaubriand, Auger and others were among the contributors. The *Revue philosophique*, a continuation of the *Décade philosophique*, being incorporated with the *Mercure*, in Sept. 1807, the principal editors of the *Décade* and the *Revue*, viz. Ginguené, Amaury Duval, &c. became contributors to the *Mercure*. In January, 1818, the *Mercure* was replaced by the *Minerve Française."—Barbier's Dictionnaire des Ouvrages anonymes*, vol. 2, p. 404.

" Some articles in this Journal were supplied by the celebrated Biot and Fréderic Cuvier. M. de Félés also contributed to it for some months; his articles are known by the initial F. The readers of the *Mercure* will perhaps be pleased to find in him the author of the articles signed A. in the *Journal de l'Empire."* —*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 189.

NOUVELLISTE, &c.

Nouvelliste du Parnasse, ou Réflexions sur les Ouvrages nouveaux, par Des Fontaines. Paris, 1732, 3 vols. 12mo.

— Observations sur les Ecrits modernes, par Des Fontaines, Granet, et Fréron, de Mars, 1735—Août, 1743, 34 vols. 12mo.

—Jugemens sur quelques Ouvrages nouveaux, par Des Fontaines, de Mairault, Fréron, et Destrées. Avignon, 1744-46, 11 vols. 12mo.

These three periodicals serve as an Introduction to Fréron's *Année littéraire.*

"The first periodical edited by Desfontaines appeared about 1730, under the title of the *Nouvelliste du Parnasse*. It was soon suppressed; but in 1735, the author obtained a new privilege for periodical writing. He then edited the *Observations sur les Ecrits modernes*. This publication was also suppressed in 1743; the following year, however, Desfontaines' periodical re-appeared under the title of *Jugemens sur les Ouvrages nouveaux*. His style is lively, clear, and natural, and written in the true spirit of criticism. Brilliant yet solid, perspicuous, erudite, forcible, delicate and *enjoué* such are the qualities which distinguish this celebrated writer."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 179.

NOUVELLES, etc.

Nouvelles de la République des Lettres, depuis le mois de Mars, 1684, jusqu'en Février, 1687, par Bayle; depuis cette époque jusqu'en Avril, 1689, par De la Roque et Barrin; suite depuis 1699, jusqu'en Juin, 1718, par J. Bernard, et J. le Clerc. Amsterdam, 1684-1718, 56 vols. 12mo.

"Bayle possessed the art, acquired by habit, of reading a book by his fingers, as it has been happily expressed; and of comprising, in concise extracts, a just notion of a book, without the addition of irrelevant matter. He had for his day sufficient playfulness to wreathe the rod of criticism with roses: and for the first time, the ladies and all the *beau monde* took an interest in the labours of criticism. Yet even Bayle, who declared himself to be a reporter, and not a judge, Bayle, the discreet sceptic, could not long satisfy his readers. His panegyric was thought somewhat prodigal, his fluency of style somewhat too

familiar; and others affected not to relish his gaiety. In his latter volumes, to still the clamour, he assumed the cold sobriety of an historian; and has bequeathed no mean legacy to the literary world, in 36 volumes of criticism, closed in 1687. These were continued by Bernard, with inferior skill; and by Basnage more successfully, in his *Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans*, Rotterdam, 1687-1709, 24 vols. 12mo."—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 1, p. 22.

Nouveaux, etc.

Nouveaux Amusemens du Cœur et de l'Esprit, publiés par Philippe de Prétot. La Haye, 1737-1745, 15 vols. 12mo.

"The *Amusemens du Cœur et de l'Esprit*, by Philip de Prétot, in 15 vols. 12mo. is worthy the first rank among Collections of this kind. Critical dissertations, history, manners, travels, and poetry of every class, constitute this a work of great variety. It was commenced by Philip in 1737, and continued by him without interruption, up to 1745, when occupations of another kind demanded the author's attention. He afterwards added a sixteenth volume in 1748, and a seventeenth in 1749."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 186.

Revue, etc.

Revue Encyclopédique, ou Analyse raisonné de toutes les productions les plus remarquables dans la Littérature, &c. Paris *(Continued.)*

"The New Monthly Magazine has often laid before the British public, extracts from the *Revue Encyclopédique*, one of the best, perhaps the very best periodical work at present

published in France. All the different branches of human knowledge are embraced in its pages, extending into every country, and gleaning from every quarter of the globe. To those persons who read French, this work is highly useful, from the picture of the actual life, and of the existing literature of France, which it exhibits; and we recommend it in particular to those who desire to take in a French periodical, as the best and most useful they can order."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 15, p. 414.

The Editor of the present work cannot allow this opportunity to escape of expressing his acknowledgments to the *Revue*, for the assistance which it has afforded him.

VOYAGES
AND TRAVELS.

INTRODUCTION.

Although the French do not enjoy in this country the reputation which the English travellers have obtained, yet have they to boast of some very enterprising individuals, who have traversed distant regions, and discovered new countries. The name of the lamented PÉROUSE is as familiar in our ears, and in the ears of all Europe, as the venerated and wonder-waking name of Captain COOK. The voyages of D'ENTRECASTEAUX, who was sent in search of PÉROUSE, form a very interesting portion of works on this subject. Among the first of modern travellers, we should place the name of HUMBOLDT. "Nothing" says Dibdin, "seems too vast, too varied, too wonderful, or too minute for the keen eye, penetrating intellect, and unwearied exertions of this extraordinary man." Next in importance, we think, stands the well-known CAILLIAUD. We would then recommend the labours of MALTE-BRUN, as likely to afford considerable information, on subjects connected with Geography; and we need only mention the name of DENON, to remind our readers of all the interest which is attached to his scientific and elegant productions.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Barthélémy (J. J.)

Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce, vers le milieu du quatrième siècle, avant l'ère vulgaire. Quatrième édition, publiée par M. de Sainte-Croix. Paris, an vii. [1799,] 7 vols. 8vo. and atlas, 4to.

This Edition is getting scarce. Brunet besides this, mentions two other excellent Editions, the one by Didot Jeune, an vii (1799) 7 vols. in 4to. and atlas in fol. the other published by Desray in 7 vols. 8vo. and atlas in folio, Paris 1817. This was also printed by Didot Jeune, in which some additions are made to the tables, and also the description of the Atlas.

"In conclusion we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that the press has not for many years, produced a work better adapted than the present, to communicate useful information to young persons, in a manner at once amusing and instructive. We must not forget to remind the reader, that the Abbé Barthélémy authenticates every material circumstance, by references to all the principal ancient writers, historians, philosophers, poets, &c."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 6, p. 91.

"The *Voyage d'Anarchisis* is one of those classic productions which have shed the greatest lustre on the literature of the eighteenth century."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 2, p. 496.—*See* *Barthelemy, Œuvres Complètes.*

Bernier (François.)

Voyages contenant la description des Etats du Grand Mogol, de l'Indoustan, du royaume de

Cachemire. Amsterdam, 1724, 2 vols. 12mo. with maps and plates.

"Bernier who was the pupil of Gassendi, whose works he afterwards abridged, acquired from the writings of this celebrated philosopher, that spirit of method, and that talent for observation, which have procured his '*Voyages*' a place among the best works of that class."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 406.

In the first volume of this work, is found a History of the revolution which took place in the states of the Great-Mogul, when Aureng-Zeb ascended the throne.

Blanqui (M.)

Voyage d'un jeune Français, en Angleterre et en Ecosse, en 1823. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

"This appears to be, without any comparison, the most remarkable work that has issued from the French Press since the publication of the admirable history of the Revolution, by Mignet. M. Blanqui's Journey is calculated to interest English readers as well as French; for it offers the spectacle of a well-sustained wrestling between English and French prejudices."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 22, p. 556.

Boiste (P. C. V.)

Dictionnaire de Géographie universelle, ancienne, du moyen âge et moderne, comparées. Paris, 1806, 1 vol. 8vo. with a 4to. atlas, by M. Hérisson.

"There did not, as yet, exist a geographical dictionary in which ancient and modern geography had been united and compared, and in which an historical as well as geographical pic-

ture may be offered of a town or a country, such as for instance, that of ancient Gaul and modern France, of Lutetia and of Paris. M. Boiste, who perceived and probably felt this want, has supplied it to the full satisfaction of all well-informed persons."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 260.

Boucher de la Richarderie (Gilles).

Bibliothèque universelle des Voyages, ou Notice complète et raisonnée de tous les Voyages anciens et modernes, dans les quatre parties du monde, publiés tant en langue française qu'en langues étrangères, avec des extraits, etc. Paris, 1808, 6 vols. 8vo.

" This is not a mere bibliographical work giving an uninteresting list of titles and of dates, it contains also long extracts from the most esteemed books of modern travels, as well as remarks on the most celebrated ancient works of the same class."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 269.

Mr. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, p. 369, speaks of this book as one which should be consulted, both as an amusing and instructive work.

Cailliaud (M.)

Voyage à Méroé, au Fleuve blanc, au delà de Fazoql, dans le Midi du Royaume de Sennar, à Syouah, et dans cinq autres Oasis. Paris, 1827, 4 vols. 8vo. with two vols. of plates, fol.

" The great work of M. Cailliaud, entitled *Voyage à Méroé*, &c. is now completed. The circumstances which enabled M. Cailliaud to ascend the Nile higher than had ever been accom-

plished by any former traveller, are of a nature not likely to occur again soon. When Ismail Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, undertook an expedition into Nubia in 1821, he was accompanied by Mr. C. who was employed to assist in the search for gold mines. He possessed all the necessary facilities for making astronomical observations, observing the direction of roads, reckoning distances, taking views, copying inscriptions, sketching ancient remains, and making trigonometrical surveys. Thus prepared, the result of his travels possesses the highest interest for the amateurs of ancient geography, arts, and science. The valuable work of M. Gau, on the antiquities of Nubia, (also just completed in 13 fol. Nos.) contains nothing beyond Wadi-Halfa, and it is precisely here that the labours of M. Cailliaud commence. These two works therefore have a natural connection, by means of which, and the great work on Egypt by the *Savans* of the French Expedition, we possess an uninterrupted series of the monuments in the valley of the Nile, from the banks of the Mediterranean to the very heart of Ethiopia."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 381.

"The name of Cailliaud has for the last ten years stood high among the explainers of Egyptian antiquities, and the zealous devotees of African Discovery. The work now before us presents us with the results of his second visit to Egypt, and of his journies to the Oasis and adjacent countries, during that period, although more than five years have elapsed between his return to France, and the entire completion of the present work, (a circumstance that need not excite surprise, considering that the graphic portion contains no less than 160 engravings.) The public has reason to be satisfied that the task of editing his researches and discoveries, has in this instance, fallen into the author's own hands."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 4, p. 461.

Camus (Arm. Gaston.)

Mémoire sur la Collection des grands et petits Voyages, de Th. Debry, et sur celle des Voyages de Melchisédec Thévenot. Paris, 1801, 4to.

The reader who may be desirous of reading or purchasing the above mentioned "*Collections*" will find them fully described in M. Camus' *Mémoire*.

Castellan (A. L.).

Lettres sur l'Italie, faisant suite aux Lettres sur la Morée, etc. Paris, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Varied and interesting in its details, ingenious in its views, and vivid in its descriptions, this work should be placed by the side of the *Lettres sur la Morée, l'Hellespont, &c.* Paris, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo. by the same author."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 4, p. 51.

Chateaubriand, *See Œuvres Complètes.*

Choiseul-Gouffier (M. Le Comte)

Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce. Paris, 1780-1824, 3 vols. fol. with 300 plates, maps, &c.

"M. de Choiseul is the author of the delightful Travels in Greece and Asia, made for the benefit of science and of art, calculated to amuse the lightest, and to instruct the gravest."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 265.

A very interesting work. The engravings of the first volume, (126 in number, exclusive of the two maps and the frontispiece) are beautifully engraved. Brunet in his *Manuel*, adds to these observations several particulars, which the reader will do well to peruse, previously to his purchasing the work.

"The first and second volume of this magnificent work, is entirely appropriated to a geographical and historical description of the most celebrated spots of Greece. In the second are also given the author's researches relative to Phrygia, in the days of Homer; and a description of Constantinople, with the different Turkish customs. The whole is remarkable for its style, the veracity of its descriptions, and the elegance of its Type and Engravings."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 819-820.

To the above should be added, if possible, (for but a small number were printed) the following introduction, which is said to have been written by the celebrated Chamfort;—

—Discours préliminaire du Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce. Paris, 1783, 18mo.

D'ANVILLE (J. B. B.)

Atlas général. Paris, 1753, fol.

—Géographie ancienne abrégée. Paris, 1768, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Of all modern authors who have made ancient geography their study, M. D'Anville must infallibly take the lead. In reading the most sublime authors, he shut his eyes to every thing which led him away from his subject, and only saw, in Homer and Virgil, the names and positions of different countries and cities, &c. We cannot say too much in praise, either of his general Atlas or of his abridgment of ancient Geography."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 245.

DE BROSSE (M.)

Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes, qui ont été faites depuis 1501 jusqu'à 1741. Paris, 1756, 2 vols. 4to.

"This work must ever be held in great esteem by men solicitous after real knowledge, as there is no where to be found so curious an assemblage of instructing materials on this important subject." —*Dalrymple's Preface to his Collection of Voyages*, p. 14.

Denon (Vivant).

Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte, pendant la campagne du Général Bonaparte. Paris, 1802, 2 vols. folio, (one containing the text and the other the plates.)

This work has since been reprinted, in 2 vols. 4to. with a folio vol. of plates; and in 3 vols. 12mo. without plates. The celebrated Pelletier also published a French edition, in London, with additions.

"A lover of the Fine Arts, and an enlightened admirer of the *Chefs d'Œuvres*, which the ancients have left us, M. Denon readily embraced the opportunity offered him of visiting a country so long celebrated, and as yet so little known. He returned from Egypt with valuable drawings, and interesting information, and hastened to offer to his countrymen and to Europe, the fruits of his labours, and of his talent. The work is one of so much merit, that it will, independently of the accidental circumstances which contribute to give it popularity, continue to be admired long after those circumstances have ceased to have any effect on the public mind."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 482.

"Though we cannot consider this book as having made any very important addition to our knowledge of the Egyptian history, or monuments, it would be unfair to say that it is destitute of interest or information. It contains many beautiful engravings, and many striking and animated specimens of description; it

gives us, incidentally, at the same time, a great number of curious traits of the character of the inhabitants, and certainly affords the most candid and authentic detail of the situation and conduct of the French army during the progress of their Egyptian conquest, that has yet been presented to the public."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol 1, p. 332.

"The work of Denon is fairly entitled to a particular and highly commendatory notice. * * * * Upon the whole, Denon's book, in which there are too many fanciful, if not fantastical groups, especially in the march and encounter of armies, can never be wholly superseded."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 442.

Depping (M.)

La Suisse, ou Tableau historique, pittoresque, et moral des Cantons helvétiques, etc. Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Depping's work is highly interesting, although we have more accounts of the country he describes than of any other. The Germans have published sixty, and the Swiss thirty-one; eighteen French writers, eight English, one Italian, one Spanish, two Polish, two Dutch and four Danish writers have treated the same subject, not to mention the numerous writers who have published *Mémoires*, on particular parts of Switzerland, or on subjects connected with that country. This new work of M. Depping can only add to his already extensive reputation."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 47.

D'Hasson (Mouradja).

Tableau général de l'Empire Ottoman. 3 vols. folio, with coloured plates.

The plates are beautifully executed, and the testimony of Burckhardt to the valuable and interesting information this work contains, should alone secure it a place in every well-chosen library.

Du Halde (M.)

Description géographique, historique, politique et physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise. Paris, 1735, 4 vols. fol.

"At the head of the French school of Travellers into, and writers upon, China, Du Halde ought unhesitatingly to be placed. In regard to the geography of China, his work is the best extant. It was published at Paris in 1735, in 4 vols. folio: and republished at the Hague in 1736, 4to. but the Dutch edition does not contain the plates; and to it should be added D'Anville's new Atlas of China, 1737, folio, with forty-two maps—or better still, the fourteen plates and fifty maps separately published from the Paris edition."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 426.

Dupin (Charles).

Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne. Vols. 1 et 2, première partie, contenant la Force militaire. Paris, 1825, 2 vols. 4to.

— Seconde Partie, contenant la Force navale. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 4to.

"In general, we must do M. Dupin the justice to say that in the thankless task which he undertakes, of comparing the institutions of Great Britain, and her naval, military, commercial

and manufacturing strength, or capacity, with those of France respectively, he has exhibited more candour, and arrived at a greater degree of accuracy, than might have been expected from the pen of a Frenchman, always jealous of a nation which he is pleased to call, *par excellence*, his rival."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 30, p. 369.

"The first part of the '*Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne*' is subdivided by volumes into *Constitution de l'Armée*, and *Etudes et Travaux de l'Armée*. It is highly to the credit of M. Dupin, as a man of quick perception and talent, that he has compressed more important and more correct military information into these two volumes, than any foreigner could be expected to gain on such subjects. He shows, in no very large compass, surprising minuteness on every detail connected with our armies."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 25, p. 88.

Ebel (Dr.)

Voyage pittoresque dans les Cantons des Grisons, et à travers les cols du Splugen, et du Bernardin, vers les Lacs majeurs, et de Como. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. with maps and plates.

"This is a very useful work. Dr. Ebel gives a geographical and statistical description of the Grisons, with curious information concerning their manners, language, &c. besides a full account of the natural curiosities, and an accurate guide to travellers."—*London Mag.* April, 1828.

— Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse. Zurich, 1805, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Dr. Ebel's 'Traveller in Switzerland', in French, is a ver-

luable companion through the whole country."—*London Mag.* April 1828.

Dr Ebel gives at the commencement of his work, a detailed account of all the works that have been previously written on Switzerland.

EGYPTE.

Description de l'Egypte, ou Recueil des Observations et des Recherches, qui ont été faites en Egypte, pendant l'expédition de l'armée française. Seconde édition, dédiée au Roi, publiée par C. L. F. Panckouke. To be completed in 26 vols. 8vo. with 900 engravings.

This magnificent work, which is in truth an Egyptian Encyclopœdia, is intended to comprise every known fact illustrative of the state of Egypt, in all its relations, its civil history, arts, sciences, and geographical situations. In it are described, first the Temple, Palaces, Tombs, and all the ancient monuments, many of which, date from a period anterior to the Siege of Troy, all of which are represented in a series of fine views; the manuscripts, the relics of astronomy, and paintings exhibiting scenes of private life, historic sculpture, &c. Secondly the principal modern buildings, and every important fact relative to the present state of Egypt. Thirdly, the animal, vegetable and mineral branches. Fourthly the geographical portion, comprising among other details, detached Maps of Egypt, over 47 sheets of large dimensions, a *chef-d'œuvre* of Topography.

"This work upon Egypt is a noble monument raised to the glory of the arts and sciences; there is no other work of the same description in Europe, which will bear any comparison

with it, as it required a rare combination of political circumstances to warrant its accomplishment." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 14, p. 104.

FODÉRÉ (F. E.)

Voyage aux Alpes maritime, ou Histoire naturelle, agraire, civile, et médicale du comté de Nice, et des pays limitropes, etc. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This is a learned work, written by a truly philosophical observer. It will doubtless occupy a distinguished place in the libraries of the naturalist, the physician, &c."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 592.

GOSSELIN (Fr. J. Pasc.)

Recherches sur la Géographie systématique et positive des anciens, pour servir de base à l'histoire de la Géographie ancienne. Paris, an vi. (1797) four vols. 4to.

"The labours of D'Anville and Rennell have been so frequently noticed and commended, that I have here only, and equally, to recommend those of Gosselin."—*Dibdin's Library Companion,* p. 441.

GUIGNES (M. de).

Voyages à Peking, Manille, et l'Isle de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801. Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. with folio atlas.

"Although we cannot compliment M. de Guignes on the clearness and accuracy of his descriptions, or on the depth of his observations and reflections, we are yet inclined to believe that his statement of facts is strictly correct. We believe also that the objects which he has endeavoured to describe are such only as came under his own observation; this (second) part of the work therefore we consider as original, interesting, and valuable. * * * Considering the many advantages which the author possessed, we were certainly led to expect something better; the name too had long been familiar to the literary world; but great talents are not hereditary any more than great virtues; and the commercial agent of China can never be recognised, by the present work, as a descendant of the learned and ingenious author of the '*Histoire des Huns*,' the translator of the 'Choo-King,' &c. &c."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 2, pp. 261-274.

"In the small catalogue of rational books which we possess, on the subject of China, this deserves to occupy a respectable station."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 14, p. 407.

Mr. Gibbon denominates M. de Guignes (father of the present author above mentioned) a skilful and laborious interpreter of the Chinese language, who has thus laid open new and important scenes in the history of mankind.—*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. iv. p. 348.—*See* GUIGNES, *Belles Lettres*.

HERBELOT (M.)

Bibliothèque orientale, ou Dictionnaire universel, contenant tout ce qui fait connaître les peuples d'Orient, leurs traditions, religions, livres, etc. Nouvelle édition, avec les additions de Schultens. La Haye, 1777, 4 vols. 4to.

"For solid literature, extensive and profound Oriental learning, no man ever surpassed Herbelot; he that came nearest to him was the late Sir W. Jones. The work itself is a treasure of useful and ornamental knowledge; and has done more to draw the attention of the Europeans to the Asiatics, than all the other works yet published on the subject."—*Bibliographical Dictionary.*

Humboldt & Bonpland.

Voyage aux Régions équinoxiales du nouveau Continent, fait en 1799-1804, avec deux atlas, des cartes géographiques, etc. Paris, 4 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. fol.

"The name of Southey is worthy of its juxtaposition with that of Humboldt—the most illustrious traveller of his day. Nothing seems too vast, too varied, too wonderful, or too minute for the keen eye, penetrating intellect, and unwearied exertions of this extraordinary man. From the snow that caps the summit, to the lichen which creeps at the base, of the loftiest mountain, Humboldt is equally inquisitive, curious, diligent and happy. A botanist, zoologist, statist, philosopher, half poet, and general enthusiast, the genius of this traveller seems to have been peculiarly calculated for surveying the varieties and immensity of the new world. Accordingly, his travels and researches in America place him as the first in the foremost rank, perhaps of all travellers, dead and living. The range of his researches, and the space which his publications have entitled him to occupy in the contemplation of discerning judges, justify the propriety of this eulogium."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 472.

JAUBERT (Amédée).

Voyage en Arménie et en Perse, fait dans les années 1805 et 1806. Paris, 1821, 1 vol. 8vo.

"An air of great simplicity and truth breathes throughout the relation of M. Jaubert, which nevertheless is not deficient in energy and grace. In short, this single volume of Travels contains as much information relative to the customs and manners therein described, as many other works of the same kind, which are considerably more extended."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 13, p. 556.

LA BORDE (Alexandre de).

Voyage pittoresque et historique d'Espagne. Paris, 1807-20, 48 livraisons, folio.

"This work has a double claim to our attention, from the beauty of the plates, and the merits of the style which the author varies, according to his subject."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 484.

LAFITEAU (Le père Jos. F.)

Mœurs des Sauvages Américains. Paris, 1723, 2 vols. 4to.

"This is a very curious work relating chiefly to Canadian manners and customs; the author lived five years in Canada. It is now rare. Consult *Meuselius*, vol. 8, part 1, page 242. The same ingenious author published his *Découvertes et Conquêtes des Portugais dans le nouveau Monde*, at Paris, in 1733, 2 vols. 4to. with plates."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 460.

LANGLÈS (L. M.)

Collection portative de Voyages, traduits de différentes langues orientales et européennes. Paris, 1796-1806, 5 vols. 18mo. with plates.

"We are the more indebted to the learned orientalist for this collection, that we hitherto possessed but a very small number of voyages, translated from the eastern languages."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 262.

LESAGE (R.)

Atlas historique, généalogique, chronologique, et géographique. Paris, 1823, fol.

This great work has obtained a great reputation. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that it is by the celebrated Las Cases. The present edition has been greatly improved. The author retouched it during his voluntary exile with Napoleon.

LETTRES EDIFIANTES, *See History.*

LE VAILLANT (François).

Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, en 1780-85-90. 2de édition, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates.

— Second Voyage, dans les années 1783-85, 3 vols. 8vo. with maps and plates.

"It is well known that these two Voyages were edited by Casimir Varon, who died in 1797, at the age of 35. Few books of Travels are read with so much pleasure, for while conveying the information supplied by Le Vaillant, the editor has seized

every opportunity of introducing any detail which might please or interest the reader, and in this he has indulged, some critics maintain, even to a fault."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 383.

MALTE-BRUN (M.)

Précis de la Géographie universelle. Paris, 1812-26, 7 vols. 8vo. with an atlas of 75 maps.

"Mr. Malte-Brun is probably known to most of our readers as the author of a systematic work on geography; he is besides, the editor of a periodical digest, under the title of '*Nouvelles Annales des Voyages, de la Géographie et de l'Histoire*'; the first is as much superior to the compilations of our Guthries and Pinkertons, as the other is to the garbled productions of our Truslers and Mavors."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 52.

MILLING (M.)

Voyage pittoresque de Constantinople et des rives du Bosphore, d'après les dessins de M. Milling. Paris, 1809-19, fol.

This picturesque voyage, which, from the novelty and interest of the subject, the very faithful representation of the places, the beauty of the designs, and the perfection of the engravings, is already placed in the first rank of curious and splendid productions, is the work of a distinguished artist, who resided eighteen years at Constantinople. The object of it is to display to the eye and the understanding, a country celebrated in the annals of the world, and rich in the most wonderful gifts of nature; to represent with scrupulous fidelity, and in a regular series of prints, the picturesque situations of the Hellespont, the incomparable aspect of Constantinople, the enchanting views which meet the eye in every part of the Bosphorus, and

lastly, to delineate a whole nation in its public and private monuments, in its costume, occupations, ceremonies, and festivals, in its various institutions, and in its military and naval establishments. Brunet characterizes this work as a "magnificent production."

Millin (A. L.)

Voyage en Savoie, en Piémont, à Nice et à Gènes. Paris, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We are ashamed to confess that we have allowed the many productions of M. Millin, which have appeared twice since we started in our career, to pass unnoticed. He deserves to be considered as one of the representatives of the worthy old school of French archaiologists—of those men who have contributed more towards the knowledge of antiquity than all Europe besides. * * * All the works of M. Millin are distinguished by the unwearied diligence of the author. In his literary labours, we find a condensation of matter which spares the enquirer many a weary search through many a shelf of quartos and folios."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 29, p. 191.

M. Millin was editor of an excellent Review, called *Magasin Encyclopédique, ou Journal des Sciences*; from 1795 to 1816, 126 vols. 8vo. It afterwards assumed the title of *Annales Encyclopédique*; and finally in 1819, it passed into the hands of M. Julien, and took the title of *Revue Encyclopédique &c.*

Misson (M.)

Voyage d'Italie. Paris, 1743, 4 vols. 12mo.

Addison, in his preface to his Remarks on Italy, says, "Monsieur Misson has written a more correct account of it, in ge-

neral, than any before him, as he particularly excelled in the plan of the country, which he has given us in true and lively colours."

MONTÉMONT (Albert).

Voyages aux Alpes et en Italie, ou Lettres en prose et en vers, contenant la description de ces contrées, etc. Paris, 1821, 2 vols. 18mo.

"*Le Voyage &c.* is a very agreeable composition. It has great variety, and contains some elegant verses, and elevated prose."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 396.

NECKER DE SAUSSURE (A. L.)

Voyage en Ecosse, at aux Iles Hébrides. Genève et Paris, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Learned dissertations on the national music of the Scotch, on the Gallic language, on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian; interesting particulars on the expedition of the Pretender, pleasing descriptions of the finest parts of Scotland; in short, useful observations on its agriculture, its natural history, its schools, its commerce, and its antiquities, tend to give a greater value to this work, which may be considered as a fruitful source of solid and agreeable instruction."—*Revue Ency.* vol 15. p. 279.

NORMANDIE.

Description géographique et historique de la Haute Normandie, avec un Dictionnaire géographique. Paris, 1740, 2 vols. 4to.

In this description of Normandy are contained several parti-

culars, connected with English history. It is constantly quoted by Nicholls, in his account of the Alien Priories.

PÉROUSE.

Voyage autour du Monde. Paris, 1797, 4 vols. 4to. and folio atlas.

"I pass slightly (says Mr. Dibdin, in the *Library Companion*, page 398,) over the circumnavigations of Ordones de Cevallos, and Gemelli Carreri, to make room for the mention of the more important maritime discoveries of the French School; and therein, more especially of the lamented Pérouse, and the laudable but unsuccessful labours, in pursuit of him, by Labillardiere and D'Entrecasteaux. The work of Pérouse, with a portrait of that intrepid commander prefixed, appeared in Paris, in 1797, in four quarto volumes. That of the citizen Labillardiere, in two quarto volumes, 1800; and the more important one of D'Entrecasteaux, in 1808, 2 vols. 4to. These volumes are all handsomely printed, and the last work is enriched with many plates of coasts, headlands, and soundings, &c."

Mr. Dibdin adds in a note: "I will be brief in the notice of the works of the above Navigators, because they are well-known, and are of every day's purchase. *Voyage de la Pérouse, &c.* The miniature prefixed is from a painting of Tardieu, and *looks* like a strong resemblance. *Relation du Voyage, à la Recherche de la Pérouse,* 1791-2, par le C. Labillardiere. Paris, an viii. (1800) 2 vols. 4to. No mention of Labillardiere is made in the preface, but on the death of D'Entrecasteaux, (p. xi) Auribeau was appointed to succeed him. A year or two before, however, appeared *Voyage autour du Monde, pendant les années* 1790-1-2, *par* Etienne Marchand. *Par* C. P. Claret, Paris, an vi. The introduction is exceedingly interesting; and in the summary of circumvigators, honourable mention is made of the labours of Cook."

PÉRON (F.)

Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes, exécuté par ordre de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, sur les corvettes le Géographe, le Naturaliste, et la Goelette Le Casuarina, pendant les années 1800-4, publié par décret impérial, et rédigé par M. F. Péron, Paris, 1807, 2 vols. 4to. with maps, &c.

"The perusal of this book has certainly afforded us considerable pleasure. Of M. Péron, as a man of general science, we are disposed to think highly. Want of room will not permit us to follow M. Péron through his various observations on many important subjects relating to our settlements in New South Wales, nor to refute his speculations respecting the intentions of the British Government, in this quarter of the globe. His descriptions are animated but generally exaggerated."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 4, p. 44-59.

POUQUEVILLE (F. C. H. L.)

Voyage en Morée, à Constantinople, en Albanie, et dans plusieurs autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman. Paris, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo.

To this work is added an historical and geographical sketch of ancient Epirus, and maps drawn by M. Barbié du Bocage.

We had not, as yet, a work that gave a just idea of the peninsula, so celebrated in antiquity, as the Peloponesus, and which is now one of the most important possessions of the Turks in Greece. The 'Voyage' of M. Pouqueville now supplies this want, and furnishes all the knowledge that could be desired respecting this peninsula."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 4, p. 366.

— Voyage dans la Grèce, comprenant la description ancienne et moderne de l'Epire, de l'Illyrie grecque, de la Thessalie &c. avec des considérations sur l'archéologie, la numismatique, les mœurs, les arts, etc. des habitans de ces provinces. Paris, 1821.

"A work has at length appeared which seems destined to take its place by the side of that of Barthélémy, and which may be considered sufficient authority on the subject of Modern Greece. It is the fruit of many years labor, after a long residence of the author in that country. 'It is the work of my life.' says M. Pouqueville."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 11, p. 332.

RAYNAL, *See History.*

RAOUL-ROCHETTE (M.)

Lettres sur la Suisse, écrites en 1819, 1820, et 1821. Paris, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The French have also had a tourist in Switzerland— Mr. Raoul Rochette, of Paris, a young man of some literary reputation in his own country, and a member of the Institute. He has written two volumes of Letters on Switzerland, in which lively remarks and pretty descriptions are marred by a tone of sentimentality almost laughable, and at times a spirit of sarcasm quite as irksome."—*London Mag.* April 1828.

M. Raoul Rochette had libelled the Genevese, and an experienced hand bestowed on him a deserved castigation, in a reply addressed, A Monsr. R. R. *Membre de l'Institut, Professeur d'Histoire, et Censeur Royal.* Published in Geneva and in Paris, in 1820.

"The tone is calm, the reasoning pertinent, and this pamphlet we should recommend as one of the best illustrations of

Genevan character, habit, and institution." — *London Mag.* April 1828.

Roger (Abraham.)

Théâtre de l'Idolatrie, ou La Porte ouverte, pour parvenir à la connaissance du Paganisme caché, ou la vraie représentation de la vie, des mœurs, de la religion, etc. des Bramines, qui demeurent sur les côtes de Chormandel, at aux pays voisins. Amsterdam, 1670, 4to.

" This work, a scarce one, is not so well known as it deserves to be. By obtaining the confidence of an enlightened Bramin, Roger obtained on the manners and the religion of the Indians, information more authentic and more extensive than had ever been possessed by any European, previous to the late translation of the *Sanscrit.*"—*Dictionnaire Historique.*

Savary (M.)

Lettres sur l'Egypte. Paris, 1785, 3 vols. 8vo.

" *Savary's Lettres sur l'Egypte*, 1785, 3 vols. 8vo. are it must be admitted, sufficiently lively. They were, at first, attended with considerable success, but I am not sure, whether from the testimonies of French biographers and critics themselves, Savary ought to receive a great share of credit. The reputation of his work was cut to pieces by Michaelis, in a review in a foreign journal of oriental literature; which M. Silvestre de Sacy made intelligible and acceptable to the French public, in the *Journal des Savans*, 1787, reprinted in the *Esprit des Journaux* and in the *Tablettes d'un Curieux.*" — *Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 442.

Simond (L.)

Voyage en Italie et en Sicile. Paris, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We may fortunately spare ourselves the necessity of saying a word on his general character as a writer, for his former tours in this country and Switzerland, have established his reputation as a shrewd and sensible observer of men and things, and a writer of no ordinary spirit and vivacity. We shall only say that he might well have spared the expression of his fears, that his present work would detract from the fame he had gained by his former ones. On the contrary, it appears to us, that his spirit of observation is as keen and as active as ever, and his style is full of point and spirit."— *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 277.

— Voyage en Angleterre, en 1810-11. Paris, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

— Voyage en Suisse, fait dans les années 1817, 1818, et 1819. Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Since the peace few travellers have written, *ex professo*, on Switzerland. We are unacquainted with any complete tour, except Simond's, and that we can hardly call complete. His observations are often common-place, and the almost total want of feeling for the beautiful, which is apparent in the works of this writer, leaves a dryness in his pages which is wearisomely felt by the reader."—*London Mag.* April 1828.

"We ought not to class the work of M. Simond among the many descriptions of Switzerland, written by common observers. This author has already published a *Voyage en Angleterre*, which obtained a success it well deserved, and this new work

can only add to his fame, notwithstanding the singularity of some of his opinions. * * * In general the work of M. Simond contains sound observations upon the history of Switzerland, and the manners of the inhabitants. He has less than any former writer, attempted to describe the scenery, but has given a fuller account than any other, of the actual state of society in Switzerland."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 15, p. 55.

STAPFER (P. A.)

Voyage pittoresque de l'Oberland, ou Description des Vues prises dans l'Oberland, district du canton de Berne. Paris, 1812, 1 vol. 4to. with plates, etc.

That part of the canton of Berne to which this work relates, is the richest in beautiful and picturesque scenery. No spot in Switzerland is so much frequented by travellers; in fact the foreigner who cannot make a long stay in that country, or traverse different regions of the chain of the Alps, cannot better employ his time than in visiting the Oberland of Berne. The views are taken on the banks, and to the south of the Lake of Thun, where nature seems to have displayed all her magnificence. They are executed by native artists, and coloured with great care and fidelity. The text, written with ability and spirit, contains a vast number of new particulars and documents; and will contribute much to the amusement and information of those who visit this fine country.

COMPLETE WORKS.

INTRODUCTION.

There are many distinguished French writers whose works are too numerous to admit of their classification singly, under the different heads to which they might severally belong. The Editor, therefore, has thought proper to confine himself, in some instances, to a general character of such voluminous writers, under the head of *Complete Works*, and for the convenience of some who may wish to possess the collected works of any favourite author, he has also mentioned those, part of whose works are to be found specified in the different departments of the FRENCH LIBRARIAN. Great care has been taken, in the following list, to point out to the reader, editions which are most to be recommended for the correctness of the text, or the beauty of their typographical execution. For this purpose, not only BRUNET and BARBIER have been consulted, but also catalogues and publications of a later date, and particularly "La France littéraire," now in the course of publication, and which will prove, when completed, the most valuable work of the kind ever published.

COMPLETE WORKS.

BARTHÉLÉMY (L'Abbé J. J.)

Œuvres complètes. Paris, A. Belin, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. atlas, containing 68 maps.

This edition, says Peignot (*Manuel*, vol. 2, p. 346) is the only one that contains all the works of Barthélémy. At the head of the first volume is a Notice, on the life and works of the author, who has done little more than repeat what Barthélémy himself has said in the Memoirs which are given in this edition. To this Notice is attached a well arranged list of the author's works. After the Memoirs, the *Voyage d'Anacharsis*, preceded by the *Introduction*, occupies the first, the second, and part of the third volume. The miscellaneous works occupy the remainder of the third, and part of the fourth volume. Of the maps contained in the Atlas, 40 belong to the *Voyage*, and 28 to the miscellaneous works.

Of the *Voyage d'Anacharsis*, now become a classical work, and so correct in all its descriptions as to be rather deserving of a place among books of history, than of travels, it is unnecessary to speak in terms of praise; no man who possesses both judgment and taste, will be without this book, if he has the means to display the former, and gratify the latter. To this excellent work, it would be well to add the following: *Numismatique du Voyage du Jeune Anarchasis, ou médailles des beaux temps de la Grèce, ouvrage publié par* C. P. Landon, Paris 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. (with 90 plates.)

Beaumarchais (P. A. C. de).

Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1826, 6 vols. 8vo.

"La Harpe dedicates half a volume to the history and merits of Beaumarchais. The *Barbier de Séville*, and the *Mariage de Figaro*, are among his productions which have had the most distinguished success. It would be desirable for the reputation of the author that his *Eugénie*, *Les deux Amis*, and *La Mère coupable* were entirely forgotten. His opera of *Tarare* is considered a mediocre production. La Harpe places the Barber of Seville at the head of all the works of Beaumarchais. *La Folle Journée, ou Le Mariage de Figaro* was first acted in 1784. It had an astonishing run; it was acted once or twice a week for two successive years. The piece brought 500,000 francs into the Treasury of the Theatre, and produced the author 80,000 francs." — *Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 2, p. 237-264.

Boileau-Despréaux (Nicolas).

Œuvres poétiques.

Among the many editions that have been published, of this, one of the most admired poets of France, the following are the most deserving the attention of the Amateur :—

— Œuvres poétiques de Boileau. Parme, de l'imprimerie de la veuve Bodoni, 1814, 2 vols. folio, large vellum paper.

But a small number of this fine edition was printed; and very few copies found their way into France. Boileau was the last of four French *Classiques*, which were printed by order of Joachim Murat, while he occupied the throne of Naples: the

other three were *Télémaque, Les Fables de la Fontaine,* and the *Théâtre de Racine.*

— Œuvres diverses de Boileau. Paris, Barbin et Thierry, 1701, 1 vol. 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo.

These editions are, by men of letters, preferred to all others, as they were the last revised by Boileau himself, who called them his favorite editions; they are now scarce, especially the edition in 12mo. which appeared a short time after the 4to.

— Les Mêmes. Edition dédiée au Roi. Paris, P. Didot, 1819, 2 vols. fol. on vellum paper, with 9 engravings.

Of this magnificent edition, but 130 copies were printed. It forms a part of the great collection of M. Didot.

— Les Mêmes, avec un Commentaire, par De Saint Surin. Paris, J. J. Blaise, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo. with two fac-similes and 12 engravings.

This edition is the most correct and the most complete that has hitherto appeared, with regard to the text and the notes of Boileau himself, and the *variantes* of former editions. One copy of this edition was printed on vellum, and it was sold together with the original drawings, for the enormous sum of 5000 francs.

"If I am not deceived there is something in all the compositions of Boileau, so finished, so removed from conceit, and from forced thought; there is such an ardent zeal for propriety in sentiment and in expression, such a sense of the dignity of the human character, when undebased; such a hatred of hypocrisy; such a love of purity; such an abhorrence of all profaneness, and of indecency, and even of indelicacy; that I

am not able to name a man, whose works as a poet and a critic, may be read and studied with equal advantage."—*Pursuits of Literature, &c.* p. 49.

"Boileau may be compared to the dog, whose sagacity is remarkable, as well as its fawning on its master, and its snarling on those he dislikes. If Boileau was too stern to admit the pliancy of grace, he compensates by good sense and propriety. He is like (for I will drop animals) an upright magistrate, whom you may respect, but whose public justice and severity leave an awe that discourages familiarity."—*Works of Hor. Walpole*, vol. 5, p. 660.

"The Ninth Satire of Boileau is considered his master-piece; it is a fine specimen of fanciful *badinage:* it was written in 1667, and published the year following. The eighth Satire is considered among the best, one in which there is much bustle and variety, and which was the most successful in its day. The fifth is also excellent; but perhaps a little too refined. The remainder have various degrees of merit, but are inferior to those we have just quoted. Amongst his Epistles, the fourth, on the Passage of the Rhine, is entitled to most praise. The sixth, in which he depicts the pleasures of a country life is also excellent. The *Art Poëtique* is undoudtedly the basis upon which the renown of Boileau principally rests. The *Lutrin* exhibits the perfection of French poetry; it is an unrivalled effort of its kind."—*Peignot's Manuel du Bibliophile*, vol. 2, p. 13-14.

Bossuet (Jacques-Bénigne).

Œuvres complètes de Bossuet, revues sur les manuscrits originaux, et les éditions les plus correctes. Versailles, Le Bel, 1815-19, 43 vols.

This is the most complete and best edition (says Brunet,) which we have of the works of this great Prelate. It was com-

menced by M. l'Abbé Hemey d'Auberive, and continued by M. l'Abbé Caron. To this important collection should be added the Life of Bossuet, by Cardinal Bausset, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Bossuet is considered as the glory of the Church and Episcopacy of France. He was doubtless a very great man; an acute disputant, an accomplished scholar, a deeply read divine, and a powerful and eloquent writer. In declamation of the highest order, and in stirring up the passions (as in his Funeral Orations) he has never perhaps had his equal in any pulpit in Christendom. The Jesuits adored his person while alive, and his memory when he died. They put forth an edition of his works in twenty quarto volumes, in 1743-53. * * * A new edition of Bossuet was published in 1772-88, in 19 volumes. 4to. but in an incomplete state, as it was to have extended to 36 vols. Yet it contains pieces which are not found in the edition of the Jesuits. A new edition of the entire works of Bossuet has just appeared at Versailles, in 47 thick 8vo. vols. The most popular work of Bossuet was his *Discours sur l'Histoire universelle.* * * * A very popular work, but more exclusively theological, was Bossuet's *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes.* This work was held out by the Catholics, as a very crabbed bone for the Calvinists and Protestants to pick! It was preceded by the *Exposition de la Doctrine catholique*, in which the author was said to have converted Turenne to Catholicism. However, there were not wanting Protestants, calvanistic and otherwise, to pick most completely the catholical bone! and among these, the famous Basnage took a very successful lead."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 91-2. —*See* BOSSUET, *Theology.*

To the reader who may think the collection above mentioned too voluminous, the following selection may perhaps be acceptable;—

— Œuvres choisies de Bossuet, Evêque de Meaux. Paris, Delastre-Boulage, 1823, 21 vols. 8vo.

This edition, which is handsomely printed, contains the following works of Bossuet, each of which may be purchased separately :—

Oraisons funèbres, 1 vol. *Discours sur l'Histoire universelle,* 2 vols. *La Politique tirée de l'Ecriture sainte, Lettres addressées à Louis XIV. ; Déclaration du Clergé de France, &c.* 2 vols. *Choix de Sermons et de Panégyriques, d'après M. Maury,* 2 vols. *Introduction à la Philosophie, ou De la Connaissance de soi-même, &c.* 1 vol. *Relation sur le Quiétisme, Maximes et Réflexions, etc.* 1 vol. *Elévations sur les Mystères,* 2 vols. *Méditations sur l'Evangile, etc.* 3 vols. *Exposition de la Doctrine catholique, etc.* 1 vol. *Histoire des Variations, etc. et les Avertissemens,* 5 vols.

Buffon (G. L. Le Clerc de.)

Histoire naturelle générale et particulière, par Le Comte G. L. L. de Buffon, L. J. Daubenton, Ph. Guéneau de Montbeillard, et G. E. de Lacépède. Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, 1749-1804, 44 vols. 4to. with numerous plates.

The merits of Buffon's great work, as regards the beauty of its style, and its demerits, as to the fallacy of some theories it contains, are both so well known, that instead of producing critical observations, thus rendered unnecessary, we think it more advisable to offer such information respecting the editions of his works, as may enable the *Amateur* to procure the most valuable, or that best suiting his particular wish.

This edition is valued by *Connaisseurs* on account of the beauty of the engravings it contains. But it is very difficult, says Brunet, to procure copies, all the volumes of which contain equally fine impressions of the plates, for the work having been more than fifty years in the course of publication, many subscribers neglected taking their copies as they appeared, and only completed them when it was no longer possible to procure equally good proof impressions; so that it is by no means uncommon to find copies, the first volumes of which contain very fine impressions, and the latter inferior ones, or *vice versa*. It should be observed, that all copies bearing the King's Arms, and which were presentation copies, are less liable to this defect, and are therefore preferred to the others. The list of *errata* which ought to be found at the end of the first four volumes, serves as a distinguishing mark, by which the first editions of these volumes may be known.

This edition is thus composed: *Histoire générale et particulière (Théorie de la terre, Histoire de l'homme et des quadrupèdes,)* 1749-67, 15 vols. *Supplément aux quadrupèdes*, 1774-89. 7 vols. *Oiseaux*, 1770-83, 9 vols. *Minéraux*, 1783-88, 5 vols. *Ovipares et Serpens, par Lacépède*, 1787-89, 2 vols. *Poissons, par le même*, 1799-1802, 5 vols. *Cétacés, par le même*, 1804, 1 vol.

— La même. Paris, de l'imprimerie royale, 1752-1805, 90 vols. 12mo. avec figures, y compris la partie anatomique par Daubenton, ou 71 volumes, sans cette partie.

— La même sous le titre d'Œuvres. Nouvelle édition précédée d'une Notice sur la vie de l'auteur, et suivie d'un Discours, intitulé;

Vue générale des progrès de plusieurs branches des sciences naturelles, depuis le milieu du dernier siècle. Par le comte de Lacépède. Paris, Rapet, 1817-19, 17 vols. 8vo. with plates. Seconde édition. Paris, Plassau, A. Eymery, 1820, et années suivantes, 25 vols. 8vo. with 235 plates.

M. Eymery who has bought this edition, has republished it in 1825, with new title pages, bearing his name. To it should be added a 26th. volume, containing the *Précis des Merveilles de la nature, découvertes depuis Buffon jusqu'à nos jours.*

Brunet says, that although the latter of these editions is good, yet he gives the preference to the other, in 90 vols. 12mo.

— Histoire naturelle de Buffon, mise dans un nouvel ordre; précédée d'une Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Buffon, par M. le baron Cuvier. Paris, Ménard et Desenne, 1825-26, 36 vols. 18mo. with 400 plates.

This edition is deserving of commendation, as regards the typographical execution of the plates; it is however, imperfect as to the text.

— La même, sous le titre d'œuvres, avec les descriptions anatomiques de Daubenton, son collaborateur. Nouvelle édition, commencée par M. Lamouroux, professeur d'histoire naturelle, et continuée [depuis le 13e. volume] par M. Desmarest. Paris, Verdière, Ladrange, 1824, et années suivantes, 40 vols. 8vo. avec 720 planches, lithographiées.

This edition, from the press of MM. F. Didot, deserves approbation, on account of the correctness of the text, and the number and execution of the plates, copied from those of the edition printed at the *Imprimerie royale*, (1749, 4to.) It contains what has been omitted in all the modern editions, as superfluous, the anatomical part by Daubenton, a task for which he was particularly well-calculated; for if we believe M. Cuvier, a competent judge on the subject, "such was the extreme care of Daubenton, that it is in vain to look for an error, and his anatomical descriptions form an important and indispensable appendage to the text of Buffon; so that we may consider as imperfect, all editions in which they are not to be found."

Besides this claim to superiority over the edition of 1749, this has the advantage of having the supplements placed at the end of the articles to which they belong; and of containing: 1. The *Eloge* of Buffon, by Vicq-d'Azyr, as well as that of Daubenton, by M. Cuvier; 2. A synonomy, by the latter; 3. A methodical table of the species described by Buffon; 4. An alphabetical table of the names and synonims, mentioned in the work; 5. The work by M. Cuvier, entitled; *Sur les progrès des sciences physiques, depuis* 1789.

— La même, sous le titre d'Œuvres complètes, mises en ordre, et précédées d'une notice historique, par M. A. Richard; suivies de deux volumes, "Sur les progrès des sciences physiques et naturelles, depuis la mort de Buffon," par M. le Baron Cuvier. Paris, Baudouin, frères, Delangle, frères, 1824, et années suivantes, 30 vols. 8vo. ornés de 200 planches.

This edition, printed by J. Didot, is like the former, entitled to commendation on account of its execution, but it does not possess like it, the advantage of containing the anatomical descriptions of Daubenton.

The Brothers Baudouin, booksellers in Paris, have issued a prospectus, announcing a *Complément des Œuvres de Buffon, ou Histoire naturelle, générale, et particulière de tous les animaux rares et précieux, découverts par les naturalistes et les voyageurs depuis la mort de Buffon*, par R. P. Lesson. This supplement to all the editions of Buffon is announced as likely to consist of 10 vols. 8vo. and an atlas, of 120 plates, to be published in 20 parts.

CHAMFORT (Séb. Roch. Nic.)

Ses Œuvres, recueillies et publiées par un de de ses amis [Ginguené,] avec une Notice sur la vie et les écrits de l'auteur. Paris, an iii. (1795) 4 vols. 8vo.

This edition was the first published, purporting to contain the whole of Chamfort's works; it does not however contain, *Le Discours qui a remporté le prix à l'Académie de Marseilles.*

— Les mêmes. Edition revue, corrigée et précédée d'une Notice sur sa vie, extraite de celle de Ginguené, par M. Colnet, et augmentée de son Discours sur l'influence du génie des grands écrivains sur l'esprit de leur siècle. Paris, Colnet, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. and Paris, Maradan, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

Although this edition contains a *Discours* more than that

published by Ginguené, it is however, by no means so valuable as the following :—

Les Mêmes, recueillies et publiées avec une notice historique sur la vie et les écrits de l'auteur, par P. R. Anguis. Paris, Chaumerot jeune. 1824-25, 5 vols. 8vo.

This edition, the most complete of Chamfort's works, besides those which found a place in the former editions, contains many that had never appeared with his name ; also his Notes to the fables of La Fontaine, and under the title of *Mélanges de Littérature et d'Histoire*, the articles he furnished to the *Mercure*.

Chamfort was a man very largely gifted with *Esprit*, and among the whole of his productions, there is probably not one that can be called *ennuyeux*, except the tragedy of *Mustapha et Zéangir*, which was written to flatter Louis XVI, it being an allusion to the friendship which existed, or was supposed to exist, between the monarch and his brothers, the Counts of Provence and of Artois. The anecdotes of the society in which Chamfort passed the evening, and which on his return home he noted down on the back of a playing card, are extremely amusing, and the style in which they are written, comes nearer in piquancy, to the lighter productions of Voltaire than any thing we have had of a similar nature since. Chamfort composed several of the speeches which Mirabeau pronounced from the tribune. He put an end to his existence during the reign of terror. This edition of his works is worthy of occupying a place in the library of every lover of French Literature."—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. 15, p. 484.

CHATEAUBRIAND (Le Vicomte F. A. de).

Œuvres complètes. Paris, Ladvocat, 1826, et années suivantes, 8vo.

The publication of this, the first edition of the complete works of M. de Chateaubriand, is rapidly advancing to its close, and of the 30 volumes of which it is to consist, more than 20 have already appeared (March, 1829.) Besides the principal works of the author, such as his *Atala*, *Génie du Christianisme*, *Essai sur les Révolutions*, *&c.* it will contain the numerous political pamphlets of the author, several pieces that have not as yet appeared, under the author's name, and some that are now published for the first time. For the materials which compose this edition, M. Ladvocat is said, by the French papers, to have paid the enormous sum of 550,000 francs.

Chenier, (André) *See Poetry, &c.*

Condillac (Et. Bonnot de).

Œuvres philosophiques, (contenant l'Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines; le Traité des Systèmes, celui des sensations et celui des animaux; le Commerce et le Gouvernement considérés relativement l'un à l'autre.) Amsterdam, 1746, 4 vols. 8vo. Nouvelle édition, Paris, 1798, 6 vols. 18mo.

— Œuvres complètes. Edition originale, augmentée de la Langue des Calculs, ouvrage posthume, (publiées par Arnoux et Mousnier) Paris, 1798, 23 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes. Nouvelle édition, publiée par

A. F. Théry, avec une Notice sur Condillac. Paris, Lecointe et Durey; Tourneux, 1821-23, 16 vols. 8vo.

The brothers Baudouin having purchased, in 1827, the remaining copies of this edition, new title pages were printed, bearing their name, and the date, 1827.

This edition, the best of Condillac's works, is thus composed: Tome 1, *Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Condillac*, par A. F. Théry. *Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines*, Tome 2, *Traité des Systèmes*. Tome 3, *Traité des Sensations et des Animaux*. Tome 4, *Le Commerce et le Gouvernement*. Tome 5, *Art de penser et d'écrire*. Tome 6, *Art de raisonner et Grammaire*. Tome 7-10, *Histoire ancienne*. Tome 11-14, *Histoire moderne*. Tome 15, *Etude de l'Histoire et Logique*, Tome 16, *La Langue des Calculs*.

"The first in France who undertook fully and clearly to expound the doctrines contained in Mr. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, was Condillac; and for that reason, he has been called in France, the father of Ideology. The service which this very ingenious writer rendered to his countrymen in making them acquainted with sounder doctrines, is undoubted." —*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p. 164.

CORNEILLE (Pierre).

Chefs d'œuvres de Pierre Corneille, avec les Commentaires de Voltaire; et des Observations critiques sur ces Commentaires, par Lepan: seule édition, où l'on trouve le véritable texte de Corneille, et les changemens adaptés par la Comédie française. Paris, Cordier, 1817, 5 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes, avec les Examens de Voltaire et de La Harpe, précédés de la vie de P. Corneille, par Fontenelle, de son Eloge, par Gaillard, avec l'Eloge de Thomas Corneille, par De Boze. Paris, Sautelet, 1825, 4 vols. 8vo.

— Œuvres de P. Corneille, et Chefs-d'œuvre de Th. Corneille, avec les Commentaires de Voltaire. Edition ornée de figures d'après Moreau. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet (Renouard) 1817, 12 vols. 8vo.

This edition, says Brunet (*Manuel*), is the finest and most correct we have hitherto had of this poet. It contains also the translation of *The Imitation of Christ*, the *Poésies diverses* of P. Corneille, and the three best pieces of his brother, and some of the notes of Palissot.

Since Brunet wrote the above merited commendation of this edition, the two following have appeared, which are by no means inferior to it:—

— Les mêmes, et Chefs-d'œuvre de Th. Corneille, avec Commentaire de Voltaire et Jugemens de La Harpe. Paris, Janet et Cotelle, 1821, 12 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes, avec les notes de tous les commentateurs. Paris, Lefèvre, 1824, 12 vols. 8vo.

" Corneille was no copyist. Œdipus was the only subject he borrowed from the Greeks, and that, it is said, at the recom-

mendation of M. Fouquet. He rejected the dogmas of fatalism, and instead of mythological fable, he made history his source. The civil wars, also, which were then in lively remembrance, turned his ideas towards political subjects. Numbers of political maxims may be found in his tragedies. His productions are less poetical, and less musical than those of the ancients; they do not represent the actions of Gods and Demigods, but those of men rendered illustrious by their courage and virtues. They differ from the Greek drama, as much as history differs from romance."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 22, pp. 89-90.

"This work, (the Imitation of Jesus Christ of Thomas à Kempis,) perhaps, for the great singularity of its author becoming a religious writer, was attended with astonishing success. The observations of Fontenelle on this production, are, however, just. He tells us that he does not find in this Translation the prevailing charm of the original, which consists in its simplicity and *naiveté* which are all lost in that pomp of versification so natural to Corneille. Voltaire says "It is reported that Corneille's translation of the Imitation of Jesus Christ has been printed 32 times; it is as difficult to believe this as it is to read the book once."—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 2, p. 235.

Cottin (Marie Joséphine Risteau).

Œuvres complètes, publiées pour la première fois, en un seul corps d'ouvrage, avec une Notice sur la vie et les écrits de l'auteur, par A. Petitot. Paris, Foucault, 1817, 1819, 5 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes, avec une Notice sur la Vie et les Ecrits de l'auteur, un Tableau historique des Croisades, une Analyse des ouvrages de

Joinville, de Ville-Hardouin, et des notes sur le roman d'Elisabeth. Paris, Dabo, 1818, 1820, 12 vols. 18mo.

— Les mêmes. Paris, Ladrange, 1823, 9 vols. 18mo.

This very pretty edition is from the press of F. Didot.

"From the beginning of the narrative to its close, the thoughts, the expressions, the descriptions, all are limpid purity. To this delicacy of principle, which is virtue, the author of Elisabeth adds delicacy of hand, which is taste. Her writing has a great deal of that quality, which when ascribed to the countenance, is called expression. It implies, not exactly, strong sensations strongly signified; but nice and sensitive perceptions on every occasion, however common, and looks that speakingly reflect them; a mind quickly seeing, and as quickly seen; a clear but artless indication of emotions, natural but not vulgar. * * * This exquisiteness of tact, this play of features, belong to the compositions of Madame Cottin: perhaps they may fairly be considered as characteristic of the best authors of her sex."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 11, p. 451-2.

D'ALEMBERT (J. Lerond).

Ses Œuvres philosophiques, historiques, et littéraires. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Bossange frères, Charles Béchat, 1821, 5 vols. 8vo.

"The present collection contains the celebrated preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopœdia, the Essay on men of Letters; Memoirs of Queen Christina; a Translation of select parts of Tacitus; Elements of Philosophy, and Dissertations on various subjects. &c. &c. * * * The various Memoirs of this

celebrated person, which are prefixed to this edition of part of his works, have great value, as they describe the manners of the latter years of the French monarchy, and give an insight into the maxims and temper of that philosophical sect, in which D'Alembert was a leader. In this view they form very interesting documents for History." — *Monthly Review*, vol. 52, p. 480.

DELILLE (Jacques).

Ses Œuvres complètes. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Michaud, 1824, 16 vols. 8vo.

"M. Delille has displayed in his translation of Milton, all the splendour of his genius; though the work was began at a very advanced age, and accomplished within the space of twelve-months. It is nervous, ardent, and spirited; abounding in fine versification. Still it must be conceded, that here and there, it exhibits marks of precipitation, and that the sense of the original is not always rendered with strict fidelity. His translation of Milton has, nevertheless, ever been considered superior to his Virgil, the cause, perhaps, of which is, that no modern language has the facility and strength of the Latin; besides which, the English tongue bears a more close analogy to our own, which consequently renders translation from one to the other less difficult."—*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 9.

"Of the two translations of Virgil, that of Delille appears to possess more freedom of style, more richness of tone, and a more happy imitation of the beauties of the original; but it must be admitted that this translation is not free from defect." —*Rapports de l'Institut, &c.* p. 7.

"The reception which the poem entitled *Les Jardins*, experienced from the public mind, must have been highly flattering to the author. In accuracy of description, Delille has

almost equalled Thomson; while in taste, and in uniform elegance, he has certainly surpassed him. The sententious eloquence of the French author of the Seasons possesses neither the fire nor the harmony which we find in the *Jardins*; and while we forget the former, which we had nevertheless admired, many verses of the latter become indelibly imprinted on our minds."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15, p. 353.

"In the *Homme des Champs* we recognised with pleasure our guide through the Gardens; though, perhaps, we thought his company more agreeable, while he glided through the gay parterre, or sauntered on the shaven lawn—while he trimmed his vines, his quincuxes, and his honey-suckles, planted his olives and his citrons, or led us through groves of myrtles, where we might hear the singing of the birds, and the murmuring of the fountains."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 15, p. 353.

The Georgics of Delille will always do honour to the French nation. In this elegant composition, their language was made to—

* * * Descendre sans bassesse,
Et dit, sans s'avilir, jusques aux moindres choses,
Fit des plus secs chardons, des œillets et des roses.

Diderot (Denis).

Ses Œuvres publiées sur les MSS. de l'auteur, par J. A. Naigeon. Paris, 1791, 15 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes. Paris, Belin, 1818-19, 7 vols. 8vo.

Diderot was an enthusiastic admirer of Richardson. He remarked, that if he were about to part with his library, the only authors he would care about retaining, would be Moses, Homer, Euripides, Sophocles and Richardson. A most singular association truly! The reading of the latter author had, it ap-

pears, given him an air of melancholy, which was remarked by a friend who met him one day, and with apparent surprise at his dismal appearance, he accosted him; "What ails you? you dont look well!" "Ah! my dear fellow! (replied Diderot in a half-humorous half-pathetic tone) Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison, are three beautiful dramas!"—Buffon had also a decided predilection for Richardson. *Tout change avec le temps.* This companion of Moses and the Prophets, as Diderot would have it, is now more the illuminator of pretty waiting-maids, of would-be Pamelas, than figuring among the great, as one of the shining lights of the age!

Dorat (M.)

Ses Œuvres. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 32mo.

"Dorat has been called a *petit maître* of the world of Literature. He attempted every walk in poetry. He wrote tragedies long since forgotten; comedies replete with *persiflage*, and displaying but little knowledge of the art. He wrote a poem on declamation, which contains some good ideas; but his lighter pieces, published under the title of *Fantaisies*, are his best essays."—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol 2, p. 44.

Droz (Joseph).

Ses Œuvres. Paris, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

M. Droz occupies a distinguished rank among the most useful writers of our time. His works, dictated by a mild and amiable philosophy, have always been favourably received by the public. This collection consists of the following works;—*Essai sur l'art d'être heureux; Eloge de Montaigne; Etudes sur le Beau dans les Arts*; *Les applications de la Morale à la politique*; and the *Discours de Réception à l'Académie française.*

Ducis (J. F.)

Ses Œuvres. Paris, 1824, 5 vols. 32mo.

"M. Lemercier ranks this writer, and very justly, above Crebillon, who with the terrible has no mixture of tenderness. M. Ducis unites both."

Duval (Alexandre).

Ses Œuvres. Paris, 1822-23, 9 vols. 8vo.

"A vast number of personages pass in review, in the *Notices*, (which M. Duval calls the *Recueil de ses Souvenirs,*) which accompany this work; actors, artists, and literary men: among the latter, we have an account of Ducis, Chénier, Collin D'Harleville, Picard, Andrieux, Lemercier, Casimir Delavigne, &c. Among the foreigners of the author's acquaintance, we are introduced to the Prince de Ligne, Wieland, Goethe, Schiller, Kotzebue, &c. and among men of political power, to Bonaparte, by whom the author was persecuted, and General Moreau, his friend and compatriot; and the Northern potentates, from whom he received very flattering testimonies of esteem. His style is like his sentiments, bold and free; full of vivacity, piquant and witty; negligent at times, and sometimes diffuse; the defects of too great facility, exuberant imagination, and unconstrained spirit."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 23, p. 613-23.

Fénélon (F. de Salignac de Lamothe de).

Ses Œuvres. Paris, de l'imprimerie de F. A. Didot, 1787-92, 9 vols. 4to.

Genuine copies of this edition, a handsome one, should contain the portrait of the author, and that of the Duc de Bourgogne.

Neither this edition, nor that published in 10 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. Paris, 1810, although announced as *complete*, contain the writings of Fenelon relating to the affair of Quietism, and especially the celebrated *Explications des Maximes*, which caused the ruin of its author. They also want the writings on Jansenism.

The following edition, now publishing in 8vo. will be more complete than any that have preceded it:—

— Ses Œuvres complètes, publiées d'après les MSS. originaux et les éditions les plus correctes, avec un grand nombre de pièces inédites. Versailles, 1820.

FLORIAN (J. P. Claris de).

Ses Œuvres complètes. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Didot l'aîné, 1784-1807, 24 vols. 18mo.

The works of Florian, says Brunet, have been frequently reprinted, but the early editions are preferred, on account of the superior manner in which they are printed.

Should any difficulty be experienced in procuring one of the early editions, that which should be preferred is that of Renouard, Paris, 1812, 16 vols. 18mo.

"Few readers of French are unacquainted with the works of Florian. His style, at once elegant and easy of construction, has universally recommended him to the teachers of the language, and Telemachus is commonly succeeded or supplanted by Numa. *Gonzalve de Cordoue*, *Estelle*, and *Galatée*, are stock-books in all the circulating libraries, and the Tales of Florian are almost as generally read as those of Voltaire and Marmontel. He possesses indeed very great attractions for the lovers of light reading. His narrative is spirited and interesting; Love, Friendship, and Heroism, are his themes, and he commonly

descants upon them with that genuine warmth, which results from the combination of sensibility with genius. * * * *Gonzalve de Cordoue*, is a prose epic, not inferior to Telemachus in beauty of diction or interest of narrative. * * The historical romance of *Numa Pompilius* is in a higher style of composition. It is founded upon some passages in the history of early Rome, and aspires to the dignity of moral and political instruction. The *Estelle*, and *Galatée*, seem formed in a great degree upon the Idylls of Gesner; and were a bold and not unsuccessful attempt, to revive in France, the long-forgotten pastoral romance. Among those of his works, which have least contributed to his fame, is *William Tell*, not published till after his death, and which does not deviate from the established character of posthumous publications."— *Quarterly Review*, vol. 2, p. 348-349-350.

"In France Harlequin was improved into a wit, and even converted into a moralist! he is the graceful hero of Florian's charming compositions, which please even in the closet. 'This imaginary being, invented by the Italians, and adopted by the French,' says the ingenious Goldoni, 'has the exclusive right of uniting *naiveté* with *finesse*, and no one has ever surpassed Florian in the delineation of this amphibious character. He has even contrived to impart sentiment, passion, and morality to his pieces.'"— *Mem. Gold.* 1. 281.— *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. 3, p. 16.

"M. Florian's style is more elegant and pleasing than sublime, rather narrative than descriptive; it does not indeed abound with poetical ornaments, but neither does it often degenerate into bombast."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 7, p. 537.

FONTENELLE (Bernard L. B. de).

Ses Œuvres complètes. Paris, Bastien, 1790,

8 vols. 8vo.

"Before I left Blandford (says Gibbon) I finished the first 6 volumes of Fontenelle, which contain *toute la force et toute la fleur de son esprit.* I read them at my leisure hours with pleasure, particularly the *Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes,* the *Histoire du Théâtre François,* and the *Eloges des Académiciens.* The *Histoire des Oracles,* though excellent, is somewhat superficial. The Dialogues of the Dead, are (if I may speak French) *une débauche de raisonnement,* as the *Lettres du Chevalier d'Her— une débauche d'esprit et de galanterie.* I acknowledge all the defects of the *Eclogues,* but some of them are charming."—*Gibbon's Mis. Works,* vol. 2, p. 55.

Genlis (Madame la Comtesse de).

The numerous and multifarious works of the endless *Comtesse,* already amount to nearly a hundred volumes. No collected edition of them has, as yet, been published, and whether any bookseller will be bold enough to make the attempt, is a matter of uncertainty. To read all that Madame de Genlis has written, is a task few persons would undertake, but some of her works are well deserving a perusal, and the following are among them.

Adèle et Théodore, 3 vols. 8vo. *Alphonse, ou le Fils naturel,* 8vo. *Alphonsine, ou la Tendresse maternelle,* 2 vols. 8vo. *Les Chevaliers du Cygne, ou la Cour de Charlemagne,* 3 vols. 8vo. *La Duchesse de la Vallière,* 2 vols. 12mo. *Madame de Maintenon,* 8vo. *Mademoiselle de Clermont,* 18mo. *Mademoiselle de la Fayette,* 2 vols. 18mo. *Le Siège de la Rochelle,* 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

"That Madame de Genlis is a novelist of great fire and animation, of considerable truth and invention—that she has the talent of carrying her readers with interest through her pages,

is most certain. Certain it is that whatever she paints of human actions or passions, she paints with minuteness and accuracy; and that in all the details of description, she is exact and exuberant. But praise ends here. We must not look for merit of a higher order in any of her productions. We must not expect to find her creating new forms, transfusing souls into bodies that become animated by her touch, or taking any of the large views of nature, which bespeak true genius. In the smaller intellectual faculties, as the perception of facts, the arrangement of incident, in all that is necessary to catch some happy glimpses of manners, she is eminently rich! but not in those which compare, combine, and follow up the greater relations that join effects to causes. If we may be allowed thus to express ourselves, we should say Madame de Genlis has a very large portion of a very small mind, and that portion particularly active. Her intellectual arsenal is boundlessly stocked with sparrow-shot."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 34, p. 428.

"The works of Madame de Genlis form a sort of connecting link between those women, who wrote at the latter end of Louis XIVth's day, and those who have appeared since the revolution. The foundress of a new genus of composition in her own language, her domestic stories are a deviation from the grave formalities of the early French novel; and stand equally free from the licentious liberties of the new, a witty but immoral school founded by the Marivaux, the Louvets, and the Leclos. * * * It may however, be said with great truth, that none ever wrote so well, who wrote so much, or has ever blended so few faults, with so many merits of style and composition."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 381-382.

Hugo (Victor).

As Mr. Hugo is one of the leading writers of the day, and

may be called one of the founders of the *Ecole Romantique* in France, we think it right to inform our readers, that a complete and very handsome edition of his works is in the course of publication. Three 8vo. vols. have already appeared, containing his *Odes et Ballades*, 2 vols. and *Les Orientales*, 1 vol.

La Harpe (J. Fr. de)

Œuvres choisies et posthumes. Paris, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The rank which was so justly assigned to M. La Harpe, among the literati of France, his various works, his sufferings in the course of the Revolution, and the change which they occasioned in his religious sentiments, render his story in a high degree interesting to curious readers. He claims attention as the associate of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Condorcet, as an Academician of great celebrity, as a dramatic writer of eminence, and as a first-rate critic. During the best part of his life, he was a disciple of the French philosophy, and an active disseminator of its principles, and he affords we believe, the only instance of a convert made from that sect to Christianity."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 51, p. 449.

Lamotte (Ant. Houdart de.)

Œuvres choisies. Paris, Didot, 2 vols. 18mo.

"La Motte translated Homer's Iliad, which subjected him to considerable ridicule; but the Introductory part was greatly esteemed. Madame Dacier, in her Essay, *Des causes de la Corruption du Goût*, attacked La Motte with great bitterness. La Motte replied in his *Essai sur la Critique*, a work abounding in wit, argument, and true philosophy. In this contest the combatants seemed to have changed places. Madame Dacier laid about her with all the fury, strength, and dogmatising spi-

rit of a man, while La Motte parried with all the grace, ingenuity, and courteousness of a woman. Of La Motte's four tragedies, the only one preserved is his *Inès de Castro*. Montesquieu pronounced it fine. Of his Comedies, the only one now acted, is the *Magnifique*. Some of his moral odes are excellent. His lighter ones are exceedingly pretty. His fables cannot take rank with those of his friend La Fontaine. The latter is all nature, the former is assumed naïveté. J. B. Rousseau, in speaking of his fables, says—

Quadrupède, insecte, poisson,
Tout prend un noble caractère
Et s'exprime du même ton.
Enfin, par son sublime organe
Les animaux parlent si bien,
Que dans Houdart souvent un âne
Est un académicien."

—*Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 2, p. 13-15-19.

Le Sage (Alain-René.)

Ses Œuvres choisies. Paris, 1783, 15 vols. 8vo.

"Le Sage knew more of the world than the Abbé Prevost; and his works are consequently more embued with this knowledge. His *Gil Blas* is a faithful picture of every situation in life; and is as instructive as amusing. His other novels are imitations of the Spanish."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 5, p. 30.

We give below the two best editions of *Gil Blas* quoted by Brunet:—

Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane. Londres, 1809, 4 vols. 8vo.

This edition is embellished by 24 engravings, from the designs of Smirke.

Le même, avec un Discours préliminaire, et des Notes, par M. Le Comte F. de Neufchâteau. Paris, Lefèvre, de l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.

This (says Brunet) is a very handsome edition, printed from the one of 1747, which contains numerous corrections, and additions, made by the author. M. François de Neufchateau, in his preliminary discourse, ably contends, against the opinion of Isla, that the subject of Gil Blas is not borrowed from the Spanish, but merely a few minor points from the Novel called *Relaciones de la vida del escudero Marcos de Obregon, por V. Espinel*, Madrid, 1618, 4to. For further particulars on this interesting controversy, see LLORENTE, *Poetry, Novels, &c.*

"Gil Blas, by Le Sage, is a book full of good sense, and instructive knowledge of the world."—*Blair's Lectures*, vol. 3, p. 75.

L'HOSPITAL (Michel).

Ses Œuvres, précédées d'un Essai sur la vie et les ouvrages de l'auteur, par P. J. S. Dufey, avocat. Paris, 1824, 7 vols. 8vo.

"Great credit is due to M. Dufey de l'Youne, for this complete collection of the works of this celebrated man. He has prefaced this edition by an introductory article, in which he describes the revolution of the sixteenth century, with its causes and effects, and the principal political events from the time of Francis I, to that of Charles IX. This introduction was indispensable as a key to the life of L'Hopital. This edition comprehends the Harangues, and the State Memoirs. Then follows his celebrated *Traité de la Reformation de la Justice*, a work

in which all the character of the man appears, his love of justice and integrity."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 639.

"The Chancellor L'Hopital was an able and an upright magistrate greater by his virtues than his talents; intrepid in the midst of every danger, and with a soul which only the vices of his nation could overwhelm. After the murder of the Protestants, whom he had always protected, he ordered the widest doors of his castle to be thrown open to the executioners of the St. Bartholomew, who had come to assassinate him; but he died of grief at the crimes of his country."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p. 168.

Mably (G. B. de).

Collection complète de ses Œuvres, édition publiée par M. Arnoux. Paris, an iii. (1794,) 15 vols. 8vo.

This, the only edition of the collected works of Mably, is printed on very inferior paper, and the copies printed on vellum paper, are alone recommended by Brunet.—*See* Mably, *History, &c.*

Of the voluminous writings of the Abbé de Mably, the *Principes du Droit public de l'Europe*, and the first part of the *Observations sur l'Histoire de France*, may be deservedly praised; and even the *Manière d'écrire l'Histoire* contains several useful precepts and judicious remarks. Mably was a lover of virtue and freedom: but his virtue was austere and his freedom was impatient of an equal. Kings, Magistrates, Nobles, and successful writers were the objects of his contempt, or hatred, or envy: but his illiberal abuse of Voltaire, Hume, Buffon, the Abbé Raynal, Dr. Robertson, and *tutti quanti* can be injurious only to himself."—*Gibbon's Miscel. Works*, vol. 1, p. 86.

"No work, perhaps, contains so perfect a view of the designs and ultimate tendency of the Jacobin conspiracy, as the Abbé de Mably's *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes, &c.* and his *Traité des Droits et Devoirs des Citoyens.* The reader will find them a complete code of Jacobin principles; of the means they were to employ to accomplish their object; and a full view of the ultimate state of things which it was their great end and aim to produce."—*Works of C. Butler*, vol. 2, p. 75.

MAINTENON (Madame de).

Lettres de Madame de Maintenon, recueillies par de la Beaumelle. Amsterdam, 1756, 9 vols. 12mo.

Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Madame de Maintenon, et à celle du siècle passé, par de la Beaumelle. Amsterdam, 1775, 6 vols.

The above are the handsomest editions of the Letters and Memoirs of Madame Maintenon, two works which, says Brunet, ought always to go together.

The edition of her Letters, preceded by the Life of Madame de Maintenon, by Auger (Paris, L. Collin, 1807, 6 vols. 12mo.) contains some letters, till then unpublished; some have been corrected from the original manuscripts, while others, which had been inserted in the edition of Beaumelle, have been omitted as devoid of interest.

MALHERBE (Fr. de).

Ses Œuvres, et Observations de Menage et Chevreau. Paris, 1723, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Malherbe flourished through the reigns of six Kings of France: Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII. Boileau represents Malherbe as the first poet who wrote French correctly, and with taste. It is said of him, that he interrupted his confessor, who was describing to him in incorrect language, the prospects of future bliss, with these words, 'Say nothing more about it, your bad style will only serve to disgust me with it.' It is added that an hour only before his death, and when he was thought to be expiring, he suddenly started up to correct a word of bad French, which some one had just pronounced. Something like this is also related of Père Bouhours, who on the point of death, was heard to say '*Je m'en vais, ou je m'en vas*, for which is most proper is still doubtful!'—thus affording a further proof of 'the ruling passion strong in death.'"—*Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 1, p. 337.

MARMONTEL (Jean François).

Ses Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1787-1806, 32 vols. 8vo.

The 17 first volumes of this collection were published under the eyes of the author. The edition is now, however, but little esteemed.

— Les mêmes. Paris, Verdière, 1818-19, 18 vols. 8vo.

This edition, from the press of F. Didot, is preferred to the above.

— Les mêmes. Paris, A. Bellin, 1819-20, 7 vols. 8vo.

At the head of the seventh volume of this edition, is a very interesting *Notice* on the works of Marmontel. *See* MARMONTEL, *Belles Lettres* and *Biography*.

MAROT (Clément).

There are various editions of this, one of the early poets of France: the following are most deserving of attention:—

Œuvres de Marot, augmentées d'un grand nombre de ses compositions nouvelles. Lyon, Dolet, 1543, 8vo.

— Les mêmes, revues, augmentées, et disposées en beaucoup meilleur ordre que ci-devant; plus, quelques œuvres de Michel Marot, publiées par F. Mizière, médecin. Niort, Porteau, 1596, 16mo.

— Les mêmes, augmentées, avec les œuvres de J. et Michel Marot, &c. accompagnées d'une préface historique, etc. par Nic. Lenglet du Fresnoy. La Haye, 1731, 4 vols. 4to. or, (published at the same time,) in 6 vols. 12mo. which is to be preferred both for its greater beauty and convenience.

— Œuvres choisies de Clément Marot. Paris, Didot l'aîné, 1801, 1 vol. 18mo.

MIRABEAU (G. H. R.)

Ses Œuvres complètes, précédées d'une Notice, par Mérillon. Paris, 1826, 9 vols. 8vo.

"The space in public opinion, which once was filled by Mirabeau, his singular adventures, his extraordinary talent, and his astonishing political display strongly excite attention to all that his pen has at any time traced."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 52, p 502.

"The number of Mirabeau's productions, the importance of the subjects which he treated, his superior talent, and the deep interest attached to the events which inflamed his genius, and which occasioned him to obtain the title of the French Demosthenes, altogether serve to render his works the best commentary on the spirit of the French Revolution."—*Barbier's Bibl.* vol. 3. p. 258.

MOLIERE (J. B. Poquelin de).

Ses Œuvres, avec des Remarques grammaticales, des observations, etc. par Bret. Paris, 1773, 6 vols. 8vo.

This is the best and most esteemed of all the editions of Molière, published with the notes of Bret. The latter has, in his edition, followed the text of that of 1734, and he has adopted the life of Molière, by Voltaire, to which he has added a supplement. It is believed that Bret had but little to do with the grammatical notes, attached to the fourteen principal pieces, which are said to be the production of an anonymous writer.

Les mêmes, avec un Commentaire historique et littéraire, précédées du Tableau des mœurs du dix-septième siècle, et de la vie de Molière, par M. Petitot. Nouvelle édition. Paris, Aillaud, 1829, 6 vols. 8vo.

The *Tableau des Mœurs*, prefixed to this edition, throws very great light on many of the characters and incidents, so admirably delineated by Molière.

— Les mêmes, avec un Commentaire, un discours préliminaire et une vie de Molière, par M. Auger. Paris, de l'imprimerie de F. Didot, 1819-20, 9 vols. 8vo. figures d'après Horace Vernet.

This edition, says Brunet, as well from the correctness of the text, as from the merit of the commentary, the beauty of the typography, and the finish of the engravings, by far excels all those that have hitherto appeared. To this and every 8vo. edition, may be added the engravings from *new* designs of M. Moreau, published by M. Renouard ; they are very superior to the drawings made by the same artist, in 1773.

To every edition of Molière should also be added the following biography of that inimitable writer, which has obtained great commendation here and on the Continent.

Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Molière, par J. Taschereau. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 8vo.

" If again, we look at Molière's object in all the numerous pieces which his fertile genius produced, we perceive a constant, sustained, and determined warfare against vice and folly, —sustained by means of wit and satire, without any assistance derived either from sublimity or pathos. It signified little to Molière what was the mere form which his drama assumed : whether regular comedy or comèdie-ballet, whether his art worked in its regular sphere, or was pressed by fashion into the service of mummery and pantomime, its excellence is the same,

— if but one phrase was uttered, that phrase was comic. Instead of sinking down to the farcical subjects which he adopted, whether by command of the king, or to sacrifice to the popular taste, Molière elevated these subjects by his treatment of them. His pen, like the hand of Midas, turned all it touched to gold; or rather, his mode of treating the most ordinary subject gave it a value such as the sculptor or engraver can confer upon clay, rock, old copper, or even cherry-stones." — *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 3, p. 347.

"Few writers, if any, ever possessed the spirit, or attained the true end of Comedy, so perfectly upon the whole, as Molière. His *Tartuffe*, in the style of Grave Comedy, and his *Avare*, in the Gay, are accounted his two capital productions." *Blair's Lectures*, vol. 3, p. 345.

Montesquieu (Ch. Secondat Baron de).

Ses Œuvres complètes. Nouvelle édition, contenant l'Eloge de Montesquieu, par M. Villemain, les Notes d'Helvétius et de Condorcet, et le Commentaire de Voltaire sur l'Esprit des Lois. Paris, Lequien, 1819, 8 vols. 8vo.

— Les mêmes, avec les Remarques des divers Commentaires, et des Notes inédites. Seule édition complète, dirigée par M. Collin de Plancy. Paris, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This excellent edition comprises, in a single volume, the whole works of Montesquieu. Voltaire's Commentary on the *Esprit des Lois*; the Remarks of Helvetius on the first Eight Books; Condorcet's Observations on the Twenty-ninth; the

valuable Notes of Guys, and others extracted from Saint-Foix, Beccaria, Thouret, with the chief part of the Commentary of M. Destutt-Tracy, are all comprised in this volume."—*Revue Ency.* vol. 18, p. 644.

The greatest political writer that France has ever produced, and one of the greatest that has been known in any country, is unquestionably Montesquieu. It is said that this author, who had constantly meditated upon his subject during twenty years, gave his *Esprit des Lois* to be read by the man in France, whom he considered as the best informed upon such subjects, and the most capable of pronouncing a just opinion of it, and that this friend, who it seems, was more candid than enlightened, objected to the work in general, and particularly to some of the greatest views contained in it. 'Then' said Montesquieu, 'I see my own age is not ripe enough to understand my work, nevertheless I will publish it."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p. 170.

"The *Lettres persannes*, by Montesquieu, may be considered as fictitious history, and one of the most philosophic in existence." —*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 35, p. 178.

POMPIGNAN (Le Marquis de).

Ses Tragédies et Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1794, 6 vols. 8vo.

The lyric productions of M. de Pompignan have been greatly admired. His Ode on the death of J. B. Rousseau contains some very fine passages. In his 25th year, he produced the tragedy of *Didon*, which had great success, and which is now a stock-piece. He produced a comedy at the *Théâtre Italien*, called the *Adieux de Mars*, which also succeeded. His *Voyage en Languedoc* is greatly inferior to that of Chapelle and

Bachaumont. The Marquis upon his reception at the French Academy, openly attacked the philosophers of the day. This drew upon him the enmity of Voltaire, who directed against him his keenest satire. Pompignan had a proud air; the Satirist thus characterises him—

> César n'a point d'asyle, où sa cendre repose,
> Et l'ami Pompignan croit être quelque chose."

—*Craufurd's Essais, &c.* vol. 2, p. 46-58.

Racine (Jean).

Ses Œuvres. Paris, de l'imprimerie de P. Didot l'ainé, an ix. [1801-5,] 3 vols. fol.

This (says Brunet,) is the most magnificent book that was ever printed. The 57 engravings, with which it is embellished, were engraved by the first artists in Paris, from drawings by MM. Gérard, Girodet, &c. There were but 250 copies printed.

— Les mêmes, avec les Notes des Commentaires, publiée par M. L. Aimé Martin. Paris, Lefèvre, 1824, 6 vols. 8vo.

This edition, a very handsome one, contains the principal annotations of Louis Racine, d'Olivet, Voltaire, La Harpe, &c. The passages which Racine imitated from the ancients are also given in the original Greek and Latin.

"The poetic impulse, however, does not appear to have been naturally very intense in Racine, or of a very energetic complexion. He excelled in painting the tender passions; and that of which he always gives the truest picture is Love; even though, in order to give it currency at Versailles, he was forced to mix it up with a large dose of gallantry; and to make Frenchmen of his Greeks. His female characters are delineated with more truth than his heroes. His Romans have less of their

country sternness than the Romans of Corneille, but, indeed, all his personages are French; and French belonging to the time and court of Louis XIV. It is in vain that he gives them foreign names; that he hands them over all the Gods of Mythology for their friends and intimates, and dresses them in Grecian armour; their minds and souls are still French, their moral costume is Parisian, and there is not one of them who, had he appeared in the *Salon d'Hercule*, or the *Galerie de Diane*, at Versailles, might not have passed for a most agreeable courtier."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 29.

"Of all the French poets, Racine was, without doubt, the best acquainted with the ancients; he did not merely study them as a scholar; he felt them as a poet. He found, however, the practise of the Theatre already firmly established, and did not undertake to deviate from it, for the sake of approaching these models. He only, therefore, appropriated the separate beauties of the Greek poets; but whether from respect for the taste of his age, or from inclination, he remained faithful to the prevailing gallantry, so foreign to the Greek tragedy, and for the most part made it the foundation of the intrigues of his pieces."—*Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama*, page 323.

"Racine is deservedly the favourite of the French nation; for besides the perfection of his style, and a complete mastery over his art, according to the rules prescribed by the national taste, there is a certain tenderness of sentiment, a movement of the heart, under all the artificial pomp by which it is disguised, which cannot fail to interest the reader. His *Athalie* is, perhaps, the most perfect of all his pieces."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 26, p. 93.

"Of all the French tragedians, Racine studied the ancients with the greatest attention. * * * The style of Racine is greatly admired, and is generally highly polished and elegant; but it is difficult to find a single page in which useless words,

and even lines, are not introduced for the sake of the rhyme. The French talk much of the pleasure derived from contemplating the many obstacles which the poet must have overcome before he could produce Brittannicus, or Phedra. But can it be possible for any person of genuine taste, when he beholds Talma in one of his most admired characters, so far to abstract his attention from the subject before him, as calmly to occupy himself with reflecting upon the difficulties an author must encounter in the regular arrangement of masculine and feminine rhymes?"—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 12, p. 130.

La Bruyère draws the following eloquent parallel between Corneille and Racine, "If any comparison between them be allowed, perhaps it will be correct to say, that Corneille brings us into his characters and ideas; Racine conforms himself to ours; the former depicts man as he ought to be, the latter as he is found; there is more in the former to admire and to imitate, and more in the latter to make us satisfied with ourselves. The one elevates, astonishes, subdues, instructs; the other pleases, softens, and penetrates. Whatever is great, grand, and noble which reason dictates, is illustrated by the former, while the latter produces the most seductive and delicate effects of passion. In the former may be found rules and precepts; in the latter, tasteful ideas and sentimentalities. We are more strongly possessed by the pieces of Corneille; and more moved and softened by those of Racine. Corneille is more moral; Racine more natural. It should appear as if one copied Sophocles, and the other preferred Euripedes for his model."

In an anonymous publication, called, *Connaissance des bautez et des défauts de la poésie et de l'éloquence, &c. Londres* 1749, in 12mo. written by Voltaire, is given the following critique; "Besides these four tragic writers (of France,) Corneille, Racine, Crébillon and Voltaire, I know of none which deserve to be read. There are five or six only of Corneille's

tragedies which are readable, or which ought to be read; there are but the *Electre* and *Radamiste* of Crébillon, which a man of any taste can sit to hear; but the tragedies of Racine I can recommend, with one only exception— *Les Frères Ennemis.*" Of his own writings he says — "M. de Voltaire's dialogue is infinitely preferable to that of Crébillon, as all the world knows; and his skill altogether so superior, that some of his pieces, (as *Brutus* and *Jules-César,*) I should place in competition with those of the great Corneille. I advance nothing which I cannot prove."

RABELAIS (François).

Ses Œuvres, édition *variorum*, augmentées de Pièces inédites, des Songes drôlatiques de Pantagruel, ouvrage posthume, avec l'explication en regard; des Remarques de Le Duchat, de Bernier, de le Motteux, de l'Abbé de Marsy, de Voltaire, de Ginguené, etc. et d'un nouveau Commentaire historique et philologique, par MM. Eloy, Johanneau, et Esmangart, Membres de la Société royale des Antiquaires et de plusieurs autres Académies. Paris, 1823, 10 vols. with 132 plates.

"Rabelais brightens up to me as I see more of the world; he treated it as it deserved, laughed at it all, and as I judge from myself, ceased to hate it, for I find hatred an unjust preference."—*Walpole's Works*, vol. 6, p. 375.

ROUSSEAU (Jean Jacques).

Ses Œuvres, avec des Notes historiques. Paris,

Lefèvre, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, 1819, 20, 22 vols. 8vo. figures d'après Desenne, Bourgeois, &c.

This is the most complete edition of Rousseau's works. It is distinguished, says Brunet, not only for the beauty of the impression and the engravings, but it also contains an excellent text, founded in a great measure on that of Geneva, and without the pretended améliorations introduced in the edition of 1801. The editor, M. Petitain, whose enlightened zeal cannot be too much praised, has left no means untried of rendering the work as perfect as possible, and his efforts have been crowned with complete success: but the reader who wishes to know all the advantages of this edition, must consult its prefaces and interesting notes, as the limits of this work will not allow us to give them here in full.

"What love and desire—what longing and passionate expectation, hung upon the voice of Rousseau, the idol of his day! —That spell is broken. We now can regard his works in themselves, in a great measure free from all the delusions and illusions that, like the glories of a bright and vapoury atmosphere, were for ever rising up and encircling the image of their wonderful creator. Still is the impression of his works vivid and strong. The charm which cannot pass away is there—life breathing in dead words,—the pulses of passion—the thrilling of the frame,—the sweet pleasure stealing from senses touched with ecstacy into sounds which the tongue frames, and the lips utter with delight. All these still are there—the fresh beauty, the undimmed lustre—the immortal bloom and verdure and fragrance of life. These, light and vision like as they seem, endure as in marble. But that which made the spirits of men, from one end of Europe to the other, turn to the name of Rousseau—that idolizing enthusiasm which we can now hardly con-

celve, was the illusion of one generation, and has not survived to another. And what was the spell of that illusion? Was it merely that bewitching strain of dreaming melancholy which lent to moral declamation the tenderness of romance? Or that fiery impress of burning sensibility, which threw over abstract and subtle disquisitions, all the colours of a lover's tale? These undoubtedly— but not these alone. It was that continual impersonation of himself in his writings, by which he was for ever kept brightly present before the eyes of men. There was in him a strange and unusual desire of depicting himself through all the changes of his being. His wild temper only found ease in tracing out, in laying bare to the universal gaze, the very ground-work, the most secret paths, the darkest coverts, of one of the most unmanageable minds ever formed by nature. From the moment that his first literary success had wedded him to the public— this was his history—and such his strange, contradictory, divided life. Shy, and shunning the faces of men in his daily walks, yet earching and rending up the inmost recesses of his heart for the inspection of that race which he either feared or hated. As a man turning from the light as from something insupportably loathsome, and plunging into the thickest shades. Yet in that other existence which he held from imagination, living in the presence of men, in the full broad glare of the world's age—and eagerly, impetuously, passionately, unsparingly seizing on all his own most hidden thoughts— his loneliest moods—his most sacred feelings, which had been cherished for the seclusion in which they sprung, for their own still deep peace— and for their breathings of unbeheld communions — seizing upon all these; and flinging them out into the open air, that they might feed the curiosity of that eager, idle, frivolous world from which he had fled in misanthropical disgust— that he might arrange an exhibition for their greedy gaze, and that he, the morbid melancholy lover of solitude, might

act a conspicuous and applauded part in the crowded theatre of public fame."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 30, p. 89-90.

"Rousseau appeared for the first time before the literary world in 1750, when his answer to the question, whether the revival of letters had contributed to the improvement of public morals, was crowned by the Academy of Dijon. 'All his after works' says Madame de Staël, 'are but the developement of the system founded by this first Essay.' His writings every where exhibit his passion for nature, and his hatred for all the additions made to it by man. His next production is a *Discours sur les causes de l'inégalité parmi les hommes, et sur l'origine des sociétés*. This Essay is universally esteemed as a master-piece of eloquence, abounding in paradox, problem, and ideas of the wildest description. His Letter to d'Alembert contains many important truths, mixed up with a great deal of ridiculous matter. It breathes however, the spirit of patriotism, and advocates the principles of virtue. Rousseau it is well known was passionately fond of music. His *Devin du Village* is the only opera I know, the words and music of which are entirely by one author. In 1761 he published *La Nouvelle Héloise*, a work abounding in great beauties, and great defects. *Le Contrat social* followed next, greatly applauded by some, and according to others, full of contradictions and errors. Voltaire entitled it the *unsocial Contract*. In 1762, his *Emile* appeared, which is principally on the subject of education. This work is said to have contributed to the progress of infidelity, It was condemned by the Parliament of Paris. These words attributed to Madame de Boufflers, will serve for the Confession. 'Rousseau would have had a greater character for virtue had he died without making confession." — *Craufurd's Essais &c.* vol. 3, p. 128 to 169.

"Of the most celebrated work of this kind, the *Confessions* of Jean Jaques Rousseau, it has been justly observed that

'there is more vanity concentrated in its first ten lines, than in the whole contents of any other book in the world.'" — *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, vol. 1. *Introductory Chapter on History*, p. 7.

Ségur (M. le Comte de).

Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1825, 8vo.

"M. de Segur, more than any one, is enabled to give a just idea of the events immediately preceding the Revolution. Invested with high dignities, witness of all the arts of the Court and the government; admitted into the councils of the different powers of Europe, an observer of the movements which agitated the political world; a participator in those movements; and finally emerging from the midst of them into the calm which succeeded, M. de Segur resembles a mariner, who after innumerable dangers, finds himself safe in port at last; and calls to mind and relates the hurricanes he has encountered, and the breakers and rocks he has escaped. * * * Count Segur was in the service of Louis XV, and in that of his successor. He was honored by the friendship of Washington, of Frederick, Catherine, Joseph II, and of Gustavus. He received encomiums from Voltaire, Diderot, and D'Alembert; he was a soldier in the United States; an Ambassador to Russia: one of Napoleon's *homme d'état*; an associate of Kosciusko and of Lafayette, an historian, dramatist, senator, Academician, Deputy, Newspaper Editor, and Peer of France. The first volume of his Memoirs contains a recital of the principal historical events which occurred from the commencement of the reign of Louis XVI, until the year 1783." — *Revue Ency.* vol. 25, p. 690.

Souza (Madame de).

Œuvres complètes; revues, corrigées, augmentées, etc. Paris, 1821-22, 6 vols. 8vo.

"Who that ever read *Adèle de Sénange* or *Eugénie et Mathilde*, and did not wish to know Madame de Souza? * * Madame de Souza is known to fame as the author of some of the prettiest novels in the French language."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 393.

Stael (Madame la Baronne de).

Œuvres complètes, publiées par son fils. Paris, 1820-21, 17 vols. 8vo.

"The genius of Madame de Staël belongs to the day and age in which it dawned, and by which it was nurtured. It partakes of their boldness and their aspirations, their freedom and their force. Fostered amidst philosophical enquiries and political fermentation, its objects are naturally grand, its scope vast, its efforts vigorous. It has the energy of inspiration and its disorder. There is in the character of Madame de Staël's compositions, something of the Delphic priestess."—*Lady Morgan's France*, vol. 2, p. 382.

Œuvres inédites, publiées par son fils; précédées d'une Notice sur le caractère et les écrits de Madame de Stael, par Madame Necker Saussure. London, 1820, 3 vols.

"This posthumous publication makes us better acquainted with its illustrious author than any of the works which she has herself given to the world, and lets us more into her personal character than all that has yet been written about her. Nor do we say this so much with reference to the prefatory *Memoir*, or *Eloge* rather, which stands at the beginning, as to those

productions of Madame de Staël herself, which now make their first appearance. These consist of her first and her last writings — of the plays and poems in which she indulged her genius before she imbibed the spirit of her age, or aspired either to rival or to replace its models — and of the pieces with which she amused her later retirement, with scarcely any view to publication, or what she did not survive to revise, with that deference to public opinion which always lowers the relief, and weakens the originality of the most intrepid of experienced writers."—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 36, p. 54.

VAUVENARGUES (M.)

Œuvres complètes. Paris, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Of the works which this interesting writer has left to us, those of the greatest merit are his Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind, his Critical Reflections on certain French Poets, his Characters, and his Maxims and Reflections."—*Monthly Review*, vol. 51, p. 507.

VERTOT (R. A. de).

Œuvres choisies. Paris, 1819, 12 vols. 8vo.

"Vertot knew both how to write and how to narrate in a style at once elegant and fascinating. His works are still read, and his *Révolutions romaines* are much esteemed. Yet I should prefer his *Révolutions de Portugal*, although he has not always drawn from authentic Memoirs; and above all, the *Révolutions de Suède*, if he had in writing them been as careful in delineating the manners and the government of the people, as he was in adorning his style with all the charms of a finished composition.

"His *Histoire de Malte* savours somewhat of the Romance,

both from the long and poetical descriptions of battles and sieges it contains, and from the embellishments, purely imaginative, which he has introduced with so little scruple, that having, when the work was composed, received very authentic Memoirs on the siege of Malta, he did not make use of them, but satisfied himself with replying: *C'est trop tard, mon siège est fait!*"—*La Harpe, Cours de Littérature*, vol. 7, p. 117.

VOLTAIRE (M. de)

Ses Œuvres, avec des Avertissemens et des Notes, par Condorcet, &c. Kehl, de l'Imprimerie de la Société littéraire et typographique, 1785-89, 70 vols. 8vo.

"This famous edition of Beaumarchais eclipsed every thing of its kind, on a similar scale of magnitude; but for intrinsic worth, if not for extrinsic splendour, it has been surpassed by the recent impression of Renouard.

"Beaumarchais began with buying the whole of Baskerville's types, punches, and matrices. He re-established ruined paper mills in the Vosges, about 15 miles from Kehl; was nice to excess in the paper to be manufactured, and employed the most knowing workmen engaged in the manufactory of Dutch paper. His printing-office and establishment at Kehl were immense. Many millions of livres were expended, and the ultimate loss of a million was the result of his vast projects, and incessant activity and solicitude. But the proof-sheets (especially of the duodecimo edition) were carelessly revised; and Beaumarchais, in an evil hour, exalted Voltaire, at the expense of Racine. In short, the impression betrayed the absence of a correct editorial tact; and La Harpe tells us that those of Didot are very much superior in accuracy and utility."

"I now come to the last and best edition of the entire works of Voltaire, by Renouard, just completed in 60 octavo volumes,

with 113 vignettes, and 47 portraits. The designs of Moreau le Jeune embellish this splendid and estimable production; but of designs and graphic embellishments to Voltaire, there is no end."—*Dibdin's Library Companion*, p. 770.

"In less than six years (says Brunet,) under the article Voltaire, there have been seven editions (up to 1820) of one of the most voluminous writers in the French language, and this even, when more than 30,000 copies were already in the hands of the public. The great name of Voltaire presents the only solution to what may truly be called a literary wonder."

Peignot gives the following list of editions of Voltaire, with the number printed, since 1748:—

Œuvres de Voltaire, Dresde, 1748-54, 10 vols. 8vo.

—Genève, 1756, et suiv. at first 17 vols. 8vo. the number of which was at length carried to 40 vols.

— Genève, 1768, et suiv. 45 vols. 4to. Number printed, 4,500.

— Genève, 1775, 4 vols. 8vo. Number printed, 6000.

— Kehl, (Beaumarchais edition,) 1784 et suiv. 70 vols. 8vo. Number printed, 28,000.

— Kehl, 1785, 92 vols. 12mo. Number printed, 15,000.

— Basle and Gotha, 1784 et suiv. 71 vols. 8vo. Number printed, 6000.

Lyon, La Mollière, 1791, 100 vols. 12mo.

Basle and Deux Ponts, 1792, 100 vols. 12mo.

Paris, (Palissot's edition,) 1792, 55 vols. 8vo. Number printed, 500.

Œuvres choisies. Paris, Servière, 1798, 40 vols. 8vo.

— Paris (stereotype) 1800 et suiv. 54 vols. 18mo. and 12mo. Number printed, 2,500.

— Paris, Nicole, 1810, 21 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.

The editions complete, with Notes, Additions, Corrections, &c. since 1817, are as follow:—

Œuvres Complètes, (M. Auger, editor.) Paris, Desoer, 1817, 13 vols. 8vo. (including vol. of index) a compact edition. In the prospectus of this edition is given the following calculation; "The work will be in 12 vols. each volume will contain about 1000 pages, each page 50 lines, and each line about 55 letters; so that Voltaire, in the production of his works, must have traced about 33,000,000 characters. The Bible only contains 3,666,480, and the Koran, 323,015.

— Paris (M. Renouard, Editor) 1819 et suiv. 60 vols. 8vo.

This edition, by Renouard, is the one alluded to in Mr. Dibdin's remarks, above quoted, and it is certainly the best, handsomest, and most *soignée* edition of the works of Voltaire that has yet appeared.

An edition, beautifully printed, has lately appeared, in one vol. 8vo. and may be regarded a great typographical curiosity.

M Linguet (in his Critical Analysis and Review of Voltaire's Works) opens his Critique on the prose works of Voltaire with this general encomium; — "This is the field in which Voltaire might be truly said to triumph; at least, the applause he gains or forces from his readers, when addressing them in a language, divested of the pomp, the pretensions, we may even say the embarrassments of poetry, is then much less liable to exception. A purity of elocution, a justness of epithet, a profusion of ideas, perspicuity and energy of expression, neatness of style, and harmony of period, gaiety, dignity, all are here found, united to an ease, a facility, and an art of familiarizing every subject, in a manner before him unparalleled.

Voltaire at the age of 24 (1718) produced his tragedy of *Œdipe*, which had great success. *Artémire* and *Marianne*, two tragedies followed, and failed. In 1723 he published the first edition of the Henriade, which had for its title *Poème de la Ligue*. His reputation went on increasing. He was the first French writer who gave *éclât* in his own country, to the

Literature of England. His work called *Elémens de la Philosophie de Newton, mis à la portée de tout le monde*, excited against him a number of partisans of Descartes, amongst whom was the celebrated d'Aguesseau. Desfontaines, in a review of this work, altered the title to *mis à la porte de tout le monde!* because it was well known that Voltaire made presents of his book to a number of individuals. In 1630 Brutus was performed, and in 1732, *Zaire*, and in the same year, *Le Temple du Goût* was published. *Alzire* was performed in 1736 and *Mahomet* in 1741. The latter was denounced, as anti-religious, and it was consequently withdrawn. *Mérope* was produced in 1743, and had, as it merited, the greatest success. It was after the representation of this piece, that the author first was called for by the audience, a custom which has since been greatly abused. *La Princesse de Navarre*, written by order of the Court, is one of his worst productions. *Le Temple de la Gloire* is also an inferior work. *Le Siècle de Louis XIV.* is an ingenious sketch, but not matter of history. There are articles of great beauty, but the whole work is considered more brilliant than solid. *His Siècle de Louis XV.* is very inferior to the former, and in fact is rather insipid.

SUPPLEMENT.

PAGE 121:

DULAURE (M.)

Histoire physique, civile, et morale de Paris, depuis les premiers temps historiques, jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1822, 10 vols. 8vo.

This is one of the most interesting works on the subject of Paris and its history.

— Environs de Paris, 7 vols. 8vo. with plates,

PAGE 120.

GUIZOT (M.)

Cours d'Histoire moderne. Paris, 1828-9, 3 vols. 8vo.

M. Guizot deservedly ranks among the best French historians of the present day. The present "*Cours*" abounds with eloquence, and profound philosophy.

PAGE 144.

MICHAUD. Histoire des Croisades.

A new Edition of this work, corrected and enlarged, was begun in 1827, and 4 volumes are now published.

PAGE 145.

MILLOT (M.)

Ses Œuvres complètes, contenant Elémens d'Histoire ancienne, Histoire moderne, Histoire de France et d'Angleterre. Paris, 1800, 15 vols. 8vo.

— Continuées par MM. Millon, Delisle de Sales, etc. Paris, 1819, 12 vols. 8vo.

PAGE 147.

MONTGAILLARD (Abbé de).

Histoire de France, depuis la fin du règne de Louis XVI. jusqu'à l'année 1825, précédée d'un discours préliminaire, et d'une Introduction historique sur la Monarchie française, et les causes qui ont amené la Révolution; ouvrage faisant suite à toutes les histoires de France, publiées jusqu'à ce jour. Paris, 1827-8, 9 vols. 8vo. and 15 vols. 18mo.

If independence of character (says the Globe, No. 91) be the principal quality of an historian, the Abbé Montgaillard should be placed at the head of all who have written the History of the French Revolution.

PAGE 173.

THIERRY (M.)

Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre, par les Normands; de ses Causes et de ses Suites,

jusqu'à nos jours, en Angleterre. Seconde édition. Paris, 1826, 4 vols. 8vo. with 4to atlas.

The Globe (No. 104) says "This History not only embraces the History of the Conquest of England, but it also contains a general account of the Middle Ages; and the various races which are now confounded under the Dynasty of France." The same journal devotes several papers to the examination of this work, and allow its claims to a high station among the French works on History.

PAGE 173.

THIERS, (M.)

Histoire de la Révolution française. Seconde édition. Paris, 1828-9, 10 vols. 8vo.

A French critic characterises this work as strictly impartial, and as evincing the most sincere regard to truth.

PAGE 185.

Biographie universelle, etc.

This valuable work is now completed. All the English Reviews have spoken of it in the highest terms, and consider it the most valuable and interesting work of its kind.

PAGE 204.

BARANTE (M. de).

Tableau de la Littérature française, au 18ème siècle. Paris, 1824, 8vo.

This is the best written account of the state of French Literature during the 18th. Century; and is neither too elaborate nor too much compressed.

PAGE 228.

LONG (Le).

Bibliothèque historique de la France, contenant le catalogue des ouvrages imprimés, et manuscrits qui traitent de l'histoire de ce Royaume. Nouvelle édition, augmentée par De Fontette. Paris, 1768-78, 5 vols. fol.

This is a work "of which (says the Retrospective Review, Aug. 1828) it is impossible to speak too highly, since it is almost as useful to the student in English as in French history."

PAGE 239.

To the History of Greek Literature by M. Schoel, should be added the *Histoire de la Littérature Latine*, by the same author.

PAGE 310.

MUSÉE FRANÇAIS, etc.

Musée français, Recueil complet des Tableaux, Statues, et Bas-reliefs, qui composent la collection nationale; avec l'explication des sujets, et des discours historiques sur la peinture, la sculpture, et la gravure, par E. Q. Visconti et J. B. Emeric-David, publié par Robillard, Peronville et Laurent. Paris, 4 vols. fol.

Musée royal, publié par Henri Laurent, Recueil de Gravures, d'après les plus beaux Tableaux, Statues, et Bas-reliefs de la col-

lection royale et description des sujets, notices littéraires, et discours sur les arts. Paris, 1816, 2 vols. fol.

To these splendid works the Amateur might add the *Galerie de Florence — de Vienne — de Munich — de Berlin — and des anciens Maitres allemands, de Boisserée.*

PAGE 324.

COUSIN (M. Victor).

Cours de l'Histoire de la Philosophie. Paris, 1828-29, 2 vols. 8vo.

The name of the author of this Course of Philosophy is a sufficient guarantee of its worth. It is highly popular on the Continent. M. Cousin is also author of two vols. of *Fragmens philosophiques*, and Editor of the complete works of Plato and Descartes, the former of which is now in course of publication.

INDEX OF AUTHORS.

INDEX OF AUTHORS.

Abbadie Jean. Traité de la Vérité, &c. 5.

Agier, Le Président. Les Psaumes, Prophéties, 5, Esaie, 6, Jérémie, Ezékiel, Daniel, Petits Prophètes, 6.

Aguesseau, Chancelier d'. Œuvres, 57.

Alletz. Dictionnaire des Conciles, 6.

Ampere, M. Recueil d'Observations, &c. Exposé, &c. 317.

Ancillon, M. F. Tableaux des Révolutions, &c. 95.

Andrieux, M. Contes, &c. 203. Le Trésor, 251.

Anquetil, L. P. Esprit de la Ligue, 95. Histoire de France. Louis XIV. sa cour, etc: Motifs des Guerres et des Traités, &c. Précis de l'Histoire universelle, 96.

Arlincourt, M. d'. Le Renégat. Ismalie, 251.

Audin, J. M. V. Histoire de la Sainte Barthélémy, 97.

Aulnoy, Madame d'. Histoire d'Hypolite, 252.

Azais, H. Cours de Philosophie, &c. 319.

B.

Bail, Le Chevalier C. J. Histoire politique, &c. 97.

Bailly, J. S. Histoire de l'Astronomie, &c. 319-20. Mémoires de la Révolution, 97. Discours et Mémoires, 204.

Bailly, M. le. Fables, 252.

Baour-Lormian, M. Veillées poétiques. Omasis en Egypte, 252.

Barante, Le Baron de. Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, 98.

Barbaroux M. Résumé de l'Histoire des Etats Unis, 155.

Barbier, A. A. Nouvelle Bibliothèque, 204. Dictionnaire des anonymes, 204. Examen critique, &c. 205.

Barriere J. T. Mémoires inédits, etc. 99.

Barruel, Abbé. Histoire du Clergé de France, 7. Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme, 100.

Barthelemy, L'Abbé J. J. Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis, 397. Œuvres complètes, 427.

Bayle, Pierre, Critique générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme, 7. Dictionnaire historique et critique, 183.

Beauchamps, Alphonse de. Histoire de la guerre de La Vendée, 100.

Beaumarchais, P. A. C. de. Œuvres complètes, 428.

Beausobre, Isaac de. Histoire de Manichée et du Manichéisme, 8.

Beauvais, Marie de. Sermons, 8.

Beclard. Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médicine, &c. 350.

Bentham, Jérémie. Traité de Législation, 57. Théorie des Peines, &c. 57. Tactique des Assemblées Législatives, 57. Traité des Preuves judiciaires, 58.

Beranger, P. J. de. Chansons nouvelles, 253.

Bergier, Abbé Nic. Syl. Dictionnaire de Théologie, 8. Apologie de la Religion Chrétienne, 9. Traité historique et dogmatique, 9.

Bernard, M. Résumé de la Bretagne, 156.

Bernard, P. J. L'Art d'Aimer, 253.

Bernier, François. Voyages, &c. 397.

Berriat, S. P. J. Histoire du Droit romain, 58. Cours de Procédure civile, 58.

Berthier, Le Général. Relations des campagnes de Buonaparte, 101.

Berthollet, Claude Louis. Essai, &c. 350. Elémens de l'Art, &c. 351. Recherches, etc. 351.

Bertrand de Moleville, F. A. Histoire d'Angleterre, 101.

Berville. Collections des Mémoires, etc. 101.

Bible, La Sainte, 9, 14.

Bichat Xavier. Recherches, &c. 350.

Biot, J. B. Traité élémentaire d'Astronomie, 320.
Blanqui M. A. Résumé du Commerce, 155. Voyage d'un jeune Français, 398. Précis élémentaire, 59.
Bodin Félix. Résumé de la France 155. —D'Angleterre, 154.
Boileau-Despreaux, Nicolas. Œuvres poétiques, 428. — Diverses, 429.
Boisseau, F. G. Pyrétologie, 352.
Boissy-d'Anglas, M. le Comte. Essai sur la vie, 187.
Boiste, P. C. V. Dictionnaire, 398.
Bonchamps, Le Marquis de. Mémoires sur la Vendée, 102.
Bonnet, J. E. Essai sur l'art de rendre les Révolutions utiles, 103.
Bonpland, see Humboldt.
Borgnis, J. A. Traité complet, 321.
Bossuet, Jacques B. Sermons et Oraisons funèbres, 14. Discours sur l'Histoire universelle, 103. Œuvres complètes, 430, — choisies, 432.
Boucher de la Richarderie, Gilles. Bibliothèque etc. 399,
Bouillon, P. Musée des Antiques, 301.
Bouquet, Dom M. Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, 104.
Bourdaloue, Le Père. Sermons, 16.
Boutigny, Le Vayer de. Tarsis et Zélie, 254.
Brantome P. Les Œuvres de, 106.
Brongniart, M. A. Histoire naturelle, 352. See Cuvier, 356,
Brown. La Religion du Médecin, 17.
Brumoy, Le Père. Théâtre des Grecs, 254.
Brunet, J. C. Manuel du Libraire, 205.
Buchon, J. A. Collection des Chroniques nationales, 108.
Buonaparte, N. Recueil des Pièces, 102. Collection de Lettres, 109. Correspondance, 108.
Buffon, G. L. le Clerc de. Histoire naturelle, 432.
Burigny M. de. Vie d'Erasme, 188.
Buzot, F. N. L. Mémoires sur la Révolution française, 110.

C.

CAMBACERES, Abbé. Sermons, 18.
CABANIS, P. G. Rapports du Physique. Lettre posthume, 322.
CAILLIARD, M. Voyage à Méroé, 399.
CALMET, Dom A. Dictionnaire historique et critique de la Bible. Dissertations, 17.
CAMPAN, Madame. Journal anecdotique, 110. Mémoires de Marie Antoinette, 110.
CAMUS, A. G. Lettres, etc. 59. Mémoires, 401.
CARPENTIER, L. J. M. Le Gradus français, 206. See NOEL, 340.
CARLOIX, V. Mémoires de la vie de François de Scepeaux, 111.
CARREL, M. Résumé des Grecs modernes, 153,—d'Ecosse, 155.
CASTELLAN, A. L. Lettres, 401.
CASTELNAU, Le Marquis de. Essai sur l'histoire, etc. 112.
CAT, see LE CAT.
CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE, J. P. G. Hist. des Rev. de Norvège, 112
CELLERIER, J. E. Elémens de la Grammaire hébraïque, 206.
CHAIS, Charles. Sermons, 19.
CHAMBOLLE, M. Résumé des Gênes, 155.
CHAMFORT, S. R. N. Œuvres, 436-7.
CHAPELAIN, Le Père. Sermons, 18.
CHAPTAL, M. le Comte. De l'Industrie française, 322. La Chimie appliquée aux Arts, 352. —à l'Agriculture, 353. L'Art de faire le Vin, 353.
CHARRON, Pierre. De la Sagesse, 323.
CHASLE, Ch. Résumé de la Suisse, 157.
CHATEAUBRIAND, Le Vicomte. Œuvres, 438. Génie, etc. 18.
CHATEAUNEUF, A. H. Favorites des Rois de France, 118.
CHATELAIN, Henri. Sermons, 19.
CHAUDON, L'abbé. Dictionnaire historique, 188.
CHAUFFEPIE, J. G. de. Nouveau dictionnaire, 189.
CHENIER, André. Œuvres, 255. Poésies, Théâtre, 256.

Chenier, M. J. de. Tableau historique, 207.
Choiseul-Gouffier, M. le Comte. Voyage pittoresque, 401.
Chomel, see Beclard.
Christian M. Traité de Mécanique, 323.
Civiale, le Docteur. De la Lithotritie, 353.
Clair et Clapier. Barreau français, 60.
Claude, Jean. Sermons, 20.
Clavier, Etienne. Histoire des premiers temps, etc. 114.
Clemence, l'Abbé J. G. Caractères du Messie, 20.
Clement, l'Abbe. Sermons, 20.
——— L'art de vréifier les dates, 114.
Cloquet, Jules. Anatomie de l'homme, 354.
——— Hippolyte. Faune des médecins, 354.
Colin d'Harleville, M. Les mœurs du jour, 256.
Colonia, Le père. Religion chrétienne, 21.
Comines, Philippe de. Mémoires, 115.
Comte, Charles. Traité de Législation, 60.
Condillac, E. B. Traité des systèmes, 323. Œuvres, 438.
Condorcet, Marquis de. Vie de Voltaire, 189. Esquisse, 324.
Constant, B. Cours de politique; De la responsabilité des ministres; Corps complet des codes français, 61.
Coquerel, C. Tableaux, etc. 21; Résumé de la Suède, 157.
Corneille, Pierre. Chefs d'œuvres, 439-40.
——— Thomas, 257.
Cottu, M. Administration de la justice en Angleterre, 62.
Cottin, Marie J. R. Œuvres, 441-2.
Courtin. Encyclopédie moderne, 208.
Crebillon, M. Théâtre, 257.
Crevier, 116.
Croix, M. de la. Dictionnaire historique, etc. 22.
Crouzas, J. P. de. La logique, 324.
Cuvier, M. le Baron. Recherches, etc. 354; Des Dents, etc. 355; Leçons d'Anatomie, 355; Essai, etc. 356.

D.

D'Alembert, J. Lerond. Œuvres, 442.
Dangeau, M le marquis de. Abrégé des Mémoires, 116.
Dangerville, Mouffle. Vie privée de Louis XV. 190.
Daniel, Le Père. Histoire de France, 117.
D'Anville J. B. B. Atlas général; Géographie ancienne, 402.
Darmaing, M. Résumé des guerres de la Vendée, 156.
Daunon P. C. F. Essais sur les garanties, 324.
Daru, Pierre. Hist. de Bretagne, 118; —Répub. de Venise, 118.
D'Auvigny, Castres. Vies des hommes illustres, 190.
De Brosse M. Histoire des navigations, 402.
Debure G. F. Bibliographie instructive, 208.
De Cruzy, see Isambert.
Degerando, M. Visiteur du pauvre, 209, Education des sourds-muets, 209. Du perfectionnement moral, 325. Histoire comparée, etc. 325.
Delavigne, M. Trois Messéniennes, 258; Sept Messéniennes; Le Paria, 259; Ecole des vieillards, 260; Comédiens, 260.
Delille, Jacques. L'homme des champs, 257; La Pitié, 258; Œuvres, 443.
Delrieu, E. J. B. Artaxerce, 260.
Denis, M. F. Résumé du Brésil et de la Guyane, 154.
Denon, Vivant. Voyage dans l'Egypte, 403.
Deperthe, J. B. Hist. de l'art du paysage,; Théorie, etc. 301.
Depping, M. La Suisse, 404.
Descartes, René. Ses Œuvres, 326. Discours, etc. 327.
Deshoulieres, Madame. Ses Œuvres, 261.
Desormeaux, Paulin. L'art du Tourneur, 330.
De Thou J. A. Histoire universelle, 119.
Dessessarts N. M. Siècles littéraires, 209; Dictionnaire, 210.
Destutt de Tracy, 63.
D'Hasson N. Tableau générale, 404.

Diderot D. Encyclopédie, 210; La Religieuse, 261; Ses Œuvres, 444; see Grimm.
Dolomieu, M. D. La Philosophie minéralogique, 356.
Domat, Jean. Les Lois civiles, 63.
Domingo, M. Santo. Résumé de Naples et Sicile, 156.
Dorat, M. Ses Œuvres, 445.
Droz, Joseph. Applications, 64; Études, 302; Ses Œuvres, 445.
Dubrunfaut, M. Traité complet, 328.
Ducis, J. F. Ses Œuvres, 446.
Duclos, C. D. Considérations, 330; Confessions, 261.
Du Deffand, Madame. Correspondence inédite, 211.
Dufau, P. A. Histoire générale de France, 120.
Dufaud. Collections des Constitutions, 64.
Dufrenoy Madame. Ses Œuvres poétiques, 263.
Du Halde, M Description géographique, 405.
Du Hamel. Histoire et Mémoires, 212.
Dulaure, J. A. Esquisses historiques, 120.
Dumas, M. le Comte. Précis des Evénemens militaires, 121-2.
——— C. L Principes de physiologie, 357.
Dumersan, M. Notice des Monumens, 302.
Dumesnil, A. Histoire de Philippe II. roi d'Espagne, 122.
Dupin, Avocat. Libertés, etc. 22; Lois sur la compétence, etc. Observations, 65; Lois criminelles; Precis du droit romain; Manuel, etc.; Notices, etc. 66; Précis du droit français, 67.
——— Charles. Applications de Géométrie, etc. 329; Mémoires 330; Voyages, etc. 405; Le petit producteur français, 65.
——— Louis E. Nouvelle Bibliothèque, etc. 22.
Duplessis-Mornay, P. S. Mémoires, etc. 122.
Dupuis M. Résumé d'Auvergne, 156.
Durfe, H. L'Astrée, 262.
Dutens, M. Mémoires, 328.
Duval, A. Le Tyran, 263. Ses Œuvres, 446.
Duvergier, 64.

Duvivier, C. P. G. Grammaire des Grammaires, 212.
Duvoisin J. B. Démonstration évangélique, 23.

E.

Ebel, Dr. Voyage pittoresque, ; Manuel du voyageur, 406.
Elisee, Le père. Sermons, 23.
Epinay Madame d'. Mémoires et correspondance, 213.
Etienne, M. fils. Résumé de Lorraine, 156.
Eyraud, M. de. De l'administration de la Justice, etc. 67.

F.

Fain, Le Baron. Manuscrit, etc. 123.
Favier, 123.
Fenelon, F. S. L. de. Directions, etc. 24; Explication, etc. 24; L'existence de Dieu, etc. 26; De l'Education, etc. 213; Lettres, 213; Dialogues, 214; Télémaque, 263; Œuvres, 446.
Flechier, Esprit. Oraisons funèbres, 23.
Fleury, Claude. Traité des Etudes, 214; Histoire, etc. 26; Catéchisme; Mœurs des Israélites; —des Chrétiens, 28.
Florian, J. P. de. Ses Œuvres, 447.
Fodere, F. E. Voyage aux Alpes, 408.
Fontaine, Jean de la. Ses Œuvres, 265.
Fontainier M. La Henriade, avec notes, etc. 269.
Fontenelle, Bernard L. B. de. Ses Œuvres, 448.
———— M. Julia, Manuel de Chimie, etc. 357.
———— see Du Hamel.
Force, Mlle. de la. Marguerite de Valois, 270
Fouche, Duc d'Otrante. Mémoires, 123.
Fourcroy, A. F. Systèmes, etc. 358.
Foy, Le Général. Histoire de la guerre, etc. 123.
Francœur, L. B. Uranographie, 330.

FRAYSSINOUS, Denis. Défense du Christianisme, 28; Vrais principes de l'Eglise gallicane, 29.
FROISSART, Jean. Chronique de France, etc. 124.

G.

GALL, F. G. Anatomie, etc. 358.
GALLAND, M. Les Milles et une Nuits, 270.
GANILH, C. Essai politique, 67; De la Contre-révolution, 126.
GARNIER. Histoire de France, 174, see VELLY.
GAUDET, J. see DUFAU.
GAY, Mlle. Delphine. Nouveaux Essais, 270.
GEBELIN, Court de. Monde primitif, 304.
GENLIS, Madame de. Œuvres, 449.
GERY, l'Abbé de. Sermons, 29.
GIRARD, l'Abbé. Synonymes, 215.
GOGUET, Antoine. De l'origine des Lois, 68.
GOLDSMITH, Lewis. Cours politique et diplomatique, etc. 126.
GOUVIER-ST.-CYR. Journal des opérations, etc. 127.
GOSSELIN, F. J. P. Recherches, etc. 408.
GRAFFIGNY, Mad. de. Lettres d'une Péruvienne, 215.
GRAMMONT, M. le Comte de. Mémoires, etc. 127.
GREGOIRE, l'Abbé. Essai, etc. 29; Histoire des Sectes, 29; — de la Théophilanthropie, 30; de l'Influence, etc. 30; De la Constitution, etc. 69; Histoire des Confesseurs, etc. 128.
GRESSET, J. B. L. Œuvres, 271.
GRIFFET, Le Père. Histoire de Louis XIII. 128.
GRIMM, Le Baron de. Correspondence, 216.
GRIMOARD, see GROUVELLE.
GROUVELLE. Œuvres de Louis XIV. 129.
GUIGNES, M. de. Dictionnaire chinois, 217; Voyage, etc. 408.
GUINGUENE, P. L. Histoire littéraire, 218.
GUIZOT, Madame. Contes nouveaux, 271.

Guizot, F. De la peine de mort, 70; Collection des Mémoires, etc. 129.
Guyard de Berville. Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin, 130.
Guyon, Madame. Vie de Madame Guyon, 191.
——— l'Abbé. Histoire des Empires, etc. 130.

H.

Halevy, M. Léon. Résumé des Juifs anciens, 156.
Hamel, see Du Hamel.
Hauterive. Elémens d'économie politique, 70.
Hauy, R. J. Traité élémentaire, 359; — de Minéralogie, 359.
Heaume, M. du. Voyage d'un jeune Grec, 219.
Helvetius, M. De l'esprit, 331. De l'homme, 331.
Helyot, Le père. Histoire des ordres monastiques, 31.
Henault, Président. Nouvel Abrégé chronologique, etc. 131.
Hennequin M. Esprit de l'Encyclopédie, 219.
Herbelot, M. Bibliothèque orientale, 409.
Hilaire, see St. Hilaire.
Homond, see L'Homond.
Hospital, see l'Hospital.
Hugo, V. Cromwell, 271; Œuvres, 450.
Humboldt, A de. Essai politique, 70; des Montagnes, 359. des Régions équatoriales, 360; Voyage, 410.

I.

Isambert. Recueil général; Recueil complet, etc. 71.
Jaubert, Amédée. Voyage en Arménie, 411.
Jay, see Jouy.
Jomini, Baron de. Histoire critique, 131; Traité, etc. 132.
Jonnes, A. Moreau de. Commerce au 19ième siècle, 71.
Jouanneau. Discussion du code civil, etc. 72.

JOURDAIN, see ISAMBERT, 71.

JOUY, Etienne. La morale appliquée à la politique, 72; Ermites en prison; —de la Chaussée d'Antin; —de la Guiane; —en Ecosse: —de Londres; —en Italie; —en Province; —en liberté; Guillaume, etc. 220-1. Sylla, 272.

JULLIEN, M. L'art d'employer le temps, 331.

K.

KOCH, Ch. G. Mémoires, 133. Tableau des révolutions, 134. Abrégé de l'histoire, 134.

L.

LA BORDE, Alex. de. Voyage pittoresque, 411.

LA BRUYERE. Les caractères, 221.

LACEPEDE, M. le comte de. Histoire générale, 134. Vue générale, etc. 361; Histoire naturelle, etc. 361. Des poissons, 362.

LACRETELLE, Ch. Hist. de France, 135; — del'Assemblée constituante, 135.

LACROIX, S. F. Traité du calcul, 331; Séries, 332.

———— M. de. Constitutions des principaux Etats, etc. 73.

LADVOCAT J. B. Dictionnaire historique, 191.

LA FAYETTE, Madame de. La Princesse de Clèves. Zayde, 272.

LAFITEAU, Père J. F. Mœurs des Sauvages, 411.

LAGARDE, Denis. Résumé de l'Isle de France, 156.

LAGRANGE, L. J. Théorie, etc. 332; Leçons, etc. 333.

LA HARPE, J. F. de. Lycée, 221 Œuvres choisies, 451.

LAMARTINE, A. Méditations poétiques. Helléniennes. La mort de Socrate, 273. Le dernier chant de Childe Harold, 274.

LA MENNAIS, l'Abbé de. Essai sur l'indifférence, etc. 32. Ré-

flexions sur l'etat de l'Eglise, 32.
LAMI, M. Résumé du Danemarck, 155. — de la Picardie, 157.
LAMOTTE, A. H. de. Œuvres choisies, 451.
LANDON, C. Annales du Musée, etc. 305. Galerie historique, 305. Vie etc. des peintres, 306. Description de Paris, 307.
LANGLES, L. M. Collection de voyages, 412.
LANJUINAIS, Le Comte. Constitutions de la nation française, 73.
LAPLACE, M. Théorie, etc. 333. Essai, 334. Exposition du Système du Monde, 334.
LAROMIGUIERE, M. S. Leçons de philosophie, 335.
LA RUE, Le père de. Sermons; Panégyriques, 33.
LASTEYRIE, M. de. Collection de Machines, 335.
LATREILLE, M. Mémoires, 362.
LAURENT, M. Résumé de la Philosophie, 157.
LE BEAU, Charles. Histoire du Bas Empire, 136.
LE BOYER, J. Traité complet, etc. 336.
LEBRUN-DES-CHARMETTES. Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc, 136; Ode, 275.
LEBRUN, J. B. P. Galerie des peintres, 307.
——— P. D, E. Œuvres, 275.
LE CAT, Charles N. Traité des sensations, 337.
LE CLERC, Jean. Vie de Richelieu, 191.
LECLERCQ T. Proverbes, 276.
LEGENDRE, A. M. Elémens de Géométrie, 337.
LEGOUVE, G. Le mérite des Femmes; Etéocle et Polynice, 276.
LEGRAND, see LANDON.
L'HOMOND, L'Abbé. Histoire abrégée de l'Eglise, 33.
L'HOSPITAL, M. Œuvres, 453.
LEMERCIER, N. L. Cours analytique, 223.
LEMONTEY, P. E. Essai sur l'Etablissement monarchique de Louis XIV. 74.
L'Enfant, le Père. Sermons, 33.

Lenglet du Fresnoy Méthode pour étudier l'histoire, 137.
Le Quien de la Neufville, J. L'histoire des Dauphins de Viennois, 138.
Le Roy, see Roy.
Lesage, R. Atlas historique, 412.
———M. Gil Blas. Œuvres choisies, 452.
L'Espinasse, Mlle. de. Lettres, 223.
Le Vaillant, François. Voyage dans l'Afrique, etc.—Second voyage, 412.
Levesque, P. C. Histoire critique, 139.
Lezardiere, Mlle. de. Théorie des Lois politiques, etc. 74.
Llorente, J. A. Histoire critique de l'Inquisition, 34; Portraits politiques des Papes, 35; Projet d'une Constitution religieuse, 75; Observations sur le roman de Gil Blas, 277.
Locre, M. le Baron. La Législation civile, etc. 75.
Lomenie, see Barriere.
Longueval, le Père J. Histoire de l'Eglise gallicane, etc. 35.
Louis XIV. Pensées de Louis XIV. etc. 75.
Lorris, G. de. Le Romant de la Rose, 278.

M.

Mably, G. de. Observations sur l'histoire de la Grèce; sur les Romains; Sur l'histoire de la France, 140. Œuvres, 454.
Maillot, Recherches, etc. 308.
Maintenon, Madame de. Lettres et Mémoires, 455.
Malherbe, Fr. de. Œuvres, etc. 455.
Mallebranche, N. Recherches, 338; Entretiens, etc. 337.
Mallet, P. H. Histoire de la Ligue hanséatique, 141.
Malte-Brun, M. Précis, etc. 413.
Mansollier, M. Histoire de l'inquisition, 141.
Marivaux, P. C. de. Le paysan parvenu, 278.
Marcel, L. Elémens de Jurisprudence, 76.

MARMONTEL J. F. Régence du Duc d'Orléans, 141; Mémoires, 192; Elémens de littérature, 224; Œuvres, 456.
MAROT, E. Œuvres, 457.
MARTIN, see MAILLOT.
MASSIAS, M. le Baron. Rapports, etc. 338; Principes, 338; Problème, etc. 339; Théorie du beau, 339; Napoléon jugé par lui-même 142; Mémoires, 142.
MASSILLON, J. B. Œuvres, 36.
MASSIEU, l'Abbé. Histoire de la Poésie, 225.
MATTER, Jacques. Histoire critique du Gnosticisme, 37.
MARCHAND, Prosper. Dictionnaire historique, 192; Histoire de l'origine, etc. 224.
MAURICE, See ST. MAURICE.
MAURY, Le Cardinal. Essai sur l'éloquence, 225.
MENGIN Félix. Histoire de l'Egypte, 142.
MENNAIS, see LA MENNAIS.
MERAULT, M. Résumé des Etablissemens des Européens, 155; Résumé des Indes orientales, 156.
MERLIN, M. Répertoire universel, etc. 76.
MEZERAY, F. E. Histoire de France, 143.
MICHAUD, M. Histoire des croisades, 144.
MIGNET, F. A. Histoire de la Révolution française, 145.
MILLIN A. L. Voyage en Savoie, 414.
MILLING, M. Voyage de Constantinople, 413.
MILLOT, l'Abbé. Elémens de l'Histoire de France, 145.
MIONNET, Th. E. Description des Médailles, 309.
MIRABEAU, G. H. R. De la Monarchie Prussienne, 146; Œuvres, 457.
MIRECOURT, G. de. Tableau élémentaire, etc. 363.
MISSON, M. Voyage d'Italie, 414.
MOLIERE, J. B. P. de. Œuvres, 459.
MONGLAVE, M. Résumé du Mexique, 156.
MONTAIGNE, M. de. Essais, 227.

Monges, see Visconti, 311.
Montargon, le Père. Dictionnaire apostolique, 38.
Montgaillard, see Supplement.
Montrol. Résumé de la Champagne, etc. 154.
Montcrif, F. A. P. de. Œuvres; Choix de Chansons, 279.
Montemont, Albert. Voyages aux Alpes, etc. 415.
Montesquieu. Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains, 146; Œuvres, 458.
Montlosier, M. le Comte de. De la Monarchie française, 76.
Montolieu, Madame de. Caroline de Lichtfield, 279.
Montpensier, Mlle. de. Ses Mémoires, 193.
Moreri, Louis. Le grand Dictionnaire, 193.
Motteville, Madame de. Mémoires, 194.
Mounier, I. J. De l'influence, etc. 147.

N.

Napoleon, see Buonaparte.
Necker, M. Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance, 77.
Necker de Saussure, A. L. Voyage en Ecosse, 415.
Neuville, le Père. Sermons, 38.
Niceron, Le père. Mémoires, 194.
Nicole, Pierre. Essais de Morale et autres ouvrages, 39.
Nisas, Carrion de. Résumé de la épublique de Vénise, 157.
Noe, M. de. Œuvres, 39.
Noel, F. Dictionnaire de la Fable, 231; Dictionnaire des Origines, etc. 340.
Nougarede, André. Histoire de la Révolution, 147.

O.

Ollivier, C. P. Traité de la Moëlle, etc. 363.
Orfila, M. Traité des Poisons, etc. 364.
Orleans, L. A. P. d'. Mémoires, 148.
Orloff, G. Essai sur la Musique en Italie, 310.

P.

PAILLIET, J. B. J. Manuel de Droit français, 78.

PAIXHANS, H. Nouvelle Force maritime, etc. Expériences, etc. 340.

PALAYE, see ST. PALAYE.

PANSEY, M. Henrion de. De la Compétence des Juges de Paix. De l'Autorité judiciaire dans les Gouvernemens monarchiques. De l'Autorité judiciaire en France, 78.

PARNY, E. Œuvres choisies, 280.

PASCAL, Blaise.. Les Provinciales, ou Lettres, etc. 40; Les Pensées, 42.

PASTORET, M. le Marquis de. Ordonnances des Rois de France &c. 79; Histoire de la législation, 82.

PATHAY, M. V. D. Histoire de la vie de J. J. Rousseau, 194.

PEIGNOT, G. Dictionnaire de Bibliologie, 232; Manuel &c. 232.

PERIGORD, A. B. de. Nouvel Almanach des Gourmands, 233.

PERON, G. Voyage de Découvertes &c. 417.

PEROUSE. Voyage autour du Monde, 416.

PERRAULT, Charles. Les hommes illustres, 195.

PHELIPEAUX, L'Abbé. Rélation du Quiétisme, 43.

PICARD, L. B. L'Honnête Homme; Aventures d'Eugène, &c. L'Exalté; Le Gil Blas de la Révolution, 280; Son Théâtre, 281.

PICOT, L'Abbé. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique, 44; Tablettes Chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle, 149.

PIERRE, See St. PIERRE.

PIGAULT-LEBRUN. Histoire de France, 149. see SUPPLEMENT.

PIGEAU, M. La procédure civile des Tribunaux de France, 82.

PINEL, M. Nosographie &c. 364.

PIRON, A. Œuvres Dramatiques, 281.

PLUQUET, L'Abbé. Mémoires 44.

POMPIGNAN, le Marquis de. Tragédies et Œuvres, 461.

Portalis, E. J. M. De l'usage &c. de l'Esprit, 342.
Pothier, R. J. Œuvres posthumes, 83.
Potter, M. de. L'Esprit de l'Eglise, 44.
Portal, M. Cours d'Anatomie, 364.
Pougens, Ch. Archéologie, 233; Les quatres Ages; Lettres d'un Chartreux; Abel; 283.
Poulle, L'Abbé. Sermons, 45.
Pouqueville, F. C. H. L. Histoire de la régénération de la Grèce, 150; Voyage en Morée, 417; Voyage dans la Grèce, 418.
Pradt, M. de. Du Jésuitisme, 45; Des Colonies, et de l'Amérique; Paralléle de la puissance anglaise et russe, 83; l'Europe et l'Amérique, 84; de la Révolution de l'Espagne, 150; Histoire de l'Ambassade dans le Grand Duché de Varsovie, 150; Du Congrès de Vienne, 151.
Prevost, Pierre. Notice de la vie de G. L. Le Sage, 196.
Prevost, L'Abbé. Histoire de Cleveland; Le Doyen de Killerine; Histoire de Manon Lescaut, &c. Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité, 282.
Puissant, L. Traité de Topographie;—de Géodésie, 342.

Q.

Quesnel, Pasquier. Le nouveau Testament, en latin et en français, avec des Réflexions, etc: 46.
Quien, see Le Quien de la Neufville.
Quinault, P. Son Théâtre, 284.

R.

Rabaut-St.-Etienne, M. Précis historique, 151.
Rabbe, M. Alph. Résumé de Russie, 157; Résumé de l'Espagne, 155.

Rabelais F. Œuvres, 284.
Raffenel, M. Résumé du Bas Empire, 154; — de la Perse, 157.
Raoul-Rochette, M. Lettres sur la Suisse, 418.
Rapin-Thoyras, P. Histoire d'Angleterre, 152.
Raymond, F. M. Dictionnaire des Termes, etc. 235.
Raynal, l'Abbé. Histoire philosophique, 153.
Raynouard, F. M. Des Troubadours; Grammaire comparée, 236. Les Templiers, 285; Choix des Poésies, 286.
Real, see St. Real.
Redoute, J. F. Les Liliacées; Les Roses, 365.
Regnard, M. Théâtre et Œuvres, 287.
Regnault, M. Considérations, 366.
Remusat, Abel. Recherches sur les Langues tartares, etc. 266.
Renouard, M. Catalogue, etc.; Annales, etc. 237.
Retz, M. le Cardinal de. Mémoires, 158.
Rey, M. Résumé de l'Egypte, 155.
Reynier. De l'Economie rurale des Perses et des Phéniciens, 85; Des Celtes, 85.
Riboute, M. L'Assemblée de Famille, 287
Roche, A. Résumé de l'Histoire romaine &c. 157.
Rochefoucauld, Le Duc de la. Mémoires, 161; Réflexions, 343.
Roche-Jacquelin, Mad. la Marquise de la. Mémoires, 159.
Rochette, See Raoul-Rochette.
Rœderer, M. le Comte de. Mémoires de Louis XII. 160.
Roger, Abraham. Théâtre de l'Idolatrie, &c 419.
Rogniat, Lieut. Gen. Considérations, &c. 343.
Rohan, Henri, Duc de. Ses Campagnes, 160.
Roland, Madame. Œuvres, 161.
Rollin, L'Abbé. Histoire des Egyptiens; Histoire romaine, 162, Nouvelle édition, &c. 163; De la manière d'enseigner et d'étudier &c. 238.

Ronsard, P. Ses Œuvres &c. 287.
Roques, Joseph. Phytographie, &c. 366.
Rousseau, J. B. Ses Œuvres 289.
Rousseau, J. J. Œuvres, 465.
Roy, Père Le. Satyre Ménippé, 288.
Rue, See La Rue.
Rulhiere, A. Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne, 163.

S,

Sacy, Silvestre de. Grammaire arabe, 239.
Saint-Aulaire, M. Le Comte de. Histoire de la Fronde, 164.
St.-Croix, M. le Baron de. Recherches sur les Mystères, etc. 50. Examen critique des anciens historiens d'Alexandre-le-Grand, 165.
St.-Etienne, see Rabaut-St.-Etienne.
St.-Hilaire, M. Geoffroy. Philosophie anatomique, 368.
St.-Maurice, M. de. Résumé des Croisades, 155; Guerres de Religion, 156.
St.-Palaye, De la C. de. Mémoires sur la Chevalerie,, 290.
St.-Pierre, B. de. Paul et Virginie; La Chaumière indienne, 292.
St.-Real, Abbé de. Conjurations des Espagnols, 165.
St.-Simon, Louis, Duc de. Ses Mémoires, 169.
St.-Vincent, M. Bory de. L'Homme; Dictionnaire d'Histoire naturelle, 367.
Salfi, F. Résumé de Littérature italienne, 238;
Salm, Madame la Princesse de. Vingt-quatre-heures d'une Femme sensible, 290.
Saurin, Jacques. Discours sur les Evénemens les plus mémorables du Vieux Testament, 46; Sermons, 47.
Savary, M. Lettres sur l'Egypte, 419.
Say, J. B. Catéchisme d'Economie politique, 85; Traité

d'Economie politique, 86.
Scarron, Paul. Le Roman comique, 291.
Schœffer, M. Résumé de l'Empire germanique, 155; Résumé de Hollande, 156.
Schœl, M. Histoire de la Littérature grecque, 239.
Scudery, Madame de. Clélie, 291.
Segur, M. le Général de. Histoire de Napoléon, etc. 168.
——— M. le Comte de. Histoire universelle, 166; Vie de Louis IX. 167; Politique, etc. 167; Œuvres, 469.
Senancourt, M. Résumé de la Chine, 155; Résumé des Traditions, etc. 157.
Senty, M. Résumé de l'histoire ancienne de la Grèce, 154.
Seroux-d'Agincourt, J. B. L. G. Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, 308.
Sevigne, Madame de. Les Lettres, etc. 240.
Simon, Le Père. Histoire critique, etc.; Nouvelles Dissertations, 48.
Simon, see St. Simon.
Simond, L. Voyage en Italie et en Sicile; en Angleterre; en Suisse, 420.
Sismondi, Simonde de. Nouveaux Principes, etc. 86; Histoire des Français, 169. Histoire des Républiques italiennes, 170; De la Littérature du Midi, 242; Julia Severa, 291.
Souza, Madame de. Mademoiselle de Tournon; Eugène et Mathilde, 293.
Staal, Madame de. Mémoires, 196.
Stael, Madame la Baronne de. Considérations sur la Révolution française, 171; De la Littérature, etc. 242; De l'Allemagne, 243; Corinne; Delphine, 292; Œuvres, 470.
Stapfer, P. A. Voyage pittoresque, etc. 421.
Sully, Le Duc de. Mémoires, 172.
Superville, Daniel de. Sermons, 50.

T.

TABARAUD, M. de. Histoire critique de l'Assemblée générale du Clergé de France, 50.
TASTU, Madame A. Poésies, etc. 294.
TERRASON, l'Abbé Jean. Séthos, 295.
THENARD, L. J. Traité de Chimie, etc. 368.
THIEBAULT, D. Mes Souvenirs, 172.
THIERRY, see SUPPLEMENT.
THIERS, see SUPPLEMENT.
THIESSE, M. Léon. Résumé de la Révolution française, 157; — de Pologne, 157.
TILLEMONT, Le Nain de. Mémoires, 51.
TISSOT, P. F. Mémoires historiques, 173.
TOULONGEON, F. C. Manuel du Muséum français, 310.
TRACY, see DESTUTT DE TRACY.
TREVOUX. Dictionnaire universel, 244.
TRESSAN, M. de. Corps d'Extraits de Romans, 294.
TRICALET, l'Abbé. Bibliothèque portative des Pères de l'Eglise, 51; — choisie, etc. 52.
TROGNON, M. Résumé de Lombardie, 156.
TURGOT, see SUPPLEMENT.

V.

VAILLANT, see LE VAILLANT.
VATEL, N. Le Droit des Gens, 87.
VELLY, etc. Histoire de France, 174.
VELPEAU, M. Traité d'Anatomie, etc. 369.
VERTOT, Réné A. de. Histoire des Révolutions, 174.
VIENNET, J. P. G. Epitres et Poésies, 295.
VILLARET, see VELLY.

VILLEMAIN, M. Histoire de Cromwell, 175; Lascaris; Discours, 245.
VILLERS, Charles. Essai sur la Réformation, 52.
VINCENT, see ST. VINCENT.
VIRET, Pierre. Des Clefs de l'Eglise, 52.
VISCONTI, etc. Iconographie romaine, 311.
VOLNEY, C. F. L'Alphabet européen; Les Ruines, 246.
VOLTAIRE, F. M. Arouet de. Le siècle de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV. 176; Histoire de l'Empire de Russie; Histoire de Charles XII. 177; Essai sur l'Histoire générale, etc. 178; Œuvres, 472.

INDEX OF WORKS.

INDEX OF WORKS.

Abel, ou les Trois Frères. POUGENS, 283.
Abrégé de l'Histoire des Traités de Paix. KOCH, 134.
——— des Mémoires, ou Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, 116.
Administration de la Justice et de l'ordre légal en France. EYRAUD, 67.
——— de la Justice criminelle en Angleterre. COTTU, 62.
Alphabet européen, appliqué aux Langues asiatiques. VOLNEY, 246.
Allemagne, (de l'.) Madame de STAEL, 243.
Ambassade dans le Grand Duché de Varsovie. DE PRADT, 150.
Anarchie de Pologne, (Histoire de l'.) RULHIERE, 163.
Anatomie de l'Homme. CLOQUET, 354.
——— et Physiologie du Système nerveux en général. GALL, 358.
Annales de Chimie, 349.
——— de l'Imprimerie des Aldes. RENOUARD, 287.
——— du Musée, etc. des beaux Arts. LANDON, 305.
——— du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, 349.
——— politiques, etc. 375.
Années littéraires, (les cinq,) 375.
Année littéraire, 375.
Anonymes, (Dictionnaire des ouvrages.) BARBIER, 204.
Application de la Morale à la Politique. DROZ, 64.
Applications de Géométrie, etc. à la Marine. DUPIN, 329.
Apologie de la Religion chrétienne. BERGIER, 9.

Archéologie française. POUGENS, 233.
Archives de découvertes et inventions, 318.
——— littéraires de l'Europe, 376.
Art de vérifier les dates. CLEMENT, 114.
— d'employer le Temps. JULLIEN, 331.
— de faire et de gouverner le Vin. CHAPTAL, 353.
— d'aimer. BERNARD, 254.
— du Tourneur. DESORMEAUX, 330.
Artaxerce. DELRIEU, 260.
Assemblée de Famille. RIBOUTE, 287.
Astrée, (L'.) DURFE, 262.
Atlas général. D'ANVILLE, 402.
—— historique, etc. LESAGE, 412.
Autorité (de l') judiciaire, dans les Gouvernemens monarchiques. PANSEY, 79.
——————— en France. PAILLET, 79.
Aventures d'Eugène de Senneville. PICARD, 280.
——— de Télémaque. FENELON, 263.

B.

Barreau français. Collection des Chefs-d'œuvres de l'Eloquence judiciaire. CLAIR et CLAPIER, 60.
Bas-Empire (Histoire du). LE BEAU, 136.
Bertrand du Guesclin (Histoire de). BERVILLE, 130.
BIBLE. Account of the editions of the French Bible, 9-14.
Bibliothèque ancienne et moderne, 377.
——— choisie, etc. 376.
——— choisie des Pères de l'Eglise. GUILLON, 52.
——— Germanique, 377.
——— historique, etc. LE LONG, see SUPPLEMENT.
——— instructive. DEBURE, 208.
——— (nouvelle) d'un Homme de Goût. BARBIER,

Bibliothèque Orientale. HERBELOT, 409.
——— portative des Pères de l'Eglise. TRICALET, 51.
——— universelle des Voyages. BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE, 399.
——— universelle, etc. 376. See SUPPLEMENT.
Biographie universelle, 185.
——— universelle classique. BEAUVAIS, etc. 186.
——— universelle et portative des Contemporains, 186.
——— moderne, 186.
——— nouvelle des Contemporains, 187.
Bretagne, (Histoire de). DARU, 118.
Bulletin universel des Sciences, etc. 377.
BUONAPARTE, see *Relation, Recueil, Collection, Manuscrit, Cours politique, Napoléon, Correspondance.*

C.

Campagnes dans la Valteline. ROHAN, 160.
Caractères de La BRUYERE, 221.
——— du Messie. CLEMENCE, 20.
Caroline de Lichtfield. MONTOLIEU, 279.
Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur. RENOUARD, 237.
Catéchisme d'Economie politique. SAY, 85.
——— historique. FLEURY, 28.
Chansons. BERANGER, 253.
Charles XII. (histoire de). VOLTAIRE, 177.
Chaumière Indienne (La). ST PIERRE, 292.
Chimie appliqué aux Arts. CHAPTAL, 352.
Chimie appliqué à l'Agriculture. CHAPTAL, 353.
Chine, (Résumé de la). SENANCOURT, 155.
Choix des anciens Mercures, 380.
Choix de Chansons. MONTCRIF, 279.
Choix des Poésies des Troubadours. RAYNOUARD, 286.
Choix de Rapports &c. prononcés à la Tribune Nationale depuis

1787 jusqu'à ce jour, 152.
Choix de Rapports, &c. prononcés à la Tribune Nationale depuis 1789, jusqu'à ce jour, 84.
Chronique de France &c. FROISSART, 124.
Clefs de l'Eglise. VIRET, 52.
Clélie. Madame de SCUDERY, 291.
Clergé de France, (Histoire du.) BARRUEL, 7.
Code Napoléon, See *Corps complet et Ordonnances des Rois de France*, 61 and 81.
Collèctions complètes de Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France. PETITOT, 148.
——— de Machines, etc. LASTEYRIE, 335.
Collection des Chroniques nationales françaises. BUCHON, 108.
——— des constitutions, chartes, et lois fondamentales des peuples de l'Europe. DUFAUD, etc. 64.
——— des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre. GUIZOT, 129.
——— relatifs à l'Histoire de France, 129.
——— à la Révolution Française. BERVILLE et BARRIERE, 101.
——— portative de Voyages. LANGLES, 412.
Colonies de l'Amérique. De PRADT, 83.
Comédiens (Les). DELAVIGNE, 260.
Commerce (Le) au XIXème. Siècle. JONNES, 71.
Compétence (De la) des Juges de paix. PANSEY, 79.
CONCILES, (Dictionnaire des.) ALLETZ, 6.
Confesseurs (Histoire des) des Empereurs, des Rois, etc. GREGOIRE, 128.
Congrès de Vienne (Histoire du). De PRADT, 151.
Conjuration des Espagnols contre Venise. St REAL, 165.
Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle. DUCLOS, 330.
——— sur l'Art de la Guerre. ROGNIAT, 343.
——— sur la Révolution. Madame de STAEL, 171.

Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains. MONTESQUIEU, 146.
——— sur l'Etat de la Médecine. REGNAULT, 366.
Constitutions de la Nation Française. LANJUINAIS, 73
Constitution (de la) française de l'an 1814. GREGOIRE, 69.
——— des principaux Etats de l'Europe. LA CROIX, 78.
Contes et Opuscules. ANDRIEUX, 203.
——— nouveaux. MADAME GUIZOT, 271.
Contre-révolution en France. GANILH, 126.
Corinne. DE STAEL, 292.
Corps d'Extraits de Romans de Chevalerie. TRESSAN, 294.
Correspondance inédite officielle de NAPOLEON avec les Cours étrangères, etc. 109.
——— inédite. DU DEFFAND, 211.
——— littéraire etc. GRIMM, 216.
Cours d'Anatomie etc. PORTAL, 364.
——— analytique de Littérature. LEMERCIER, 223.
——— Cours de Littérature, LAHARPE, 221.
——— de Procédure civile et de Droit criminel. BERRIAT-SAINT-PRIX, 58.
——— de Philosophie générale. AZAIS, 319.
——— de politique Constitutionnelle. Constant, 61.
——— politique et diplomatique de Napoléon. GOLDSMITH, 126.
Critique générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme de Maimbourg. BAYLE, 7.
Cromwell, tragédie. HUGO, 271.
——— (Histoire de). VILLEMAIN, 175.
Croisades (Histoire des). MICHAUD, 144.

D.

Daniel. AGIER, 6.
Dauphins de Viennois (Histoire des). LE QUIEN, 138.

Décade philosophique, etc. 380.
Défense du Christianisme, ou Conférences, etc. FRAYSSINOUS, 28.
Delphine. Madame DE STAEL, 292.
Démonstration évangélique. DUVOISIN, 23.
Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance. NECKER, 77.
Dernier Chant de Childe Harold. A. DE LAMARTINE, 274.
Description de l'Egypte, 407.
——— de Médailles, etc. MIONNET, 309.
——— de Paris, etc. LEGRAND et LANDON, 307.
——— géographique, etc. DU HALDE, 405.
——— géographique et historique de la Haute Normandie, 415.
Des Dents des Mammifères. CUVIER, 355.
Dialogues sur l'Eloquence. FENELON, 214.
Dictionnaire apostolique. MONTARGON, 38.
——— bibliographique choisi. DESESSARTS, 210.
——— chinois, français, et latin. GUIGNES, 217.
——— classique d'histoire naturelle. ST. VINCENT, 367.
——— de Bibliologie. PEIGNOT, 232.
——— de Géographie universelle. BOISTE, 398.
——— de l'Académie française, 203.
——— de la Fable. NOEL, 231.
——— de Théologie. BERGIER, 8.
——— des Conciles. ALLETZ, 6.
——— des Ouvrages anonymes. BARBIER, 204.
——— des Proverbes français, 235.
——— des Termes appropriés aux Arts. RAYMOND, 235.
——— (grand) historique. MORERI, 193.
——— historique et bibliographique. L'ADVOCAT, 191.
——— historique, see EXAMEN.
——— historique. PROSPER MARCHAND, 192-224.
——— historique des Cultes religieux. DE LA CROIX, 22.

Dictionnaire historique et critique de la Bible. CALMET, 17.
———— historique et critique. BAYLE, 183.
———— CHAUDON, 188.
———— technologique, 328.
———— universel des synonymes. GIRARD, 215.
———— universel, français, et latin. TREVOUX, 244.
Directions pour la conscience d'un Roi. FENELON, 24.
Discours et Mélanges littéraires. VILLEMAIN, 245.
——— et Mémoires. BAILLY, 204.
——— historiques, etc. SAURIN, 46.
——— de la Méthode. DESCARTES, 327.
——— sur l'Histoire universelle. BOSSUET, 103.
Doyen de Killerine (Le). PREVOST, 282.
Droit (Le) des Gens. VATEL, 87.
Droit. *See Précis, &c.*
Discussion du Code civil dans le Conseil d'Etat. JOUANNEAU et SOLON, 72.
Dissertations qui peuvent servir de prolégomènes de l'Ecriture sainte. CALMET, 17.

E.

Ecole des Vieillards. DELAVIGNE, 260.
Economie politique, *see Catéchisme, Précis, Traité, Nouveaux Principes.*
Economie publique et rurale des Celtes, etc. — rurale des Perses et des Phéniciens REYNIER, 85.
Education des Filles. FENELON, 213.
———— des sourds-muets. DEGERANDO, 209.
Egypte (Histoire de l'.) MENGIN, 142,
Eglise gallicane (Histoire de l'). LONGUEVAL, 35.
Elémens de l'art de la Teinture. BERTHOLLET, 35.
——— d'Economie politique. HAUTERIVE, 70.

Elémens de Géométrie. LEGENDRE, 337.
——— de l'Histoire de France. MILLOT, 145.
——— de Jurisprudence administrative. MARCEL, 76.
——— de Littérature. MARMONTEL, 224.
Elévation (Sur l') des Montagnes de l'Inde. HUMBOLDT, 359.
Empires et Républiques (Histoire des). GUYON, 130.
Encyclopédie, etc. DIDEROT, 210.
———————— moderne. COURTIN, etc. 208.
Entretiens de Métaphysique. MALLEBRANCHE, 338.
Epitres et Poésies. VIENNET, 296.
Esaïe. AGIER, 6.
Esprit (De l'). HELVETIUS, 331.
—— de l'Eglise. POTTER, 44.
—— de l'Encyclopédie. HENNEQUIN, 219.
—— des Journaux, 381.
—— de la Ligue. ANQUETIL, 95.
Esquisse historique sur les Cent Jours, 112.
——— d'un Tableau historique des progrès de l'Esprit humain. CONDORCET, 324.
——— historiques des principaux événemens de la Révolution française. DULAURE, 120.
Essais sur les garanties, &c. DAUNON, 324.
—— de Morale. NICOLE, 39.
—— de MONTAIGNE, 227.
—— de Statistique chimique. BERTHOLLET, 350.
—— historique sur les libertés de l'Eglise gallicane. GREGOIRE, 29.
—— philosophique. LAPLACE, 334.
—— politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne. HUMBOLDT, 70.
—— politique sur le revenu public. GANILH, 67.
—— sur l'histoire ancienne et moderne de la Nouvelle Russie. CASTELNAU, 111.

Essai sur l'histoire générale, et sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations. VOLTAIRE, 178.
—— sur l'art de rendre les Révolutions utiles. BONNET, 103.
—— sur l'histoire de la Musique en Italie. ORLOFF, 310.
—— sur l'histoire de la Révolution française, par une société d'Auteurs latins, 159.
—— sur l'Eloquence. MAURY, 225.
—— sur la vie, etc. de M. de Malesherbes. BOISSY D'ANGLAS, 187.
—— sur l'esprit et l'influence de la Réformation. VILLERS, 52.
—— sur la Géographie minéralogique. CUVIER, 356.
—— sur l'Etablissement monarchique de Louis XIV. LEMONTEY, 74.
—— sur l'indifférence en matière de Religion. LA MENNAIS, 32.
Etat de la France à la fin de l'an viii. HAUTERIVE, 131.
Etéocle et Polynice. LEGOUVE, 276.
Etudes sur le Beau dans les Arts. DROZ, 302.
Eugène et Mathilde. SOUZA, 293.
Europe (L') et l'Amérique. DE PRADT, 84.
Exalté (L'). PICARD, 280.
Examen critique des anciens historiens d'Alexandre. SAINTE-CROIX, 165.
Examen critique et Complément des Dictionnaires historiques. BARBIER, 205.
Existence de Dieu démontrée. FENELON, 26.
Expériences faites par la Marine française. PAIXHANS, 340.
Explication des Maximes des Saints. FENELON, 24.
Exposé des nouvelles découvertes sur l'électricité. AMPERE, 317.
Exposition du Système du Monde. LAPLACE, 334.
Ezéchiel. AGIER, 6.

F.

Fables. BAILLY, 252.

Faune des Médecins. CLOQUET, 354.
Favorites (Les) des Rois de France. CHATEAUNEUF, 113.
Force maritime (Nouvelle). PAIXHANS, 340.
France (Histoire de) par ANQUETIL, 96.
——————— DANIEL, 117.
——————— (générale de) par DUFAU, 120.
——— pendant le 18ème siècle, par LACRETELLE, 135.
——————— MEZERAI, 143.
——————— MILLOT, 145.
——————— PIGAULT-LEBRUN, 149.
——————— SISMONDI, 169.
——————— VELLY, VILLARET, et GARNIER, 174.
—*See Mémoires, Collection* and *Supplement*.
French Revolution, *See Révolution française*.
Fronde (Histoire de la). SAINT-AULAIRE, 164.

G.

Galerie antique, 303.
Galerie des Peintres. LEBRUN, 307.
——— française, 303.
——— historique des Hommes célèbres, etc. LANDON, 305.
Gazette de France, 382.
——— nationale, 382.
Génie du Christianisme. CHATEAUBRIAND, 18.
Géographie ancienne abrégée. D'ANVILLE, 402.
Géométrie et Mécanique, etc. DUPIN, 329.
Géométrie (Elémens de). LEGENDRE, 337.
Gil Blas de la Révolution. PICARD, 280.
Globe (Le) Recueil littéraire, etc. 383.
Gnosticisme (Histoire du). MATTER, 37.
Gradus français. CARPENTIER, 206.
Grammaire arabe. SACY, 239.

Grammaire comparée des langues de l'Europe latine, etc. RAYNOUARD, 236.
——— des Grammaires. DUVIVIER, 212.
Grammaire générale de Port Royal. 234.
Grammaire hébraïque. CELLERIER, 206.
Grand Dictionnaire historique. MORERI, 193.
Guerre de la Péninsule (Histoire de la). FOY, 123.
Guillaume le Franc Parleur. JOUY, 221.

H.

Helléniennes. LAMARTINE, 273.
Henriade (La). FONTANIER, 269.
Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin. JOUY. 220.
Hermite de la Guyane. JOUY, 20.
——— de Londres. JOUY, 221.
——— en Ecosse. JOUY, 221.
——— en Italie. JOUY, 221.
——— en Liberté. JOUY, 221.
——— en Prison. JOUY, 220.
——— en Province. JOUY, 221.
Histoire abrégée de l'Eglise. L'HOMOND, 33.
——— ancienne, &c. ROLLIN, 162.
——— comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie. DEGERANDO, 325.
——— critique de l'Assemblée générale de France, en 1682. TABARAUD, 50.
——— critique de l'Inquisition d'Espagne. LLORENTE, 34.
——— du Gnosticisme. MATTER, 37.
——— du vieux Testament. SIMON, 48.
——— et militaire des guerres de la Révolution. JOMINI, 131.
Histoire d'Angleterre. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, 101.
——— RAPIN, 152.

Histoire de Cléveland, fils de Cromwell, PREVOST, 282.
——— de France. *See France.*
——— d'Hypolite. AULNOY, 252.
——— littéraire d'Italie. GUINGUENE, 218.
——— de l'Art, par les Monumens. SEROUX d'AGINCOURT, 308.
——— de l'Art du Paysage. DEPERTHE, 301.
——— de l'Assemblée Constituante de France. LACRETELLE, 135.
——— de l'Astronomie ancienne. BAILLY, 319.
——— moderne. BAILLY, 320.
——— DELAMBRE, &c. 320.
——— VOIRON, 320.
——— de l'Eglise Gallicane. LONGUEVAL, 35.
——— de la Guerre de la Vendée. BEAUCHAMPS, 100.
——— de l'Imprimerie. MARCHAND, 224.
——— de la Législation. PASTORET, 82.
——— de la Littérature grecque. SCHOEL, 239.
——— de la Poésie française. MASSIEU, 225.
——— de la régénération de la Grèce. POUQUEVILLE, 150.
——— de la Révolution Française. MIGNET, 145.
——— qui renversa la république romaine. NOUGAREDE, 147.
——— de la Théophilanthropie. GREGOIRE, 30.
——— de Manichée et du Manichéisme. BEAUSOBRE, 8.
——— de Manon Lescot, et du Chevalier des Grieux. PREVOST, 282.
——— de Marguerite de Valois. Madlle. DE LA FORCE, 270.
——— des Empereurs. CREVIER, 162.
——— des Ducs de Bourgogne. BARANTE, 98.
——— des Navigations aux Terres Australes. DE BROSSE, 402.
——— des ordres monastiques. HELYOT, 31.
——— des premiers temps de la Grèce. CLAVIER, 114.
——— des Révolutions de Norvège. CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE 112.

Histoire des sectes religieuses. GRÉGOIRE, 29.
——— du Clergé de France. BARRUEL, 7.
——— du Droit romain. BERRIAT-SAINT-PRIX, 58.
——— ecclésiastique. FLEURY, 26.
——— *See Mémoires.*
——— et Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences. DU HAMEL, 212.
——— générale, physique et civile de l'Europe. LACEPEDE, 134.
——— littéraire des Troubadours. MILLOT, 226.
——— naturelle des Cétacées. LACEPEDE, 361.
——— des Crustacés fossiles. BRONGNIART, 352.
——— des Poissons. LACEPEDE, 361.
——— philosophique &c. des deux Indes. RAYNAL, 153.
——— politique et morale des Révolutions de la France, de 1787 à 1820. BAIL, 97.
——— universelle de DE THOU, 119.
——— *See Précis, Discours, Tablettes.*
——— ancienne et moderne. SEGUR, 166.
Homme (De l'). HELVETIUS, 331.
Homme (L') des Champs. DELILLE, 257.
Honnête Homme (L'). PICARD, 280.
Hommes illustres qui ont paru en France, &c. PERRAULT, 195.
Homme (L'). ST. VINCENT, 367.

I.

Iconographie romaine, par MONGEZ, &c. 311.
Industrie Française (De l'). CHAPTAL, 322.
Influence attribuée aux Philosophes, aux Francs-Maçons, &c. sur la Révolution. MONNIER, 147.

Influence du Christianisme sur la condition des femmes. GRÉGOIRE, 30.
Inquisition d'Espagne (Histoire de l'). LLORENTE, 34.
——— (Histoire de l') et son origine. MAUSOLLIER, 141.
Ismalie. ARLINCOURT, 251.
Jeanne-d'Arc (Histoire de). LEBRUN-DES-CHARMETTES, 136.
Jérémie. AGIER, 6.
Jésuites. Précis de leur histoire générale, 31.
Jésuitisme (Du) ancien et moderne. M. PRADT, 45.
Journal anecdotique de MADAME CAMPAN, 110.
Journal des Mines, 383.
——— des opérations de l'armée de Catalogne. GOUVIER-ST-CYR, 127.
——— de Paris, 384.
——— des Savans, 386.
——— Economique, 384.
——— Encyclopédique, 383.
——— étranger, 385.
——— général de la Littérature étrangère. 386.
——— général de la Littérature de France. 385.
——— universel des Sciences médicales, 385.
Jugemens sur quelques ouvrages nouveaux. 389.
Julia Severa. SISMONDI, 291.

L.

Langues tartares (Recherches sur les). REMUSAT, 236.
Lascaris. VILLEMAIN, 245.
Leçons d'Anatomie. CUVIER, 355.
Leçons sur le Calcul des Fonctions. LAGRANGE, 333.
Leçons de Philosophie. LAROMIGUIERE, 335.
Législation civile de France. LOCRE, 75.
Lesage, Notice de sa Vie et de ses Ecrits. PREVOST, 196.

Les mille et une nuits. GALLAND, 270.
Lettres, &c. L'ESPINASSE, 223.
——— de MADAME DE SEVIGNE, 240.
——— d'un Chartreux. POUGENS, 283.
——— d'une Péruvienne. GRAFFIGNY, 215.
——— édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des Missions, &c. 138.
——— inédites de FENELON, 213.
Lettre posthume et inédite. CABANIS, 322.
Lettres sur la profession d'avocat, et Bibliothèque choisie des livres de droit. CAMUS, 59.
——— sur l'Egypte. SAVARY, 419.
——— sur l'Italie. CASTELLAN, 401.
——— sur la Suisse. RAOUL ROCHETTE, 418.
Libertés de l'Eglise. DUPIN, 22.
Ligue. *See Esprit.*
Ligue hanséatique (Histoire de la). MALLET, 141.
Liliacées (Les). REDOUTE, 365.
Lithotritie (De la). CIVIALE, 353.
Littérature (Résumés de), 237.
Littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les institutions sociales. MAD. DE STAEL, 242.
——— du Midi de l'Europe. SISMONDI, 242.
Logique (La.) CROUZAS, 324.
——— de PORT ROYAL, 234.
Lois (Les) civiles dans leur ordre naturel. DOMAT, 63.
—— criminelles, extraites de la Collection du Louvre, &c. DUPIN, 66.
Louis XIII (Histoire de). GRIFFET, 128.
—— XIV, sa cour et le Régent. ANQUETIL, 96.
Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature. LAHARPE, 221.

M.

Mademoiselle de Tournon. SOUZA, 293.

Malesherbes, (Vie de). *See Essai.*
Manichéisme, Histoire du, BEAUSOBRE, 8.
Manière d'enseigner et d'étudier les Belles Lettres. ROLLIN, 238.
Manuel de Chimie médicale. FONTENELLE, 357.
——— des étudians en Droit et des jeunes avocats. DUPIN, 66.
——— du Bibliophile. PEIGNOT, 232.
——— de Droit Français. PAILLET, 78.
——— du Libraire. BRUNET, 205.
——— du Muséum Français. TOULONGEON, 310.
——— du Voyageur en Suisse. EBEL, 406.
Manuscrit de 1812. FAIN, 123.
Méditations poétiques. LAMARTINE, 273.
Mémoires de COMINES, 115.
——— de FOUCHE, 123.
——— de la minorité de Louis XIV. ROCHEFOUCAULD, 161.
——— de la ROCHE-JACQUELIN, 159.
——— de la vie de François de Scepeaux. CARLOIX, 111.
——— de MLLE. DE MONTPENSIER, 193.
——— de MADAME ROLAND, 161.
——— de MADAME DE STAAL, 196.
——— de Physique &c. 362.
——— de RETZ, 158.
——— de S. A. S. Louis Antoine Philippe D'ORLEANS, 148.
——— de ST. SIMON, 169.
——— de SULLY, 172.
——— du Comte de GRAMMONT, 127.
——— d'un Homme de Qualité. PREVOST, 282.
——— d'un Témoin de la Révolution. BAILLY, 97.
——— et Correspondence de DUPLESSIS-MORNAY, 122.
——— et Correspondence D'EPINAY, 213.
——— historiques et militaires sur Carnot. TISSOT, 173.
——— etc. du règne de Louis XVI. MASSIAS, 142.

Mémoires inédits de Louis-Henri de Loménie. BARRIERE, 99.
———— posthumes de MARMONTEL, 192.
———— pour servir à l'histoire de la Campagne de 1814. KOCH, 133.
———————— —des hommes illustres dans la république des lettres. NICERON, 194.
———————— de Louis XIII. MOTTEVILLE, 194.
———————— des égaremens de l'Esprit humain. PLUQUET, 44.
———————— ecclésiastique. PICOT, 44.
———————— des six premiers siècles. TILLEMONT, 51.
———— pour servir à une nouvelle Histoire de Louis XII. ROEDERER, 160.
———— secrets sur les règnes de Louis XIV et de Louis XV. 142.
————sur divers sujets de l'histoire naturelle LATREILLE, 362.
———— l'ancienne chevalerie. SAINTE-PALAYE, 290.
———— la Collection des grands et petits Voyages. CAMUS, 401.
———— la Marine, &c. DUPIN, 330.
———— la Révolution Française. BUZOT, 110.
———— les Travaux publics de l'Angleterre. DUTENS, 329.
———— la Vendée. BEAUCHAMPS, 102.
———— la vie privée de Marie-Antoinette. MADAME CAMPAN, 111.
Mercure galant, et Mercure de France, 388.
Mérite des Femmes (Le). LEGOUVE, 276.
M es souvenirs de vingt ans de sèjour à Berlin. THIEBAULT, 172.

Méthode pour étudier l'histoire. LENGLET DU FRESNOY, 137.
Mœurs des Israélites. FLEURY, 28.
——— des premiers Chrétiens. FLEURY, 28.
——— des Sauvages Américains. LAFITEAU, 411.
——— du Jour (Les). COLLIN-D'HARLEVILLE, 256.
Monarchie (de la) Française, MONTLOSIER, 76.
——————— prussienne. MIRABEAU, 146.
Monde primitif. GEBELIN, 304.
Morale (La) appliquée à la Politique. JOUY, 72.
Mort de Socrate (La). LAMARTINE, 273.
Motifs des guerres et des traités de paix de la France. ANQUETIL, 96.
Musée des antiques. BOUILLON, 301.
Musée, &c. *See Supplement.*

N.

Napoléon (Histoire de) et de la grande armée. SEGUR, 168.
Napoléon jugé par lui-même, ses amis et ses ennemis. MASSIAS, 142.
Nosographie philosophique. PINEL, 364.
Notice des monumens, &c. DUMERSAN, 302.
——— et extraits des manuscrits de la bibliothèque du roi, 231.
——— historiques, &c. sur plusieurs livres de Jurisprudence française. DUPIN, 66.
Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine. BECLARD, &c. 350.
——————— des Origines, Inventions, etc. NOEL. etc. 340.
——————— historique. CHAUFFEPIE, 189.
Nouveau Testament. BEAUSOBRE et L'ENFANT, 14.
——— Testament, en Latin et en Français, avec des Réflexions morales. QUESNEL, 46.

Nouveaux Amusemens du Cœur et de l'Esprit, 391.
——— Essais poétiques. Mlle. Gay, 270.
——— Principes d'Economie politique. Sismondi, 86.
Nouvel abrégé chronologique de l'Histoire de France. Henault, 131.
——— Almanach des Gourmands. Perigord, 233.
——— Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques. Dupin, 22.
——— d'un homme de Goût. Barbier, 204.
Nouvelles de la République des Lettres, 390.
Nouvelles Dissertations sur le Texte et les Versions du Nouveau Testament. Simon, 48.
——— force maritime. Paixhans, 340.
——— méditations poétiques. Lamartine, 273.
Nouvelliste du Parnasse, 389.
Observations sur le roman de Gil Blas. Llorente, 277.
——— sur l'histoire de la Grèce. Mably, 140.
——— sur les Romains, 140.
——— sur l'histoire de France, 140.
——— sur les Ecrits modernes, 389.
——— sur plusieurs points importans de notre Législation criminelle. Dupin, 65.
Ode à la Grande Armée. Lebrun de Charmettes, 275.
Œuvres choisies de Parny, 280.
——— complètes de Chenier, 255.
——— complètes, *See Complete Works from page 427, to page 475.*
——— dramatiques de Piron, 282.
——— (Les) de Descartes, 326.
——— de Gresset, 271.
——— de La Fontaine, 265.
——— de Lebrun, 275.
——— de Louis XIV, Grouvelle, &c. 129.
——— de Madame Deshoulieres, 261.

Œuvres de Montcrif, 279.
——— poétiques de Mad. Dufrenoy, 263.
——— de Rabelais, 284.
——— de Ronsard, 287.
——— de J. B. Rousseau, 289.
Omasis en Egypte, Baour-Lormian, 252.
Oraisons funèbres, de Bossuet, 14.
——————— de Flechier, 23.
Ordonnances des Rois de France. Pastoret, 79.
Origine des Lois, des Arts et des Sciences. Goguet, 68.
Origines (Nouveau Dictionnaire des). Noel, &c. 340.

P.

Panégyriques de La Rue, 33.
Papes, leur portraits politiques. Llorente, 35.
Parallèle de la puissance anglaise et russe. De Pradt, 83
Paria (Le). Delavigne, 259.
Paul et Virginie. St. Pierre, 292.
Paysan parvenu (Le). Marivaux, 278.
Peine (De la) de mort. Guizot, 70.
Pensées de Louis XIV, 75.
——— de Pascal, 42.
Perfectionnement moral (Du). Degerando, 325.
Petit producteur Français. Dupin, 65.
Petits Prophètes (Les). Agier, 6.
Philosophie anatomique. St Hilaire, 368.
——————— minéralogique (Sur la). Dolomieu, 356.
Phytographie médicale. Roques, 366.
Pitié (La). Delille, 258.
Poésies. Mad. Tastu, 294.
——— lyriques. M. J. Chenier, 256.
Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe. Segur, 167.

Port-Royal. *See Grammaire, Logique.*
Précis de la Géographie universelle. MALTE-BRUN, 413.
—— de l'Histoire de la Médecine, 365.
—— de l'histoire générale des Jésuites, 31.
—— de l'histoire universelle. ANQUETIL, 96.
—— des Evènemens militaires de 1794 à 1814. DUMAS, 122.
—— des guerres de la Révolution. DUMAS, 122.
—— élémentaire d'Economie politique. BLANQUI, 59.
—— historique de la Révolution Française. RABAUT-SAINT-ETIENNE, 151.
———— du Droit romain. DUPIN, 66.
———— français. DUPIN, 67.
Princesse de Clèves (La). MAD. DE LA FAYETTE, 274.
Principes de Littérature, &c. MASSIAS, 339.
———— de physiologie. DUMAS, 357.
Problème de l'Esprit humain. MASSIAS, 339.
Procédure civile des Tribunaux de France. PIGEAU, 82.
Projet d'une Constitution religieuse. LLORENTE, 75.
Prophéties concernant J. C. et l'Eglise. AGIER, 5.
Proverbes dramatiques. LECLERQ, 276.
Provinciales de PASCAL, 40.
Pseaumes, (Les) nouvellement traduits. AGIER, 5.
Pyrétologie physiologique, ou traité des fièvres. BOISSEAU, 352.

Q.

Quatre Ages (Les). POUGENS, 283.
Quiétisme, *See page* 24-25-43.

R

Rapports de la Nature à l'Homme. MASSIAS, 338.
———— du physique et du moral de l'homme. CABANIS, 322.

Recherche de la Vérité. MALLEBRANCHE, 338.
Recherches des anciens peuples. MAILLOT, &c. 308.
——— historiques et critiques sur les mystères du Paganisme. ST. CROIX, 50.
——— physiologiques sur la vie et la mort. BICHAT, 351.
——— sur la géographie systématique. GOSSELIN, 468.
——— sur les animaux fossiles. CUVIER, 354.
——— sur les langues tartares. REMUSAT, 237.
——— sur les lois des affinités chimiques. BERTHOLLET, 351.
Recueil complet des Lois et Ordonnances du Royaume. ISAMBERT, 71.
——— des Histoires des Gaules et de la France. BOUQUET, 104.
——— des pièces authentiques sur le captif de St. Hélène, &c. 108.
——— d'observations &c. AMPERE, 317.
——— général des anciennes Lois Françaises. ISAMBERT, 71.
Réflexions, ou sentences et maximes de LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, 343.
——— sur l'Etat de l'Eglise. LA MENNAIS, 32.
Régence du Duc d'Orléans. MARMONTEL, 141.
Relation de l'origine &c. du Quiétisme. PHELIPEAUX, 43.
——— des Campagnes de Buonaparte en Egypte. BERTHIER, 101.
Religieuse (La). DIDEROT, 261.
Religion (La) Chrétienne autorisée par le témoignage des anciens auteurs payens. COLONIA, 21.
——— du Médecin. BROWN, 17.
Renégat (Le). ARLINCOURT, 251.
Répertoire universel et raisonné de Jurisprudence. MERLIN, 76.
République de Venise (Histoire de la). DARU, 118.
——— Italiennes (Histoire des). SISMONDI, 170.
——— Romaine (Histoire critique de la). LEVESQUE, 139.

Responsabilité des Ministres. CONSTANT, 61.
Résumés de l'Histoire des Littératures anciennes et modernes &c. 237.
——— historiques, 154.
Résumé de l'Histoire de la Littérature Italienne. SALFI, 238.

Révolution Française.

Choix de Rapports, &c. prononcés à la Tribune Nationale, depuis 1787, jusq'à ce jour, 152.
Collection des Mémoires relatifs à la Révolution Française. BERVILLE et BARRIERE, 101.
Considérations sur les principaux évènemens de la Révolution. MAD. DE STAEL, 171.
Esquisses historiques des principaux évènemens de la Révolution Française. DULAURE, 120.
Essai sur l'Art de rendre les Révolutions utiles. BONNET, 103.
—— sur l'Histoire de la Révolution Française, par une société d'auteurs Latins, 159.
Etat de la France à la fin de l'An viii. HAUTERIVE, 131.
Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de la Révolution. JOMINI, 131.
——— de France, depuis la fin du règne de Louis XVI. MONTGAILLARD. *See Supplement.*
——— de la Guerre de la Vendée. BEAUCHAMP, 100.
——— de la Révolution Française, depuis 1789, jusqu'en 1814. MIGNET, 145.
——————————— THIERS, *See Supplement.*
——— de l'Assemblée Constituante de France. LACRETELLE, 135.
——— politique et morale des Révolutions de la France, de 1787 à 1820. BAIL, 97.
Influence attribuée aux Philosophes, aux Francs-Maçons, &c. sur la Révolution. MOUNIER, 147.

Mémoires de S. A. S. Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orleans, 138.
——— d'un Témoin de la Révolution. Bailly, 97.
——— historiques et militaires sur Carnot. Tissot, 173.
——— et politiques du règne de Louis XVI. Massias, 142.
——— sur la Révolution Française. Buzot, 110.
——— sur la Vendée. Bonchamps, 102.
Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe. Segur, 167.
Précis des évènemens militaires, de 1794 à 1814. Dumas, 121.
——— des guerres de la Révolution. Dumas, 122.
——— historique de la Révolution Française. Rabaut-Saint-Etienne, 151.
Révolution actuelle de l'Espagne et ses Suites. De Pradt, 150.
Révolutions romaines (Histoire des). Vertot, 174.
——— de Suède. Vertot, 175.
Revue Encyclopédique, 391.
Roman comique (Le). Scarron, 291.
Romant de la Rose (Le). Lorris, 278.
Roses (Les). Redouté, 365.
Rousseau (J. J.) Histoire de sa Vie et de ses Ouvrages. Pathay, 194.
Ruines (Les). Volney, 246.
Russie (Histoire de). Voltaire, 177.

S.

Sagesse (De la). Charron, 323.
Saint-Barthélémy (Histoire de la). Audin, 97.
Satyre Ménippé. Roy, 288.
Sectes religieuses (Histoire des). Grégoire, 29.
Sept Messéniennes nouvelles. Delavigne, 259.
Sermons de Beauvais, 8.
——— Bossuet, 11.

Sermons de Bourdaloue, 16.
——— Cambacères, 18.
——— Chapelain, 18.
——— Chaise, 19.
——— Chatelain, 19.
——— Cheminais, 19.
——— Claude, 20.
——— Clement, 20.
——— Gery, 29.
——— La Rue, 33.
——— L'Enfant, 33.
——— l'Abbé Poulle, 45.
——— Neuville, 38.
——— Saurin, 47.
——— Superville, 50.
——— du Père Elisee, 23.
Séthos. Terrasson, 295.
Siècle de Louis XIV. Voltaire, 176.
Siècles littéraires de la France. Desessarts, 209.
Suisse (La). Depping, 404.
Sylla. Jouy, 272.
Synonymes Français. Girard, 215.
Systèmes d'Economie politique. Ganilh, 68.
——— des connaissances chimiques. Fourcroy, 358.

T.

Tableau historique de l'état et des progrès de la Littérature Française, depuis 1789. Chenier, 207.
Tableaux de l'Histoire philosophique du Christianisme. Coquerel, 21.
Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe. Koch, 134.
——— du Système politique de l'Europe. Ancillon, 95.

Tableau d'Ornithologie. MIRECOURT, 368.
——— général de l'Empire Ottoman. D'HASSON, 404.
——— physique des régions équatoriales. HUMBOLDT, 360.
Tablettes chronologiques de l'Histoire universelle. PICOT, 149.
Tactique des Assemblées législatives. BENTHAM, 57.
Tarsis et Zélie. BOUTIGNY, 254.
Templiers (Les). RAYNOUARD, 285.
Théâtre de CREBILLON, 257.
——— de CHENIER, 256.
——— de l'Idolatrie. ROGER, 419.
——— de PICARD, 281.
——— de QUINAULT, 284.
——— des Grecs. BRUMOY, 254.
——— et Œuvres de REGNARD, 287.
Théorie de l'Action capillaire. LAPLACE, 333.
——— de l'Economie politique. GANILH, 68.
——— des fonctions analitiques. LAGRANGE, 332.
——— des Lois politiques de la France. LEZARDIERE, 74.
——— des peines et des récompenses. BENTHAM, 57.
——— du Beau et du Sublime. MASSIAS, 339.
——— du Paysage. DEPERTHE, 301.
Traité complet de l'art de la Distillation, 328.
——— de mécanique. BORGNIS, 321.
——— du Calendrier. LE BOYER, 336.
——— d'anatomie chirurgicale. VELPEAU, 369.
——— de chimie élémentaire. THENARD, 368.
——— d'Economie politique. SAY, 86.
——— de Législation. BENTHAM, 57.
——— de la Moëlle épinière, &c. OLLIVIER, 363.
——— de la vérité de la Religion Chrètienne. ABADIE, 5.
——— de Législation, ou expositions des Lois générales. COMTE, 60.
——— de mécanique. CHRISTIAN, 323.

Traité de minéralogie. HAUY, 359.
——— de Géodésie. PUISSANT, 342.
——— de Topographie, d'Arpentage, &c. PUISSANT, 342.
——— des grandes opérations militaires. JOMINI, 132.
——— des Poisons. ORFILA, 364.
——— des preuves judiciaires. BENTHAM, 58.
——— des Sensations et des Passions. LE CAT, 337.
——— des Systèmes. CONDILLAC, 323.
——— du Calcul différentiel, etc. LACROIX, 331.
——— du Choix etc. des Etudes. FLEURY, 214.
——— élémentaire d'Astronomie physique. BIOT, 320.
——— de Physique. HAUY, 359.
——— historique et dogmatique de la vraie Religion. BERGIER, 9.
Trésor (Le). ANDRIEUX, 251.
Trois Messéniennes nouvelles. DELAVIGNE, 258.
Troubadours et Cours d'Amours. RAYNOUARD, 236.
Tyran domestique (Le). DUVAL, 263.

U

Uranographie. FRANCŒUR, 330.
Usage et abus de l'Esprit philosophique. PORTALIS, 342.

V.

Veillées poétiques et morales. BAOUR-LORMIAN, 252.
Vendée, *See Révolution Française.*
Vie d'Erasme. BURIGNY, 188.
—— de Louis IX. SEGUR, 167.
—— de Madame GUYON, écrite par elle-même, 191.
—— de Richelieu. LE CLERC, 191.
—— de Voltaire. CONDORCET, 189.

Vie privée de Louis XV. Dangerville, 190.
Vies des hommes illustres de France. D'Auvigny, 190.
——— et Œuvres des Peintres les plus célèbres. Landon, 396.
Vingt-quatre heures d'une Femme sensible. Mad. La Princesse de Salm, 290.
Visiteur du Pauvre. Degerando, 209.
Voyage autour du monde. Perouse, 416.
——— à Méroé. Cailliaud, 399.
——— aux Régions équinoxiales du nouveau Continent. Humboldt, etc. 410.
——— dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte. Denon, 403.
——— dans la Grèce. Pouqueville, 418.
——— dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique. Le Vaillant, 412.
——— de découvertes aux Terres Australes. Peron, 417.
——— d'Italie. Misson, 414.
——— du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce. Barthelemy, 397.
——— d'un jeune Français en Angleterre, etc. Blanqui, 398.
——— d'un jeune Grec à Paris. Heaume, 219.
——— en Angleterre. Simon, 420.
——— en Arménie et en Perse. Jaubert, 411.
——— en Ecosse. Necker-de-Saussure, 416.
——— en Italie et en Sicile, 420.
——— en Morée à Constantinople &c. Pouqueville, 417.
——— en Savoie en Piémond à Nice et à Gènes. Millin, 414.
——— en Suisse. Simond, 420.
——— pittoresque dans les Cantons des Grisons. Ebel, 406.
——— de Constantinople, &c. Milling, 413.
——— de la Grèce. Choiseul-Gouffier, 401.
——— de l'Oberland. Stapfer, 421.
——— et historique d'Espagne. La Borde, 411.
Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne. Dupin, 405.
——— à Peking, Manille et l'Isle de France. Guignes, 408.
——— aux Alpes et en Italie. Montemont, 415.

Voyage aux Alpes maritimes. FODERE, 408.
——— contenant la description des Etats du Grand Mogul, BERNIER, 397.
Vrais principes de l'Eglise gallicane. FRAYSSINOUS, 29.
Vue générale des progrès de plusieurs branches des sciences naturelles. LACEPEDE, 361.
Zayde. MAD. DE LA FAYETTE, 274.

CORRIGENDA.*

PAGE

97. BAILEY (J. Sil.) read BAILLY.

111. CARLOIX (Vincent), *Mémoires de la Vie de François de Scepeaux*, &c. for 5 vols. 12mo. *read* 5 vols. 8vo.

121. DUMAS (M. le Comte), *Précis*, &c. The title of a new edition of this work has inadvertently been inserted on the other side of the page, as that of a distinct work.

135. LACRETELLE, *Histoire de France*. The paragraph "To this work should be added, &c. was inadvertently inserted here, and belongs to the Article on the next page, entitled—LE BEAU, *Histoire du Bas Empire*.

161. ROCHEFOUCAULD, *Mémoires de la Minorité de Louis XI*, read *Louis XIV*.

* On looking over the preceding sheets, previously to publication, the following ERRATA have been discovered, and are here pointed out. For these, and for others which may have escaped the Author, the indulgence of the Reader is requested, on account of the impossibility of sometimes avoiding error, in citing such a multitude of titles as are introduced in this Work, a difficulty rendered still greater, from the materials having been compiled without any of the means of assistance which a residence in Paris would have afforded, and which it was impossible to obtain in a foreign country.

PAGE

209. DESSESSARTS, (N. L. M.) *Les Siècles littéraires*, &c. for 4, *read* 7 vols. 8vo.

216. GRIMM (Le Baron de) *Correspondance littéraire*, &c. To the *seventeen* volumes of which this correspondence is composed, one has lately been added, containing several unpublished letters, and the passages which the Censorship, under Napoleon, had retrenched from former editions.

326. For DELAMBRE'S as well as VOIRON'S *Histoire de l'Astronomie*, see BAILLY, p. 319-20.

349. ANNALES, *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle*, (add) *depuis son origine, en* 1803, *jusqu'en* 1815, 20 vols. 4to. with more than 600 plates.

355. *Des Dents des Mammifères*. This useful work is by FREDERIC, not by BARON CUVIER.

THE END.

LONDON: PRINTED BY T. PRICE, 39, KIRBY-STREET, HATTON-GARDEN.